सत्यमेव जयते

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FOR THE YEAR

1955

(Fifth Report)

PART II

APPENDICES

BY

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT No. 1

List showing the names of the Institutions and the number of students in the Schools/Hostels visited by Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during his Rajasthan tour from 4th to 13th April, 1955

S. No.	Name of the School/Hostel	No. of boys
1	Ex-Criminal Tribe Boys Hostel, Chittorgarh	10
2	Harijan Hostel, Udaipur	32
3	Rajasthan Seva Sangh Hostel, Udaipur	47
4	Backward Class Hostel, Kotra	38
5	Government Middle School, Kotra	57
6	Backward Class Primary School, Malwa Ka Chora	20
7	Adivasi Hostel, Tidi	23
8	Primary School, Tidi	100
9	Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Kherwara	19
10	Maharana Middle School, Kherwara	350 (75 Sch. Tribes).
11	Maharana Middle School Hostel, Kherwara	24
12	Girls Primary School, Kherwara	50
13	Roman Catholic Mission Hostel, Kherwara	24
14	Roman Catholic Mission School, Kherwara	80
15	Nayagaon Night School	20
16	Primary School at Dalya-Ambavi	37
17	Rajasthan Seva Sangh, Dungarpur	115
18	Primary School at village Asela	41
19	Primary School, Harijan Bastee, Dungarpur	230 (70 Sch. Castes).
20	Backward Class Hostel, Sagwara	25
21	Caste Hindu Hostel, Sagwara	18
22	Girls Primary School, Bhilida	40
23	Banswada Zila Sevak Sangh School, Partapur	136
24	Banswada Zila Sevak Sangh Hostel, Partapur	45 boys & 12 girls.
25	Primary School, Rohida	40
26	Backward Class Hostel, Banswada	25
27	Adivasi Seva Mandal Ashram, Banswada	14
28	Shant Seva Kuti, Banswada	40
29	Backward Class Carpentry and Smithy Training Centre, Sajjangarh	16

STATEMENT No. 2

Short summary of the Presidential Address at the First Sabarkantha District Co-operative Conference held at Himatnagar on 14th and 15th May, 1955.

Respected Nandaji and Friends,

I must, at the very outset, confess that I have not very intimate knowledge of Sabarkantha District except of Modasa and the Scheduled Areas of the talukas of Khedbrahma, Meghraj, Bhiloda and Vijayanagar Mahal. These Scheduled Areas are inhabited by poor Scheduled Tribes like Grasias and Bhils.

It was in the year 1950 that the opening ceremony of the State Branch of the Co-operative Bank of Bombay was performed by me at this place. It is now five years since the Branch was started and the figures sent to me by the Secretary of the District Co-operative Board, show definite progress. But the figures alone cannot be enough for evaluation of the real progress of co-operative movement in the District. It has not been possible for me to get my speech printed and, I think, it is a good thing because all of you are listening to my speech more attentively than it would have been the case if the printed speech was distributed. I know that you are more anxious to hear the well-known and tried labour leader of Gujerat, nay of India, Shri Gulzarilal Nandaji. I may not, therefore, take much of your time.

India today is advancing with rapid but firm strides. The country is getting a clearer view of its objectives by defining the Co-operative Commonwealth into a socialistic pattern of society, thereby bridging the gulf, as far as possible, between high and the low and the rich and the poor by all democratic ways. The co-operative movement is the best and well-tried non-violent method of reaching that ideal in a democracy.

Unless the society and the individuals co-operate heartily with one another, co-operative movement cannot succeed. Government aid in one and thousand ways is necessary for the progress of co-operative movement. Today, the co-operative institutions are looking up to the Government for monetary help and it is logical that they should also expect guidance, if not interference, from the Government so that the movement might thrive within the limitations of democracy.

In the days of control, Government found the co-operative institutions very helpful in serving the poor people. As a result, we have today forgotten that controversy of Government control and the independence of the co-operative movement. The Government of India today is considering seriously how to reach the tiller of the soil with necessary and cheap credit through the help of the Reserve Bank of India. The revolutionary step of nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India is a step in that direction. The intention of the Government of India will be very clear to all of you if you go through the Report of All India Rural Credit Survey published by the Reserve Bank of India. The Gandhian age has taught us, among many other good lessons, the main one, namely, that if you think of the prosperity of the country, the villages and the agriculturists should be your first concern. Because out of the population of 35.7 crores of India, 29.5 crores people live in villages while only 6·2 crores live in towns and cities. Thus out of every 6 people, 5 live in villages. The three types of agriculturists, namely, tenants, landlords and the field labourers who subsist on agriculture as their main occupation, form 69·8 per cent of the population while 30·2 per cent subsist on non-agricultural occupations. Thus 70 per cent of the people have to maintain themselves on agriculture. Out of a total annual income of Rs. 9.550 crores in India, Rs. 4.780 crores or 50 per cent is from agriculture.

Now look at the way in which necessary credit is given to the agriculturists. The Government gives only 3 per cent of the requirements of agriculturists by way of taccavi and similarly 3 per cent is given by the Co-operative Societies. The rest is divided as follows:—

(*a*) 44.8 per cent of the credit is given by the money-lenders.

(*b*) 24.9 per cent of the credit is given by agriculturists-*cum*-money-lenders.

(*c*) 14.2 per cent of the credit is given by relatives and friends.

It should further be investigated as to how much, for what purpose and on what rate, these loans are given to the agriculturists, of your districts.

From the figures supplied to me I found that the co-operative movement has covered 1085 villages out of the total of 1644 *i. e.*, 66 per cent, but the population so covered is only 12 per cent. I know that the movement has not spread at all in the backward talukas mentioned above. Sabarkantha is the merged area, and therefore, a very backward district except for some parts of Modasa, Talod, Prantij etc. Some of the tracts of Sabarkantha District, I am not wrong, if I may say so, are cut off completely during the four months of monsoon. There are no facilities of posts and telegraph sand also of drinking water.

The co-operative movement was started in Bombay State like elsewhere by Credit Societies but those days have gone and we have now come to the age of multi-purpose co-operative societies. You have got out of 171, 108 multi-purpose co-operative societies giving loan to the tune of Rs. 12,15,000 per year to 11,000 members. What is most wanted today is that the Credits should be linked with marketing and processing so that the agriculturists can bring their own produce to the purchase and sales union to get his credit and purchase his necessaries of life from that credit. The agriculturists should become loyal members of such societies in order that the co-operative movement takes deep root in the soil and it should be the duty of the society to see that they do not go elsewhere for getting credit for their agricultural purposes.

Co-operation can help a good deal the village and the home industries. I am pleased to find that the Purchase and Sales Union established at Himatnagar is selling khadi-hand-spun cloth. I beseech the management of the institution to continue this Department of sale. Cotton is grown in your district and there is plenty of scope for spinning and weaving. This will give employment to many who are, if not unemployed, partly employed.

The artisans like, carpenters, black-smiths, potters, weavers, shoe-makers and the Scheduled Caste people should form themselves into a Co-operative Society in order to resuscitate their own industries and to find markets. You have started a good flaying centre at Ider on co-operative basis. I hope it will develop into a good training centre.

The Scheduled Caste sweepers of Modasa have been pioneer in having their own Housing Co-operative Society so far as the small towns are concerned.

The Community Project and the N. E. S. schemes are, for the 1st time, introduced in Modasa taluka but we hope now to cover the whole district, particularly, the backward tracts, by N. E. S. schemes in the next Five Year Plan period. It is for this reason that the Planning Minister, Shri Gulzarilal Nandaji is here amongst us to give his direction so as to formulate next Five Year Plan for the advancement of the District.

When we will be able to bring in line the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes and the poorer and weaker sections of the people of the district with the rest of the country then alone the standard of living will rise and then only we will be able to reach the goal that the country has set before itself. Ignorance and poverty are two big hurdles to be crossed before we can see the cherished goal of prosperity of the Nation.

Resolutions

Resolution No. 1—Welcoming Rural Credit Policy.

(*a*) This first Sabarkantha District Co-operative Conference welcomes the recommendations made in the All India Rural Survey Committee Report as it thinks that these recommendations will give a new fillip to the Co-operative Movement. It supports heartily the resolutions passed in this connection at Sholapur by the Bombay State Co-operative Conference.

(*b*) It calls upon the workers of the District to help and co-operate in the implementation of these recommendations.

(*c*) It congratulates the Reserve Bank of India for appointing the Survey Committee and appreciates the steps taken for the immediate implementation of these recommendations by nationalising the Imperial Bank of India.

Resolution No. 2—Co-operative movement in Backward Areas.

Three talukas and one Mahal of the District have been declared as Scheduled Areas where the population is illiterate and very poor. In order to stop exploitation of these Scheduled Tribe people, it is necessary to spread the co-operative movement amongst them. It, therefore, requests the Government of Bombay to devise a scheme of co-operative multi-purpose societies for this area on the lines of Dohad and Jhalod where there is Scheduled Tribe population by appointing group secretaries and supplying the share capital wherever necessary. The expenditure of such administration be shared on the 50 : 50 basis between the Government of India and the Bombay Government.

Resolution No. 3—Land Mortgage Bank.

It thanks the Kaira Land Mortgage Bank for opening a branch in the District but now thinks that an independent Land Mortgage Bank is necessary for more intensive co-operative work in the District with regard to long term loans. Therefore, it appoints a Committee to collect necessary share capital for the same.

Resolution No. 4—Encouragement to Village Industries.

It calls upon the workers and the Government to give all encouragement to village industries mentioned in the survey made of the district. For this purpose it calls upon the public workers to start a district Industrial Co-operative Institution and appoint a Committee to collect share capital for the same.

Resolution No. 5—Warehouses.

This Conference believes that the warehouses are proving very useful institutions for the agriculturists. It requests that the rate of interest should be lowered so that all the Multi-purpose Societies can work through these warehouses.

Resolution No. 6—Monopoly of Salt.

This Conference is against of giving of monopoly of any trade to any single individual merchant. The largest quota of salt which is necessary for the district has been given to one merchant and thus he has been given the monopoly of the district. The Conference requests the Government to transfer this monopoly to the Co-operative Society so that the salt may be distributed through this agency.

Resolution No. 7—Audit Fee.

Modification is necessary in the basis of charging audit fee from the Co-operative Societies.

Resolution No. 8—Supervision.

This Conference welcomes the healthy suggestion made in the Rural Survey Report about nominating supervisors. In the meanwhile, it requests for the appointment of Bank Inspectors for supervision work.

Resolution No. 9—

The Conference considers it very necessary that the staff and the officers concerned with the management of the co-operative movement should all be trained.

Resolution No. 10—

It requests the Bombay Government to mitigate the hardship with regard to the assessment of Sales Tax so far as the Co-operative Purchase of Sales Unions are concerned by devising a simple method of assessment.

Resolution No. 11—

It requests the Government to give technical aid by giving on loan technical officers for pump irrigation schemes.

Resolution No. 12—

It is desirable that the Managers of the Co-operative Farming Societies should be recruited from Agriculture Graduates so that the Co-operative Farming Societies can show good progress.

Resolution No. 13—

In order to cope with the work of Co-operative Societies, it is necessary to have a Joint Secretary for 2 or 3 societies combined within a circumference of two to three miles so that all the villages in the district may be covered. It also requests the State Co-operative Bank to have their branches in every taluka so as to cope with the increased work.

Resolution No. 14—

It requests that all agriculturists including the tenants and even the field labourers should be able to get credit and for the purpose suitable schemes should be devised. It calls upon this Conference to create a band of honest social workers to take charge of the over-increasing work of the co-operative movement in the district.

STATEMENT NO. 3

List showing the Balwadis, Hostels, Co-operative Societies and Colonies which were visited by the Commissioner during his tour of Bombay State.

Balwadis and Hostels

1. Balwadi at Madhavpura	27 students, all Scheduled Castes.
2. Backward Class Hostel	26 boys out of whom 7 are Ex-Criminal Tribes.
3. Backward Class Hostel, Khanapur	29 boys, out of whom, except one, all are Ex-Criminal Tribes.
4. Multi-Purpose High School, Ankola	Due to vacations the school was closed.
5. Backward Class Hostel	40 students, out of whom 5 are Ex-Criminal Tribes, 11 Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes.

6. Ashram School . . . . 377 students including 74 girls.
7. Training and Production Centre . . . . 20 trainees.
8. Mahila Ashram . . . . 85 boys and 38 girls.
9. Sanskar Kendra . . . . 27 Ex-Criminal Tribe boys.

Co-operative Societies

1. Matang and Sarvodaya Housing Society.
2. Joint Farming Society for Ex-Criminal Tribes Muttyanatti, having 83 members.
3. Joint Farming Society, Kaketi for Mahars, Berads and Marahattas.
4. Forest Labourers Co-operative Society, Ankola, having 328 members.
5. Belligatti Co-operative Tenant Farming Society, having 81 members.
6. Santiniketan Co-operative Housing Society, having 126 members.
7. Industrial Co-operative Society.
8. Co-operative Credit Society.

Colonies

1. Bhangi Colony having 25 families.
2. Haller Colonisation Scheme with 31 settlers.
3. Ashram of Shri Timmappa Naik, Hiregutti, having 20 families of Haller

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STATEMENT No. 4

Resolutions passed at the Tribal Conference held at Ooty, on 22-6-1955.

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1. This Conference requests the Government to start housing and colonisation scheme for Irulas, Kormas and help them to discard their nomadic habits.

2. This Conference resolves to request the Government that available waste lands in the tribal areas be assigned to the tribes for cultivation purposes.

In areas where Wattle and Bluegum plantations are programmed to be carried on by the Government, the tribes may be given the chance to carry it out on a co-operative basis.

3. This Conference requests the Government to bestow special attention to improving cottage industries, native occupations amongst the tribes such as basket-making, pottery, bee-keeping, weaving, poultry farming, sheep and cattle farming and community workshops.

4. This Conference resolves to request the Government to investigate the nutritive value of the various tuberous roots, wild fruits, jack fruits and seeds consumed as food by the tribes that it might help to solve the problem of evolving balanced diets among the tribes.

5. This Conference is of opinion that the problem of drinking water supply should be given top priority in all schemes of rural development. Every village should be provided with drinking water wells or where possible protected water supply by means of pipes.

6. Whereas the absence of residential school is the main reason for the lack of interest amongst tribals to educate their children and as these villages are scattered far and wide amongst hills, dales and forests that the tribals find it difficult to send their children to non-residential school, this Conference resolves to request the Government to run residential schools in tribal areas so as to facilitate primary and elementary education.

7. An Ashram school with hostel for Kuruma boys is being run by Shri Sathguru Sarva Samarasa Sangam at Conoor. For the present this school with the hostel is not enjoying the benefit of the Government grants etc. Hence this Conference request the State and Central Government to make early arrangements in granting aids for running the school and for paying the teaching staff from the beginning of the school year.

8. As these tribes reside far in the interior of the jungles, and as they do not ordinarily get proper food and drinking water etc., they (Kurumas, Paniyans, and Katunayakans) suffer from many kinds of illness such as Malaria, Jaundice, and other skin diseases. For want of proper medical facilities the birth rate of the tribes is being reduced and it is feared this rate is being accelerated towards extinction. Therefore, this Conference resolves to request the Government to arrange for medical facilities to these people forthwith.

9. This Conference resolves to request the Government to give liberal financial aid to these tribes for agricultural purposes etc.

10. Whereas the Irulas are equally backward as other Scheduled Tribes, this Conference urges upon the Government to include them in the list of Scheduled Tribes instead of eligible communities.

STATE

Statement showing the position of grant-in-aid schemes sanctioned for the welfare of the scheduled

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1951-52				1952-53			
		Grant-in-aid sanctioned	Expenditure out of grant-in-aid	Expenditure out of State fund	Total expenditure	Grant-in-aid sanctioned	Expenditure out of grant-in-aid	Expenditure out of State fund	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Education . .	37,000	11,000	40,086	51,086	37,000	37,000	32,337	69,327
2	Forest . . }	14,000	..	28,705	28,705	28,000	..	57,689	57,689
3	(a) Agriculture }		..	2,934	2,934	50,000	..	2,856	2,856
	(b) Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Cottage Industries .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Roads and Bridges .	..	..	..	..	3,44,000	1,15,944	..	1,15,944
6	Medical . . }	24,000	4,810	11,536	16,355	14,000	9,370	8,386	17,756
7	Public Health . }		2,280	6,580	8,860		1,890	291	2,181
8	Miscellaneous . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	75,000	18,099	89,841	1,07,940	4,73,000	1,64,204	1,01,559	2,65,763

ABSTRACT

1. Total expenditure incurred during 1951-52 to 1954-55 (4 years) . . . . . Rs. 17,61,292.
2. Amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned during 1951-52 to 1954-55 (4 years) . . . . . Rs. 19,78,000.
3. Amount utilised out of grant-in-aid during 1951-52 to 1954-55 (4 years) . . . Rs. 14,02,500.
4. Amount spent out of State fund during 1951-52 to 1954-55 (4 years) . . . . . . Rs. 3,68,792.

MENT No. 5

areas of Lahaul and Spiti of Punjab State from 1951-52 *to* 1954-55.

1953-54				1954-55			
Grant-in-aid sanctioned	Expenditure out of grant-in-aid	Expenditure out of State fund	Total expenditure	Grant-in-aid sanctioned	Expenditure out of grant-in-aid	Expenditure out of State fund	Total expenditure
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
45,500	43,300	..	45,300	60,200	60,200	45,930	1,06,130
19,000	19,000	26,577	45,577	19,000	19,000	34,880	53,880
.. *	3,524	..	3,524	44,780	18,250	..	18,250
1,50,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	1,89,700	1,89,700	..	1,89,700
44,400	25,573	..	25,573	37,650	39,354	..	39,354
3,66,700	2,86,745	..	2,86,745	3,94,000	3,94,000	35,680	4,29,680
13,280	7,319	14,861	22,180	69,500	8,376	2,464	10,840
	1,760	..	1,760	2,500	2,096	..	2,096
..	..	..	..	11,885	Not available.	7,000	7,000
†6,38,880	4,89,220	41,438	5,30,659	8,29,115 or 8,30,000	7,30,976	1,25,954	8,56,930

*Originally no grant-in-aid was sanctioned but later on an amount of Rs. 3,524 was sanctioned to be spent out of savings on other items.

†Out of this amount of Rs. 6,38,880 only Rs. 6,00,000 was sanctioned as grant-in-aid and the State Government was asked to meet the remaining amount of Rs. 38,880.

Statement No. 6

A Scheme for rehabilitation of landless people of the villages donated in honour of the Bhoodan Yagya during a period of five years

In honour of the visit of the Pujya Vinobaji, the people of Orissa surrendered five hundred villages till now with an area of 1 lac acres, in response to Bhoodan Yagya. The number of families residing in the above villages are 17,500 out of which 3,000 are completely landless. It is proposed to distribute 15 thousand acres of land among the 3,000 landless families at the rate of 5 acres per family consisting of 5 members in average. It is also hoped 5 acres of land will be considered an economical holding, if rightly exploited. Out of the 15,000 acres, 6,000 acres are paddy land and the rest 9,000 acres can safely be utilised for other crops, such as sugarcane, cotton, oil-seeds and other rabi crops.

To get maximum benefits from the above land with the manpower and other wasteful resources, a detailed calculation has been made as follows:—

Irrigation:—The assured water supply is the most important factor for increasing production. If water is available, it can profitably be utilised for raising crops in the field. So it is proposed to bring under irrigation 6,000 acres of paddy lands. 2 acres of paddy lands with assured water supply will suffice to produce foodstuffs for a family consisting of five members. It has been experimented in various places in India, that the yielding capacity of one acre of average type of land with assured water supply will give a minimum 30 mds. of paddy, the cost of which is Rs. 180. But the cost of cultivation including seeds, local manure and labour will cost not less than Rs. 50 per acre, whereas the anticipated yield will be Rs. 180 as noted above. The balance of Rs. 130 will be his net income per acre. To provide irrigation facilities to 6,000 acres of land, a sum of Rs. 18,00,000 will be required at the rate of Rs. 300 per acre in average. As most of the villages situated in hilly tracts, the necessary works will be required to check the torrential flow of the water. As villages are not situated in plain areas, a number of small projects have to be taken up to provide irrigation facilities. So a project commanding an eyecut of one acre may cost Rs. 300 on average, including services both of higher and lower level, supply channels and distributing channels wherever possible. On the above basis, projects may be taken up taking into consideration the catchment area in the background and the eyecut available in the locality.

Next in importance is the soil conservation, reclamation and useful improvements on the lands. A sum of Rs. 22,50,000 may be required for the above purpose to bring 15,000 acres of land under plough at the rate of Rs. 150 per acre. Out of which Rs. 80 may be required to check the erosion of soil and the rest Rs. 70 may be utilised to effect useful improvement in the lands such as levelling, bunding and uprooting small bushes wherever possible.

The third factor is the organisation from which necessary advice, funds and technical assistance will be available. One centre will be opened through which 100 families at least will be provided with their requirements for agricultural purposes such as seeds and fertilisers together with other agricultural appliances; and with their domestic requirements of daily use. This institution also helps them with necessary advice, help in placing their agricultural and industrial products in better market to the best advantages for the producers. As the marketing of agricultural products is the crux of the rural economy, it is necessary to provide better marketing facilities for their produce. On the other hand, while supplying the consumer goods of every day use, this centre will help them, from being exploited by the local Mahajans to which they are the victims, at present. To provide the above facilities to 3,000 families, 30 such type of centres will be required at a cost of Rs. 3,30,000 only for construction of buildings. To meet the establishment charges for such 30 centres a sum of Rs. 3,87,000 will be required, the detailed calculation of which has been furnished in the budget.

The fourth factor is the capital. A sum of Rs. 3,00,000 will be required as loans for the working capital of the business depot at the rate of Rs. 10,000 for each centre. This loan will be purely utilised in the purchase of consumer goods and for sale of agricultural products on consignment basis. This loan will be repayable in 10 annual instalments free of interest.

To provide lands to a landless family, may not serve the purpose, unless, he has been provided with an initial capital for purchase of bullocks, seeds and manures, carts and agricultural appliances for which a sum of Rs. 525 may be required as detailed below:—

	Rs.
(a) A pair of bullocks	300
(b) Carts	100
(c) Agricultural appliances of all sorts	50
(d) Seeds	40
(e) Other charges including manuring	35
Total	525

Out of 5 acres of land allotted to a family, 2 acres for paddy 25 cents for kitchen garden, 50 cents for cotton, 25 cents for sugarcane, 2 acres for rabi crops will be utilised for which the requirements of seeds and manures are as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) Paddy seeds	10
(b) Vegetable seeds	2
(c) Cotton	5
(d) Sugarcane	15
(e) Rabi Seeds	8
TOTAL	40

As to the manuring, a sum of Rs. 35 per family will be required as follows:—

(a) For 2 acres of paddy land	20
(b) For 3 acres of other land	15
TOTAL	35

The income and expenditure in cultivating 5 acres of land allotted to a family is as follows:—

Established crop	Cost of cultivation	Anticipated yield	Net Income
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Paddy 2 acres	100	360	260
2. Vegetable 25 Cents	2	12	10
3. Cotton 50 Cents	30	60	30
4. Sugarcane 25 Cents	40	80	40
5. Rabi crops 2 acres	10	40	30
5 acres	182	552	370

The above statement shows a net income of Rs. 370 per family after meeting the cost of cultivation. Thus the total surplusable income of 3,000 families is Rs. 11,10,000 per year, which comes to Rs. 55,50,000 for five years.

The entire cost as per Schedule 1 is Rs. 66,55,500 out of which Rs. 46,80,000 are to be utilised in projects for permanent nature as detailed below:—

1. Irrigation Projects	18,00,000
2. Land improvement and reclamation	22,50,000
3. Construction of buildings	3,30,000
4. Loans for working capital	3,00,000
TOTAL	46,80,000

Out of the estimated expenditure under all heads which is Rs. 66,55,500, a sum of Rs. 46,80,000 will be required for projects of permanent nature leaving a balance of Rs. 19,75,500 for aid to landless families during 5 years. At the cost of the balance amount of Rs. 19,75,500 the profitable income of the families is anticipated to be Rs. 55,50,000.

SCHEDULE (1)

(A)	1. Number of villages donated	500
	2. Number of families residing	17,500
	3. Landless families	3,000
	4. Total land surrendered	1,00,000 acres.
	5. Distribution of lands to landless families	15,000 acres.

		Rs.
(B)	1. Cost of initial expenditure in cultivation per family at the rate of Rs. 75 for 3,000 families	2,25,000
	2. For purchase of bullock and bullock cart at the rate of Rs. 450 per family, for 3,000 families	13,50,000
	3. Cost of reclamation at the Rate of Rs. 150 per acre for 15,000 acres	22,50,000
	4. Irrigation for 6,000 acres at the rate of Rs. 300 per acre for 6,000 acres	18,00,000
	5. Construction of 30 Godowns at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per Godown	3,30,000
	6. Establishment cost for running 30 centres for 5 years	3,87,000
	7. Loans for working capital of 30 centres at the rate of Rs. 10,000	3,00,000
	8. Purchase of bullocks and carts for a centre at the rate of Rs. 450 for 30 centres	13,500
		66,55,500

SCHEDULE (2)

Establishment Charges of a Centre:—

		Rs.
(A)	1. Pay of the Manager at the rate of Rs. 75 per month for one year	900
	2. Pay of the Accountant	600
	3. Pay of the Watcher	360
	4. Pay of the Cartman	360
	5. Pay of the bullock attendant including of the bullock maintenance	360
		2,580

For each centre a sum of Rs. 2,580 will be required. Thus for 30 centres for 5 years a sum of Rs. 3,87,000 will be required.

STATEMENT 7

List of Hostels, Schools, Sanskar Kendras, Balwadis and Sarvodaya Kendras visited by the Commissioner in the District of Mehsana, Bombay State

S. No.	Name	Place and Taluka	No. of Students
Hostels.			
1.	Shri Thakkar Bapa Vidyarthi Ashram	Vijapur, Taluka Vijapur	20
2.	Sarvodaya Chhatralaya, Mansa, Mansa	Vijapur, Taluka Vijapur	20
3.	Shri Gandhi Vidyarthi Ashram, Kadi	Kadi, Taluka Kadi	24
4.	B. C. Hostel, Mehsana	Mehsana, Taluka Mehsana	21
5.	Sayaji Vidyarthi Bhawan, Patan	Patan, Taluka Patan	60
6.	Sarvodaya Hostel, Valam	Valam, Taluka Visnagar	43 including 3 girls.
7.	Kasturba Kanya Chhatralaya, Visnagar	Valam, Taluka Visnagar	12 girls.
8.	Sayaji Vidyarthi Ashram, Visnagar	Valam, Taluka Visnagar	24
9.	Sarvajanik Hostel, Visnagar	Valam, Taluka Visnagar	43
Schools.			
1.	Primary School, Gothava	Gothava, Taluka Visnagar	381 including 61 Harijan children.
2.	Kasturba Kanya Shala	Mansa, Taluka Vijapur	427 including 18 Harijan girls.
Sanskar Kendra.			
1.	Sanskar Kendra, Kalol	Kalol, Taluka Kalol	..
Balwadis.			
1.	Harijan Balwadi, Patan	Patan, Taluka Patan	
2.	Kilol Balwadi, Patan	Patan, Taluka Patan	..
Sarvodaya Kendra.			
1.	Sarvodaya Kendra, Valam	Valam, Taluka Visnagar	..

APPENDIX II

THE UNTOUCHABILITY (OFFENCES) ACT, 1955 (No. 22 OF 1955)
(8th May, 1955)

An Act to prescribe punishment for the practice of "Untouchability" for the enforcement of any disability arising therefrom and for matters connected therewith.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as Follows:

1. *Short title, extent and commencement:*—(i) This Act may be called the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

(ii) It extends to the whole of India.

(iii) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Definitions:*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:—

(i) 'hotel' includes a refreshment room, a boarding house, a lodging house, a coffee house and a cafe;

(ii) 'place' includes a house, a building, a tent, and a vessel;

(iii) 'place of public entertainment' includes any place to which the public are admitted and in which an entertainment is provided or held.

Explanation:—'Entertainment' includes any exhibition, performance, game, sport and any other form of amusement.

(iv) 'place of public worship' means a place, by whatever name known, which is used as a place of public religious worship or which is dedicated generally to, or is used generally by, persons professing any religion or belonging to any religious denomination or any section thereof, for the performance of any religious service, or for offering prayers therein; and includes all lands and subsidiary shrines appurtenant or attached to any such place;

(v) 'shop' means any premises where goods are sold either wholesale or by retail or both wholesale and by retail and includes a laundry, a hair cutting saloon and any other place where services are rendered to customers.

3. *Punishment for enforcing religious disabilities:*—Whoever on the ground of 'untouchability" prevents any person:—

(i) from entering any place of public worship which is open to other persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person; or

(ii) from worshipping or offering prayers or performing any religious service in any place of public worship, or bathing in, or using the waters of, any sacred tank, well, spring or water-course, in the same manner and to the same extent as is permissible to other persons professing the same religion, or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person;

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Explanation:—For the purposes of this section and section 4 persons professing the Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion or persons professing the Hindu religion in any of its forms or developments including Virashaivas, Lingayats, Adivasis, followers of Brahmo, Prarthana, Arya Samaj and the Swaminarayan Sampradaya shall be deemed to be Hindus.

4. *Punishment for enforcing social disabilities:*— Whoever on the ground of "untouchability" enforces against any person any disability with regard to:—

(i) access to any shop, public restaurant, hotel or place of public entertainment; or

(ii) the use of any utensils, and other articles kept in any public restaurant, hotel, dharmshala, sarai or musafirkhana for the use of the general public or of persons professing the same religion, or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person; or

(iii) the practice of any profession or the carrying on of any occupation, trade or business; or

(iv) the use of, or access to, any river, stream, spring, well, tank, cistern, water-tap or other watering place, or any bathing ghat, burial or cremation ground, any sanitary convenience, any road, or passage, or any other place of public resort which other members of the public, or persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person, have a right to use or have access to; or

(v) the use of, or access to, any place used for a charitable or a public purpose maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public, or persons professing the same religion, or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person; or

(vi) the enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust created for the benefit of the general public or of persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person; or

(vii) the use of, or access to, any public conveyance; or

(viii) the construction, acquisition, or occupation of any residential premises in any locality, whatsoever; or

(ix) the use of any dharmshala, sarai or musafirkhana which is open to the general public, or to persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person; or

(x) the observance of any social or religious custom, usage or ceremony or taking part in any religious procession; or

(xi) the use of jewellery and finery.

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

5. *Punishment for refusing to admit persons to hospitals, etc.*— Whoever on the ground of "untouchability" —

(i) refuses admission to any person to any hospital, dispensary, educational institution or any hostel attached thereto, if such hospital, dispensary educational institution or hostel is established or maintained for the benefit of the general public or any section thereof; or

(ii) does any act which discriminates against any such person after admission to any of the aforesaid institutions;

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

6. *Punishment for refusing to sell goods or render services*:—Whoever on the ground of "untouchability" refuses to sell any goods or refuses to render any service to any person at the same time and place and on the same terms and conditions at or on which such goods are sold or services are rendered to other persons in the ordinary course of business shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

7. *Punishment for other offences arising out of "untouchability"*:— (1) Whoever—

(i) prevents any person from exercising any right accruing to him by reason of the abolition of "untouchability" under article 17 of the Constitution; or

(ii) molests, injures, annoys, obstructs or causes or attempts to cause obstruction to any person in the exercise of any such right or molests, injures, annoys or boycotts any person by reason of his having exercised any such right; or

(iii) by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, incites or encourages any person or class of persons or the public generally to practise "untouchability" in any form whatsoever;

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Explanation:—A person shall be deemed to boycott another person who—

(i) refuses to let to such other person or refuses to permit such other person, to use or occupy any house or land or refuses to deal with, work for hire for, or do business with, such other person or to render to him or receive from him any customary service, or refuses to do any of the said things on the terms on which such things would be commonly done in the ordinary course of business; or

(ii) abstains from such social, professional or business relations as he would ordinarily maintain with such other person.

(2) Whoever—

(i) denies to any person belonging to his community or any section thereof any right or privilege to which such person would be entitled as a member of such community or section, or

(ii) takes any part in the ex-communication of such person, on the ground that such person has refused to practise "untouchability" or that such person has done any act in furtherance of the objects of this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

8. *Cancellation or suspension of licences in certain cases.*—When a person who is convicted of an offence under section 6 holds any licence under any law for the time being in force in respect of any profession, trade, calling or employment in relation to which the offence is committed, the court trying the offence may, without prejudice to any other penalty to which such person may be liable under that section, direct that the licence shall stand cancelled or be suspended for such period as the court may deem fit, and every order of the court to cancelling or suspending a licence shall have effect as if it had been passed by the authority competent to cancel or suspend the licence under any such law.

Explanation:—In this section, 'licence' includes a permit or a permission.

9. *Resumption or suspension of grants made by Government:*—Where the manager or trustee of a place of public worship which is in receipt of a grant of land or money from the Government is convicted of an offence under this Act and such conviction is not reversed or quashed in any appeal or revision, the Government may, if in its opinion the circumstances of the case warrant such a course, direct the suspension or resumption of the whole or any part of such grant.

10. *Abetment of offence:*— Whoever abets any offence under this Act shall be punishable with the punishment provided for the offence.

11. *Enhanced penalty on subsequent conviction:*—Whoever having already been convicted of an offence under this Act or of an abetment of such offence is again convicted of any such offence or abetment, shall, on every such subsequent conviction, be punishable with both imprisonment and fine.

12. *Presumption by courts in certain cases:*—Where any act constituting an offence under this Act is committed in relation to a member of a Scheduled Caste as defined in clause (24) of article 366 of the Constitution, the court shall presume, unless the contrary is proved, that such act was committed on the ground of "untouchability".

13. *Limitation of jurisdiction of civil courts:*—(i) No civil court shall entertain or continue any suit or proceeding or shall pass any decree or order or execute wholly or partially any decree or order if the claim involved in such suit or proceeding or if the passing of such decree or order or if such execution would in any way be contrary to the provisions of this Act.

(ii) No court shall, in adjudicating any matter or executing any decree or order, recognise any custom or usage imposing any disability on any person on the ground of "untouchability".

14. *Offences by companies:*—(i) If the person committing an offence under this Act is a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(ii) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed with the consent of any director or manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation:—For the purposes of this section:—

(i) 'company' means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(ii) 'director' in relation to a firm means a partner in the firm.

15. *Offences under the Act to be cognizable and compoundable:*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal V of 1898, Procedure, 1898.—

(i) every offence under this Act shall be congnizable; and

(ii) every such offence may, with the permission of the court, be compounded.

16. *Act to override other laws:*—Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force, or any custom or usage or any instrument having effect by virtue of any such law or any decree or order of any court or other authority.

17. *Repeal:*—The enactments specified in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent to which they or any of the provisions contained therein correspond or are repugnant to this Act or to any of the provisions contained therein.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* section 17)

1. The Bihar Harijan (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1949 (Bihar Act XIX of 1949).

2. The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1946 (Bombay Act X of 1947).

3. The Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947 (Bombay Act XXXV of 1947).

4. The Central Provinces and Berar Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1947 (Central Provinces and Berar Act XXIV of 1947).

5. The Central Provinces and Berar Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1947 (Central Provinces and Berar Act XLI of 1947).

6. The East Punjab (Removal of Religious and Social Disabilities) Act, 1948 (East Punjab Act XVI of 1948).

7. The Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938 (Madras Act XXI of 1938).

8. The Orissa Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1946 (Orissa Act XI of 1946).

9. The Orissa Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1948 (Orissa Act XI of 1948).

10. The United Provinces Removal of Social Disabilities Act, 1947 (U. P. Act XIV of 1947).

11. The West Bengal Hindu Social Disabilities Removal Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act XXXVII of 1948).

12. The Hyderabad Harijan Temple Entry Regulation, 1358 F (No. LV of 1358 Fasli).

13. The Hyderabad Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Regulation, 1358 F (No. LVI of 1358 Fasli).

14. The Madhya Bharat Harijan Ayogta Nivaran Vidhan, Samvat 2005 (Madhya Bharat Act No. 15 of 1949).

15. The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1943 (Mysore Act XLII of 1943).

16. The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1948 (Mysore Act XIV of 1948).

17. The Saurashtra Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Ordinance (No. XL of 1948).

18. The Travancore-Cochin Removal of Social Disabilities Act, 1125 (Travancore-Cochin Act VIII of 1125).

19. The Travancore-Cochin Temple Entry (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act XXVII of 1950).

20. The Coorg Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil and Social Disabilities) Act, 1949 (Coorg Act I of 1949).

21. The Coorg Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1949 (Coorg Act II of 1949).

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT 1

Statement showing the number of Offences committed during the period from 1-1-1955 to 31-5-1955 under the various enactments in force in the State against the practice of Untouchability

Sl. No.	State	Regd.	Chal-laned	Dis-charged	Compro-mised	Con-victed	Acquit-ted	Pending
1	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bombay	17	17	1	..	2	..	14
4	Madhya Pradesh	11	6	1	..	4	2	4
5	Madras	78	57	5	..	51	12	10
6	Orissa	4	4	..	..	..	3	1
7	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Uttar Pradesh	19	5	..	1	1	3	14
9	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Madhya Bharat	26	14	3	4	3	4	12
11	Mysore	8	7	3	..	1	1	3
12	P.E.P.S.U.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Saurashtra	9	5	..	..	1	2	2
15	Travancore-Cochin	2	2	..	1	1	1	..
16	Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	174	117	13	6	63	28	60

STATEMENT 2

Statement showing the number of Offences committed during the period from 1-6-1955 *to* 30-11-1955 *under the Untouchability (Offences) Act,* 1955

Sl. No.	State	Challan-ed	Compro-mised	Con-victed	Acquit-ted	Pending
1	Assam	1	..	..	..	1
2	Bihar*	1	..	..	..	1
3	Bombay	7	..	1	1	5
4	Madhya Pradesh	4	..	2	..	2
5	Madras	102	4	74	6	18
6	Orissa	2	..	..	1	1
7	Punjab	2	..	..	1	1
8	Uttar Pradesh	8	3	1	.	4
9	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..
10	Hyderabad	2	..	..	..	2
11	Madhya Bharat	35	5	..	..	30
12	Mysore	11	..	2	3	6
13	P.E.P.S.U.	2	..	..	..	2
14	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..
15	Saurashtra	..	..	..	..	..
16	Travancore-Cochin	..	..	..	..	..
17	Coorg	..	..	..	..	..
18	Delhi	3	..	..	..	3
19	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..
20	Kutch	..	..	..	..	..
21	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..
22	Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	180	12	80	12	76

*Information incomplete.

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT 1

Statement showing Legislative and Executive measures adopted in various States for providing security of land tenure to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Legislative and Executive measures and scope of Acts/Rules
1	2	3
	PART "A" STATES	
1	Andhra	The Madras Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917, regulates the transfer of land from Hill Tribes in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. The Madras Estates Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act, 1948, and the Amendment Act, 1950, have been made applicable to the Scheduled Areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes; the Government have also promulgated the Andhra Tenants Protection Ordinance, 1954. The last two measures are of general nature and are applicable to the entire State and to all classes.
		The assignment of waste lands available in Estate areas to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been postponed pending completion of the survey and settlement of the Estates taken over under the Madras Estates Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act, 1948. Land at the disposal of the Government in the Ryotwari areas is assigned to only landless poor persons who directly engage themselves in cultivation including ex-toddy tappers, backward communities and weavers. Members of the Scheduled Castes take their chance along with other landless poor in respect of assignment of the lands.
2	Assam	In the Plains District of Assam, in order to give protection to the backward people against the aggressive and more advanced elements of the society, the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation was amended in 1947. Government have issued Executive orders to the local officers for taking into consideration the cases of Scheduled Caste people in the matter of settlement of land and also to allot clay-bearing land to the Hira communities in Barpeta Sub-division, for development of the ceramic industry and to settle fisheries with fishermen by caste at a concessional rate as well.
		The relation between landlords and tenants in the permanently-settled areas of Goalpara and Karimganj and temporarily-settled areas in the temporarily settled districts both in respect of land-rent and land tenure is governed by the Goalpara Tenancy Act, the Sylhet Tenancy Act and the T. S. District Tenancy respectively. Any suit regarding rent or tenure is decided by the civil courts or the revenue courts, as the case may be, on the petition of the parties affected.
		In the Autonomous Districts of the State, administration of land, under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution is within the purview of the respective District Councils, some of whom have already made and the rest are making laws of their own, restricting ownership of land by non-tribals in their districts to one piece of landed property and that also subject to the previous approval of the District Council in order to safeguard the interest of the Tribal people inhabitating these districts. Prior to the constitution of the District Councils the State Government, with a view to protecting the interests of the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, had passed orders that in the hill districts no land should be settled with non-tribals except with the prior approval of the State Government.
		In the Autonomous Districts, where settlement of land for agricultural, residential and other purposes is within the purview of the District Councils, the said councils have been requested to give due consideration in the matter of settlement of land to the cases of the Hira and Koibarta communities who belong to the Scheduled Castes, who have no land and have taken agriculture as the means of livelihood and of the other Scheduled Castes people who are *bona fide* cultivators but have no land. In the Autonomous Districts, the number of Scheduled Caste people is negligible. In these districts, there is no Zamindary system, except in a portion of the Garo Hills districts. No Scheduled Tribe, in the Autonomous Districts, find difficulty in occupying land, which is mostly *jhum land*, for his agricultural purposes. The United Khasi Jaintia Hills District (Transfer of Land) Act, 1953 seeks to restrict transfer of land by a tribal or non-tribal to a non-tribal in the Autonomous District of United Khasi Jaintia Hills. The Garo Hills District (Transfer of Land) Act, 1955 seeks to restrict transfer of land by a tribal or a non-tribal in the Autonomous District of Garo Hills.
3	Bihar	Under the Bihar Privileged Persons Home-stead Tenancy Act, 1947, which is administered by the Revenue Department of the State Government, special privileges have been given to Harijans for occupancy rights in their home-steads. According to the provisions of the Act Harijans (who along with some others are called privileged persons) cannot be evicted from their home-steads and if evicted illegally are to be restored to possession. Under the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, transfer of land from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is prohibited to non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes. Under the Santhal Parganas Tenancy (Supplementary provisions) Act, 1949, lands are not alienable in the district of Santhal Parganas. This affords protection against acquisition of land belonging to the members of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes by money lenders.
4	Bombay	The State Government have enacted the Bombay Tenancy and Agriculture Lands Act, 1948, which provides security of tenure to all tenants (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) and enables a tenant to purchase land cultivated by him. This Acts also prohibits transfer of agricultural

1	2	3
		land to non-agriculturists. The State Government gives first preference to Backward Classes, including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the matter of grant of Government land for cultivation The guarantee can apply for Tegai loans for reclamation and development of land granted to them On account of administrative and financial grounds, it is not possible for the State Government to reclaim land at its own cost and to allot it to landless Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families.
5	Madhya Pradesh . .	Under the enactments in force in the State since 1916, land belonging to aboriginal tribes cannot be transferred to persons belonging to other tribes without the sanction of a Revenue Officer, not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner. The same provisions have been incorporated under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954. Government have further directed that the Deputy Commissioner should not accord sanction to the transfer of land belonging to aboriginal tribes to other castes until Government's sanction has been obtained. Under the provisions of section 152 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954, land belonging to the aboriginal tribes can be transferred to persons of other castes with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. The Malguzari and Zamindari and analogous systems in this State had been abolished with effect from 31st March 1951 under the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietory Rights Act, 1950. Under that scheme, the tenants holding lands from (former) private proprietors in the villages have become tenants of the State. The Malguzars and Zamindars have also become "plot proprietors" of the land under their personal cultivation on the date of abolition of the Malguzari and Zamindari systems.
6	Madras	The State Government have not adopted any legislative or executive measures in the State, solely for the purpose of providing a security of land tenure to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Legislation enacted in this State to provide security of tenure to the tenants will give protection to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who form a good percentage of the agricultural classes. The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955, recently enacted by this State, lays down that no cultivating tenant should be evicted from his land except on the conditions mentioned in that Act. Provision has also been made in that act to the effect that a tenant who was in a possession of any land on 1st December 1953 and was evicted subsequently should be restored to the land subject to certain conditions. The Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929; The Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952; and the South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1954 protect the cultivating tenants in the respective areas. The Tanjore Act gives protection to the Pannaiyals (Farm labourers) also.
7	Orissa	The Madras Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917, which gives security of land tenure is applicable to the whole of Koraput District, the Agency areas of Ganjam District and Balliguda, and G. Udayagiri Taluka of Khondmals District, which are predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes. Under Section 7(b)(i) of the Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950, an occupancy tenant is entitled to freely transfer his holding, subject to the restrictions that no transfer of a holding from a member of Aboriginal Tribes to a member of non-aboriginal tribe is valid unless such transfer is made with the previous permission of the sub-divisional Magistrate concerned. Under Seciton 61 of the Angul Laws Regulations, 1936, no transfer or change (whether permanent or temporary) by a tenure-holder or rayot of his right in his tenure of holding or any portion thereof is valid unless it is made with the written consent of the Deputy Commissioner and no transfer or change, in contravention of the above law, is recognised as valid by any Court, in the exercise of civil or revenue jurisdiction. The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1898, which applies to the Old Sambalpur District except Khariar and the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1920, which applies to Khariar, as recently amended, place restrictions on the transfer of land by Scheduled Tribes in favour of non-Scheduled Tribes. In order to protect the land of Aboriginal Tribes of Koraput District and to get back their lands as laid down in the Orissa Tenants Protection Act, 1948, and the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917, the State Government have sanctioned for pleaders being specially engaged to appear and plead on behalf of these persons in respect of the aforesaid Acts and the Orissa Money-lenders Act, all costs being borne by the State Government. To speed up disposal of the cases near about the villages of the concerned persons, two Deputy Collectors were posted to Rayagada and Gunupur areas of Koraput District specially for this purpose, investing them with the powers of an Assistant Agent under A.T.I.L.T. Act. These people are not required to pay court fees and Process fees. The State Government have informed last year that the following orders have been issued regarding settlement of waste lands with Adivasis : (a) Landless Adivasis should have the first preference; (b) Other Adivasis having less than 5 acres of land, should be given lands so as to make the total holding up to 50 acres, next in order of preference; (c) Lands which are settled with the Adivasis or with landless people are not subject to payment of salami but when lands are leased out to persons other than adivasis having some landless than 5 acres in extent they should pay the usual Salami as per the State Rules; (d) If persons other than those mentioned above apply for lands to be settled in their favour, the Sub-Divisional Officer should obtain prior orders of the District Magistrate. District Magistrate should not issue orders as a matter of routine but should see that it is only in exceptional cases after meeting the demands in (a) and (b) if there are surplus lands available for settlement, applications might be entertained and land settled; (e) Adivasis will get first priority only in villages where large number of Adivasis reside or which are very close to highly congested Adivasi Area. In areas where Adivasis are very few or Adivasis are not available at all no such reservation need be made for the Adivasis. In such non-Adivasi Areas, backward classes and the Adivasi, if any, may be given reasonable preference but capacity to cultivate should be taken into consideration. According to the capacity, a small extent or no extent of land may be settled with such backward classes or Adivasis in these areas and applications of other castes should be considered without waiting for a future demand from the backward classes or Adivasis in those areas.

1	2	3
		As regards Scheduled Castes, no distinction is made in the Tenancy Laws in force in the State between Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes.
8	Punjab	No special legislation has been adopted by the State Government in this regard, but the security of land tenure, provided under Sections 6 to 10 and 15 to 18 of the Punjab Security of Land Tenure Act, 1953 (as amended) for all tenants irrespective of any distinction, is admissible to tenants of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as well.
9	Uttar Pradesh . . .	The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, applicable to the bulk of the State, safeguards, irrespective of caste or creed, to a great extent the rights of all tenure-holders, Bhumidhars and Sirdars, who form the bulk of the tenure-holders, paying land revenue direct to Government so long as they continue to pay land revenue and observe the provision of the Act relating to the use of land and subletting, they would be immune from ejectment and would hold land from generation to generation. In order to ensure that possession and title to land, remains vested in the same persons, many mortgages have been prohibited and subletting cannot be resorted to except by disabled persons. Full right of ownership over houses, trees in abadi and wells in the possession of tenants have been guaranteed under the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act.
		In Kumaon Division where the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 is not applicable with a view to providing protection to sirdars which mostly comprise of Scheduled Castes and backward classes, ejectment was stayed by executive orders which have now been incorporated in the Kumaon Agricultural Lands (Miscellaneous provision) Act, 1954. This Act also provided for commutation of rents of tenants in cases where the rent payable by a tenant is payable in kind or on estimate or appraisement of the standing crop or on rates varying with crops sown or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or other such ways.
		In paragana Jaunsar Bawar in Dehra Dun District where also the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, is not applicable, the tillers of the soil consisting mostly of people of the Backward Classes known as Koltas and Bajgis were subjected to arbitrary ejectment from their holding by the land-holders. To afford protection to them from ejectment and to place the law relating to the land tenures on a more stable footing and to regularise the framing of the records of rights in the Jaunsar Bawar area, records operation were started in 1950 and finally the Jaunsar Bawar security of Tenures and Land Records Act, 1952, was brought on the Statute Book, Section 3 whereof affords protection to the tenants from ejectment.
		No provision exists at present under which percentage is fixed of village land which should be reserved in favour of Scheduled Castes, however, first preference is given to the landless labourers for the allotment of Agricultural lands under Section 198 of the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, Uttar Pradesh, as amended up-to-date. In the allotment of abadi sites landless agricultural labourers or landless servants of the village community have been given the first preference under rule 115 L of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Rules, 1952. Since most of the Scheduled Caste people are landless labourers they are benefitted by this provision to a great extent. Previously there was no provision to reclaim waste lands. But now provision for granting of subsidies have been made to those Scheduled Castes families to whom land had already been provided so that they may be able to reclaim it and settle on it.
10	West Bengal . . .	No legislative or executive measures have been undertaken by the State Government to provide security of land tenure to Scheduled Castes. Chapter VII-A of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, imposes certain restrictions on alienation of land by aboriginals to non-aboriginals. Under the provisions of this Chapter, an aboriginal tenure-holder, raiyat or under-raiyat cannot lease, sublet or mortgage his holding to a non-aboriginal without the previous permission of the Collector. He cannot also transfer by private sale, gift or will to any person, be he an aboriginal or a non-aboriginal, his land or any part thereof, without the previous permission of the Collector. Some other safeguards have also been provided in this Chapter for the benefit of the aboriginals.
	PART "B" STATES	
11	Hyderabad . . .	Though there is no exclusive legislation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure security of land tenure, they enjoy special privileges in the matter of allotment of land. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, affords security of land tenure to all agricultural tenants including persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities. Under the special Laoni Rules and executive instructions issued thereunder, lands are allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes free of cost. Those Scheduled Caste cultivators who had unauthorisedly occupied poramboke or Government lands have also been protected against eviction by regularising such encroachments under these rules. According to State Government circular No. 14, issued in 1954, preference is given to landless Scheduled Caste persons in the matter of allotment of unassigned Government lands. For the first three years all such allotment are exempted from the land revenue assessments.
		Land is allotted to the Scheduled Tribes under the Tribal Areas Regulations, 1949. No non-tribals are allotted land in notified areas which are primarily reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.
12	Madhya Bharat . . .	The Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, Samvat 2007, provides security of land tenure to all classes of tenants including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In 1954, the State Government promulgated the Madhya Bharat Scheduled Areas (Allotment and Transfer of Land)

1	2	3
		Regulation, 1954 exclusively for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes. Under section 3(1) of the Regulation "No un-occupied land in Scheduled Area shall be allotted for agricultural purposes by the Collector to any persons other than a member of the Scheduled Tribes". By section 4(1) "No member of a Scheduled Tribe shall, except with the previous sanction of the Collector, transfer by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, lease or otherwise any land to any person other than a member of Scheduled Tribe". The Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act, Samvat 2008, Section 38, provides that a sub-tenant or a tenant of sub-tenant can acquire pucca tenancy rights in respect of lands on payment of prescribed price for the land held by him. The application of this Act has been extended up to 1st October 1957. In addition to this, the Madhya Bharat Muafi and Inam Tenants and Sub-tenants Protection Act provides that no Inam-land tenant or sub-tenants or ordinary tenants shall be evicted from his land. The Madhya Bharat Ryotwari Sub-lessee Protection Act, 1955, coming into force from 19th October 1955 for a period of one year, provided that no sub-lessee except in certain cases can be evicted from land. All these provisions apply to all sections of people of which Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also form a part and are supposed to derive benefit.
13	Mysore	The State Government have not undertaken any legislation or adopted any executive measures for providing security of land tenure to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but the provisions of the land Revenue Code and the Tenancy Act apply to these classes as well as to others. Since 80 per cent. of the Scheduled Castes are landless, the Tenancy Act benefits them equally. There is a provision for reservation of 20 per cent. of land in villages where the land available for grant exceeds 25 acres and the non-alienation clause attaching to the grant makes it possible for a large number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to become owners of land.
14	P.E.P.S.U.	The State Government have not adopted any legislation specifically, for providing security of land tenure to Scheduled Castes. They have, however, taken some steps to grant Nazul lands to Harijans.
15	Rajasthan . . .	The security of land tenure have been provided by the Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Ordinance, 1949. The Ordinance has made a provision of summary enquiry and reinstatement of ejected tenants as also special provision of restoration of *status quo*. Tenants who were in possession of land on or after the 1st April, 1948 and who have thereafter been ejected or dispossessed of their land, are protected by this Ordinance.
16	Saurashtra	The State Government have adopted the Saurashtra Land Reforms Act, 1951, the Bharkhalli Abolition Act, 1951 and the Estates Acquisition Act, under which all tenants inclusive of those of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are entitled to acquire occupancy rights. Ninety-nine per cent. of tenants including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have acquired Occupancy rights in their lands under the above Acts. As regards village site lands, the Government have considered special concessions in the levy of occupancy price of land sold to Scheduled Castes people. Under the Waste Land Rules, the Government have given priority, to Harijans over landless labourers in the matter of grant of waste land.
17	Travancore-Cochin . .	Separate rules have been framed under Land Assignment Act XXXIII of 1950 for the grant of land to members of the Backward Communities and Tribes and for safeguarding their interest over such lands. There is also provision in the Kuthagapattom Rules dated the 6th May, 1947. Rule 24(ii) provides for leasing out lands to members of the Backward Communities and indigent families without auction subject to a maximum of 3 acres to a single family. In Rule 28 of the Puduval Rules applicable in the Travancore area the following provision in made. "Lands will be assigned under these Rules subject to the following conditions to the members of the depressed classes or to indigent families........... " An area not exceeding a maximum limit of 3 acres for a single family will be assigned to each family by the Tahsildar in the case of applications from members of the depressed classes and by the Assistant Peishkar or Division Peishkar in the case of indigent families. The grant of an area exceeding 3 acres to a single family shall not be made without the sanction of Government. Provided however that, in the case of Co-operative societies composed mainly of members of depressed classes and working exclusivley for their benefit, an area not exceeding a maximum limit of 30 acres for a single society may be assigned under this Rule by the Division Peishkar without the previous sanction of Government. Under Chapter III, Section 75 of the Cochin L. R. Manual, as applicable in the Cochin area, land not exceeding a maximum limit of ten cents in back-water and sea board villages and fifty in other places, for a single family, will be assigned to each family of "depressed classes" communities, free of ground value. The Travancore-Cochin Prevention of Eviction of Kudikidappukars Act XIII of 1955, prevent eviction of Kudikidappukars from private home-steads. Most of the Kudikidappukars belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the advantage of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder are mostly to them. Under the L. C. Act, unauthorised occupation on Government land is objectionable and has to be removed. But Government have shown a concession in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in that as far as possible they are either given alternate house-sites or in occupation regularised by granting leases of the land already occupied provided the land is available for lease, the occupation is *bona fide*. The Revenue Department which assigns Government land, while leasing out lands gives preference to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

1	2	3
	PART "C" STATES	
18	Ajmer	The State Government have not undertaken any measures to check the transfer of land from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes. The State Government, however, do not allow land to pass from agriculturist Scheduled Castes/Tribes to non-agriculturist Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Tenancy Act, in force in the State secures tenancy to all agriculturists including the Scheduled Castes/Tribes.
19	Bhopal	The State Government have taken adequate steps to safeguard the rights of tenants and sub-tenants from being ejected by the land-lords. The tenure system in the State is Raiyatwari under which an occupant holding land enjoys full occupancy, heritable and transferable rights. This applies to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes occupants also. The only restriction on transfers imposed by the Bhopal State Land Revenue Act, 1933 is that transfer of land to agriculturists by profession can be freely done but in other cases Collector's permission is necessary. This Act has been further extended so as to include Bataidars (crop shareres) who are mostly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to protect the rights of the sub-tenants of Jagirdars from ejectment a "Sub-tenant Protection Act" was enforced from the 1st May, 1952. Since, then, no ejectments of sub-tenants have been made by the Jagirdars and these persons enjoy full occupancy rights. Although, the Act does not specify the concessions specially for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but the fact that most of the tenants and sub-tenants are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Act obviously gives benefit to them. Under the rules relating to allotment of un-occupied land irrespective of the fact whether it is tractorised or non-tractorised the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have a preferential claim over the land available for allotment.
20	Coorg	No exclusive legislation has so far been undertaken by the State Government to ensure security of land tenure to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but executive measures have been adopted to transfer land permanently to those communities in case they have been in occupation of the same for over 12 years. In case any objection are raised by the owners of such lands, the same are acquired by the State Government at its own cost and allotted to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. The State Government have recently imposed restrictions prohibiting the alienation of lands allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a period of 35 years without the prior permission of the State Government. While granting Lands from Paisari, preference is invariably given to the claims of the members of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.
21	Delhi	The State Government have passed a Land Reform Bill which deals with almost all tenants and confers Bhoomidari rights on the cultivators who are tenants at will. The Scheduled Caste people will get security of tenure like other cultivators.
22	Himachal Pradesh . .	No separate legislative and executive measures have been adopted by this Government for security of land Tenure to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. An enactment known as the Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act, 1953 has since been enforced which will ensure security of land tenure to all agricultural classes including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in Himachal Pradesh.
23	Kutch	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act has been applied to Kutch in the year 1950. This Act protects tenants including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This Act confers important benefits on all tenants generally. It also creates a new class of privileged tenants *viz.*, "protected tenants" who are eligible for special benefits including the right of permanent tenancy. While securing to the tenants fixity of tenure and fair rent, the Act provides for reasonable rent to the landlords. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also have the advantage of this Act.
24	Manipur	No legislative and executive measures have been adopted in the State to provide the security of land tenure to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
25	Tripura	There is no specific Legislation in Tripura providing special security of land tenure to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But there was on Order issued by the Ruler of the former State that transfer of land owned by the five specified tribes, *viz.*, Jamatia, Noatia, Reang, Halam and Puran Tripura in some reserved areas to persons other than these belonging to any of those tribes would be void. Recently adequate measures for the security of land tenure have been incorporated in the draft Tenancy Bill which is now under examination of the Government of India.
26	Vindhya Pradesh . .	The State Government have enacted Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, and made Rules thereunder, which provide ample safeguards for landless persons, almost two-third of whom belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Act also provides enough security of right on land to the sub-tenants who mostly belong to this class. Sub-tenants cannot be ejected from their holdings for a period of at least seven years. Even after this period, they cannot be ejected except by the orders of the Revenue Courts, provided the land is required by the tenant-in-chief for his personal cultivation. Sub-tenants have a right to acquire at any time full tenancy rights on 10 acres of land comprised in their sub-tenancy. Sub-tenants have also been protected from paying excessive rent *viz.*, the annual rent payable by them in cash will not exceed four times the land revenue in case of irrigated lands and where rent is payable by share in the crop, the maximum limit is one-third of the produce in case of irrigated lands or bandhs and one-fourth in that of un-irrigated lands. In case of allotment of vacant or lapsed lands also, priority is given to this class of people.

STATE

Statement showing area of land given since 1951 *to Scheduled Castes and*

Serial No.	Name of the State	Area of Agricultural land granted to		Area of reclaimed land granted to	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Andhra (*b*)	151·54	357·21	..	412·74
2	Bihar	(*b*) 17,620·62	(*b*) 15,718·14	(*c*) 440·08	(*c*) 613·94
3	Bombay (*f*)	81,151·00	1,75,298·00	1,042·00	10·00
4	Orissa (*g*)	84,569·70	1,44,592·80	N. A.	N. A.
5	Uttar Pradesh		No Scheduled Tribes in the State.	..	No Scheduled Tribes in the State.
6	Hyderabad (*h*)	27,206·00	16,837·00	48,586·25	30,943·20
7	Bhopal (*g*)	18,645·01	13,290·65	1,454·83	2,203·98
8	Coorg (*h*)	153·02	110·89	..	..
9	Vindhya Pradesh	19,713·00	22,765·00	5,212·00 (Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)	Shown under Column 5.

(*a*) Includes 5,212 acres of reclaimed land granted combinedly to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
(*b*) Indicates the distribution of agricultural land during the years 1951–1955.
(*c*) Indicates the distribution of agricultural land during the years 1953 and 1954.
(*d*) Indicates the distribution of agricultural land during the years 1954 and 1955.
(*e*) It appears from a speech made by the Welfare Minister, Bihar, that the State Government has allotted over 92·00 lakh acres of land to Scheduled Castes up to March, 1955.

MENT 2

Scheduled Tribes for agricultural purposes in the various States

Area of land granted through "Bhoodan" to (i)		Total acreage of land granted to		Agricultural land given to Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas during 1951-56. (information collected by R.A.C.)
Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
7	8	9	10	11
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
..	..	(b) 151·54	769·95	N.A.
(d) 3,013·03	(d) 1,886·72	(e) 21,073·73	18,298·80	38,494 acres benefitting 19,378 families.
616·00	373·00	82,809·00	1,75,681·00	1,98,201 acres of land was given to all Backward Classes.
N.A.	N.A.	84,569·70	1,44,592·80	Not furnished
1,625·74	No Scheduled Tribes in the State.	1,625·74	..	..
6,056·32	69,893·00	81,848·57	1,17,673·20	15,900
..	..	20,099·84	15,494·63	..
43·00	10·00	196·02	120·89	..
..	..	(a) 24,925·00	22,765·00	..

(f) Indicates the distribution of agricultural land in 16 districts during 1951–55 only.
(g) Indicates the distribution of agricultural land during the years 1951 to 1954.
(h) Indicates the distribution of agricultural land, in some tehsils only according to the information supplied by the State Government.
(i) All the land secured as a result of the "Bhoodan" movement of Reverred Shri Vinoba Bhave has not been distributed and complete figures of such land as have been already distributed are not available. But most of these lands are to be distributed to Scheduled Castes and to Scheduled Tribes where the Tribes are in a preponderating number.

APPENDIX V

Statement showing Legislative and Executive measures adopted in various States for debt redemption and check on money-lenders for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Legislative/Executive measures and scope of Act/Rules
1	2	3
1	Andhra	No legislative measures have been undertaken by this Government specially for Scheduled Castes for debt redemption and for regulating money-lending. The State Government, however, have adopted legislative and executive measures for debt redemption and for regulating money-lending for Scheduled Tribes in the State. The Madras Agency Trusts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917, prevents mortgage, lease, sale, gift, exchange or any other dealing with immovable property situated in Agency Areas, belonging to a member of the Hill Tribes notified as such, without the previous permission of the Agent to Government incharge of the Agency Districts. It restricts the rate of interest to be charged on a debt to 6¼ per cent. and also prohibits charging of compound interest. The total interest allowed or decreed under the Act should not exceed the principal amount. This Act is applicable only to Scheduled Areas of this State. Under the Madras Agency Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation, 1940 there is a provision for abolishing the system of debt bondage and limiting the period and regulating the terms of labour in the Agency Areas. The Madras Debt Conciliation Act, 1936, applicable to Scheduled Areas has also offered much relief to the Agriculturists including Scheduled Tribes.
2	Assam	Under the Assam Money-lenders Act, 1934, for regulation of money-lending in the Plain Districts and the Naga Hills the general public including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes derive benefit. So far as the Autonomous Districts are concerned, para. 10 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution empowers the District Councils of those Districts to make regulations for the control of money-lending or trading within those Districts by the persons other than Scheduled Tribes resident in those Districts. The Mizo District Council and the Mikir Hills District Council have already made the regulations namely the Lushai Hills District (Money-lending by Non-Tribals) Regulation, 1953 and the Mikir Hills District (Money-lending by Non-Tribals) Regulation, 1953.
3	Bihar	The Bihar Money-lenders Act, 1938, and the Bihar Money-Lenders (Regulation of Transactions) Act, 1939, give relief to the debtors from the high handedness of the private money lenders. An amendment has been made in the statutory Rules 7 under the Land Improvement Act, 1813, in the Bihar and Orissa Loans Manual, 1923, according to which the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can get loans from Government on the security of lands settled with them by the State Government. Under the Agriculturist's Loans Act, 1884 owners and occupiers of lands (including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes) can get loans for the purpose of live-stock, agricultural implements, fertilizers and seeds etc., for agricultural purposes. The availability of this loan minimise to a great extent the exploitation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes agriculturists by money-lenders.
4	Bombay	With a view to making better provision for regulation and control of transactions of money-lending the Bombay Money-lenders Act, 1946, was enacted in the State. On the suggestion of the Tribe. Advisory Council, the Bombay Money-lenders Act, 1946, was amended in the year 1955, so as to make the business of money-lending without licence a cognizable offence. The State Government have also directed that the Registrars and Assistant Registrars of money-lenders should take special care when they check the accounts of the money-lenders and investigate complaints, if any, alleging malpractices by money-lenders. As regards Debt redemption, it may be stated that there are no special legislative or executive measures implemented by this Government for Debt Redemption among Scheduled Castes and Tribes for giving relief from debt. Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947, gives relief to Agriculturists in general. The agriculturists from these communities can also take benefit of the Act. Members of the backward classes (including Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes) are also given free legal aid, if they want to file an appeal against their decisions under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947, in fit cases.
5	Madhya Pradesh . .	The State Government have enacted the Debt Conciliation and Relief of Indebtedness Act, for Debt Redemption. Similar provisions have also been included in the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietory Rights Act for scaling down the debts of ex-proprietors. For check on money-lenders, there is the Money-lenders Act and the Usurious Loans Act. These enactments apply to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as they do to others.
6	Madras	The Madras Debt Conciliation Act, 1936, and the Madras Agricultural Relief Act, 1938, which were made to provide relief for indebted agriculturists apply to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also, if they are agriculturists. Subsequently, in January 1954, the Government enacted the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1954, which postponed the collection of debts for a period of one year from 6th February 1954. In January, 1955, this Government further extended the period of collection of debts up to the end of February, 1955, by the enactment of the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Amendment Act, 1954 This Act has since been replaced by the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Re-payment of Debts) Act, 1955, in order to give further relief to the Agriculturists in the matter of repayment, in easy instalments, of debts even in cases where the Civil Courts have decreed against them.

1	2	3
7	Orissa	The Orissa Money-lenders Act, 1939, provides no specific protection to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from exploitation by the money-lenders. The Orissa Debt Bondage Regulation Act, 1948, was enacted to prevent performance of forced labour by any persons for discharge of his loans in the agency tracts of Ganjam district, Koraput district and Nawpara sub-division in Kalahandi District. Certain other measures have been adopted by the State Government to prevent Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes running to private lenders for loan. Some grain golas have been started on Co-operative lines to enable the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to get paddy easily. Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies have been opened to purchase the commodities offered for sale by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also to supply them with their necessities at reasonable prices.
8	Punjab	The State Government have not adopted any legislation during 1951-56 specially for providing relief to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for debt redemption. However, legislation enacted by the Joint Punjab Government benefit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes too. The Punjab Debtor's Protection Act, 1936; The Punjab Registration of Money lenders' Act, 1938; The Punjab Restitution of Mortgaged Lands Act, 1938; The Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1954, provide benefit to all classes of debtors including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
9	Uttar Pradesh . . .	Sub-Section 20 of Section 2 of the Uttar Pradesh Debt Redemption Act, 1940, which seeks to provide certain safeguards to the debtors against their exploitation by money-lenders is applicable to all types of "workmen". The Scheduled Caste people who come under the definition of "workmen" under Act, are thus affected by this legislation. Besides this, the two other Acts *viz.*, Dudhi-Robertsganj (District Mirzapur) Agriculturists Debt Relief Act, 1951, and the Jaunsar-Bawar Parganas (District Dehra Dun) Debt Control Regulation Act, 1948, also exist to cater to the peculiar needs of the areas for which they are meant.
10	West Bengal . . .	No legislative and executive measure has been adopted in this State for debt redemption and check on money-lenders, specially for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Bengal Agricultural Debtor's Act (Act VII of 1936) which was enacted with a view to providing relief of indebtedness to agricultural debtors of Bengal, in general, extends to all the Districts of this State except the District of Darjeeling. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the State are also benefitted by this Act. The Bengal Money-lenders' Act, 1940 (Act X of 1940), is in force to cater the needs of all including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
11	Hyderabad . . .	No legislative measures have been undertaken by the State Government during the last five years exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The business of money lending in the State is controlled by the Money-Lenders' Act, 1938. For the Scheduled Area, the State Government under the Tribal Areas Regulation Act, 1949 have authorised their executive officers to take suitable steps to control money-lending.
12	Madhya Bharat . .	The State Government have prepared a Draft Debt Relief Regulation for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes and have submitted it to the Government of India for approval. The Regulation as and when it is passed will reduce indebtedness of the Scheduled Tribes and check undesirable activities of the money-lenders.
13	Mysore	No legislative measures have been adopted by this State for providing relief exclusively to indebted Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Mysore Money Lenders Act, 1939, which is in force provides relief to all borrowers including the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the Act, the money lenders are required to register themselves and obtain licences for carrying on the transactions and are also required to maintain proper accounts the failure of which entails cancellation of their licences. The maximum rate of interest is prescribed in this Act; the arrears of interest are not allowed to accumulate beyond a sum greater than the principal and the debtors are protected from molestation. The Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1928, and the Mysore Debt Conciliation Act, 1937, also make provisions from which the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get relief.
14	P.E.P.S.U.	No legislative or executive measures have been adopted by the State Government for the special benefit of Scheduled Castes. The Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1929 BK., is in force in the State and provide for Relief against excessive interest to debtors in general. The State Government is also contemplating to enact a law for regulation and control of money-lenders.
15	Rajasthan	No legislative measures have been adopted in the State for debt redemption and check on money-lenders. However, Debt Conciliation Boards, on the lines of the Marwar Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1942, have been formed at four places *viz.*, Jodhpur, Bali, Merta and Bheenmal.
16	Saurashtra . . .	The Government of Saurashtra have enacted the Saurasthra Agricultural Debtor's Relief Act, 1954, and brought it in force from the 5th August, 1954. Under this Act, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agriculturists will be able to get their debts scaled down in proportion to their paying capacity as provided in the Act, along with other agriculturists of the State.

1	2	3
17	Travancore-Cochin . .	In the State, there are no legislative measures for the debt redemption and check on money lending to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. State Government are, however, carrying on intensive ameliorative work among the Scheduled Tribes to root out the exploitation by the money lenders. The collection of minor forest produce in two ranges has been entrusted to the Tribal Co-operative Societies. In order to improve their financial resources and redeem them from indebtedness and exploitation, it is proposed to start more Co-operative Societies during the Second Five Year Plan Period.
18	Ajmer	There is no particular legislative and executive measure adopted by the State Government for giving relief to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this State. The Bombay Agriculturists Debt Relief Act, 1947 (Act XXVIII of 1947) as amended by Bombay Act XIX of 1948, has had a salutory effect in affording freedom from debt bondage to all the agriculturists including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this State.
19	Bhopal	In the State of Bhopal, there are no legislative and executive measures for debt redemption and check on money-lenders exclusively for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A Debt Redemption Bill has been introduced in the State Legislative Assembly. Though the Bill does not contain any specific clause for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the facilities provided by this legislation will extend to small cultivators and debtors, who mostly consist of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is hoped that they will derive greatest benefit from the legislation.
20	Coorg	No special act or administrative rules and regulations have been framed in this State relating to debt redemption and check on money-lenders for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the Coorg Money Lenders Act, 1939 applicable to all including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the rate of interest on secured loans is limited to 7½ per cent. and on unsecured loans to 12 per cent. In the State, executive measures have been adopted and to do intensive propaganda for reforming the extravagant social habits and customs of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
21	Delhi	Various Acts have been in force in the State, for debt redemption and check on money lenders for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in the State. Relief is afforded to Scheduled Castes by the Usurious Loans Act, 1918 (Central), the Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act, 1930, the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1930, the Punjab Debtors Protection Act, 1936 and the Punjab Registration of Money Lenders Act, 1938, which are in force in the State. These Acts are for the benefit of all classes including Scheduled Castes etc.
22	Himachal Pradesh . .	The Himachal Pradesh Debt redemption Act, 1953, was enacted in the State on 19th April, 1954. Under Section 9 of the Act it is provided that the Court shall not order future interest on a decree to exceed 3 per cent. per annum (simple interest) Under Section 10 of the Act, it has been provided that not more than 1/4th of the agricultural produce of a judgement debtor shall be liable to attachment in execution of a decree. Section 11 of the same Act, provides that no land of a debtor shall be sold or otherwise transferred in execution of a decree. In the alternative, it has been provided that in view of the debt, the decree holder may be granted a self liquidating usufructuary mortgage not exceeding a period of 20 years. Under Section 13, it has been provided that no decree shall be executed by the Transfer of Trees on Agricultural lands.
23	Kutch	The State Government have adopted the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947, and the Bombay Money-lenders Act, 1946, to help Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in debt redemption and in the restoration of their mortgaged property.
24	Tripura	There is a local law known as "Mahajanganer Lagni Karbarer License Fees Dharjya Sambandhiya Niyamabali" and another law known as "Kushid Niyamak Bidhi" applicable to all the classes including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Every money-lender is required to take out a licence The law provides adequate safeguard to the debtors against recovery of excessive interest and harassment by money-lenders. A money-lender who has not taken out the licence cannot enforce his claim in respect of the money lent by him.

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing Legislative and Executive measures adopted in various States for providing Housing Facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Legislative/Executive measures and scope of Act/Rules/Measures
1	2	3
	Part "A" States	
1	Andhra	The State Government have a scheme for providing house sites in rural areas for relieving congestion in the existing cheries, for the wholesale shifting of cheries on account of insanitary conditions prevailing there and for averting threats of eviction by owners of lands where Harijans reside. Where Government lands are available, they are assigned to Harijans straight-away after sanction of proper lay-outs. Private lands are acquired and granted to them by Government. The State Government have ordered that a flat rate of 5 Cents. whether wet or dry, should be granted free of cost to all Harijans including converts to Christianity.
2	Assam	In the Autonomous Districts of the State, the District Councils take necessary Legislative and Executive measures in respect of allotment of house sites to the Scheduled Tribes inhabiting those districts as the land administration of those Districts falls within the purview of the District Councils. The Mizo District (the former Lushai Hills) Council have passed the Lushai Hills District (House Sites) Act, 1953, for the purpose. The issue of similar enactment is under the consideration of other District Councils. The Scheduled Tribes in the Autonomous Districts do not experience difficulties in getting house sites. They have necessary land. As such, there is no dearth of house sites for the Scheduled Tribes of those Districts. The Housing corporation established in the State with a view to giving housing loans to the low income groups, has been directed to give preferential treatment to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applying for loan in view of general poverty prevailing amongst them.
3	Bihar	The Bihar Privileged Persons Homestead Tenancy Act, 1947, provides for better housing facilities to the "privileged persons" including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also. Landless and homeless Harijans are provided with land and other monetary facilities for constructing houses. Under a housing plan initiated by the State Government in 1953-54 for housing landless and homeless Harijans the beneficiaries are given grant up to Rs. 798 per house (the Government contributing 75 per cent. of the total cost) of two rooms with mud-walls and thatched roof. The remaining 25 per cent of the cost being met by the beneficiaries themselves. The State Government have also been sanctioning grants to Municipalities for construction of quarters for the sweepers employed by them.
4	Bombay	The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, have been amended so as to make the construction and maintenance of the residential quarters for the conservancy staff of the Municipalities, which is mostly recruited from the Scheduled Castes, as an obligatory duty of the District and Borough Municipalities in the State.
		Under a special scheme for housing Halpatis, a Backward Community of Surat District, following concessions are granted by the State Government for the societies registered under the scheme. (i) Assuming the cost of a dwelling at Rs. 800, a loan of Rs. 400, free of interest repayable in 10 years, is provided for each dwelling and an amount of Rs. 100 each as subsidy. (ii) A subsidy of Rs. 1,000 per Society for construction of a well for drinking water, where there are no facilities for drinking water near the location of the societies. (iii) Subsidy equal to the cost of employment of three Secretaries on Rs. 500 per month each, per 10 societies for 5 years. (iv) Building materials like wood and bamboos costing Rs. 363 per house, to be made available at half the cost. (v) The unoccupied Government award land in the Gaothan to be given at concessional rent of half pie per square yard. Where such land is not available, suitable plots of 200-300 square yards per dwelling, to be acquired and given on rent at 8 Annas per mensem per plot.
		The State Government have also sanctioned a special scheme for providing houses to Dangis of Dangs district, on Co-operative basis. To implement the scheme, a housing Board has been formed. Financial assistance is given as under : (i) Interest free loans are given to societies formed under this scheme, to the extent of 75 per cent. of the estimated cost of the houses which are repayable in 15 annual instalments. The houses remain mortgaged to the Group Society till the repayment of Government loan. (ii) A subsidy of Rs. 150 per dwelling. (iii) A subsidy on account of employment of three Overseers on Rs 125 per month for 6 Group Societies for 10 years. (iv) A subsidy equal to the cost of employment of two Secretaries on Rs. 100 per month for 6 Groups Societies. In addition, the Government have also agreed to contribute to the management expenses of the societies till the repayment of Government loans.
		The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the improvement of housing conditions of Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Scheme envisages grant of financial assistance to Backward Classes' families in the State to build their old houses through Co-operative Building Societies. Under the scheme, loans are granted to housing societies of Backward Classes up to 75 per cent. of estimated cost of the house, which is taken to be anywhere between Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 in Industrial Areas and in other areas at Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,500 as the case may be. The loans are free of interest and are repayable in 25 annual instalments. Individual loan applications from

1	2	3
		Backward Class persons for direct loans, were hitherto been freely entertained under the scheme, but now such applications are not to be entertained except in hard cases, and with the approval of the Government. Subsidies are also granted to such societies to meet their cost of management etc., at the rate of Rs. 10 per tenement for the first two years and later on at the rate of Rs. 5 per tenement, till the entire loan is repaid. These societies are also granted Government land free of cost for housing purposes and where such land is not available, the Government gives subsidy equal to the cost of acquisition of private land. In the past, concessions were provided under this scheme to the Housing Societies of Other Backward Classes also, but now the concessions are restricted to the societies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only. The Housing Societies of Other Backward Classes registered after the 14th August, 1953, are eligible only to the Government sites, where available.
		The Slum Clearance Scheme, started on the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee appointed by the State Government, is restricted to giving grants to Municipalities for slum clearance in Backward Class areas of the Municipalities. Grants are given by Government for Municipal Schemes (i) for improving Harijan localities by removing over-crowding and insanitary conditions; (ii) for shifting Harijan localities to other sites for providing sanitary and well-ventilated dwellings; and (iii) for removal of obnoxious trades such as tanneries etc., from the residential localities of Backward Classes.
		For providing sanitary dwellings for all Harijan employees of local bodies, in 1940, Government advised the Municipalities to take vigorous steps to provide suitable dwellings in health localities for their Harijan employees. Type plans and estimates prepared by the Survey and Engineering Experts of Government were supplied to the Municipalities for guidance. It was found that the local bodies were handicapped due to financial difficulties and scarcity of building material. Government, therefore, decided to tackle the problem immediately and effectively and announced the following concessions to all local bodies except the three corporations: (1) Free grant of Government sites where available if local body has no suitable land for the construction. (2) Subsidies at the rate of 33-1/3 per cent. of the total cost for Borough Municipalities and 50 per cent. of the total cost for District Municipalities and 50 per cent. of the total cost for Local Boards and Non-Agricultural Committees and individuals or bodies interested in Harijan welfare. (3) Free advice of Government experts including Executive Engineers, Construction Survey and D P.H. for preparing plans and estimates. (4) All possible help to obtain necessary building material.
5	Madhya Pradesh . . .	The State Government have not adopted any specific measures for providing housing facilities exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954, which came into force from the 1st October, 1955, provides facilities of house sites in abadis (Village Sites) under section 146(2) of the Code, Bhumiswami Rights (transferable rights) were conferred on all persons in respect of lands lawfully held by them as house sites in abadis in whole of the State. Adequate safeguards are provided to agriculturists, agricultural artisans or labourers from dispossession of houses. The State Government have provided in the code that if the area reserved for Abadi is insufficient, such further area from the unoccupied land in the village may be provided. The facilities are available to all including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the First Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs was made for granting loans to Municipal Committees for construction of houses for sweepers employed by them. In the scheme of Removal of Untouchability, a subsidy of Rs. 250 has been provided for each deserving Scheduled Caste family for constructing a house through the Harijan Sevak Sangh.
6	Madras	The Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, as amended, which applies to the Districts of Malabar and certain other portions of Nilgiris and the South Kanara Districts, has a special feature of granting the fixity of tenure to the tenants of *Kudiyiruppus* (homesteads) with a right of purchase after 10 years continuous occupation and in regard to huts known as "Kudiyidappus" and "Protected Ulkudis" (*i.e.* ulkudis of one year's standing) occupied by agricultural and other workers, the vast majority of whom is drawn from Scheduled Classes. The Government assigns land for house construction, at its disposals, either free of cost or at nominal rate to the landless poor (mostly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes). Land is acquired, if not available, for assigning to the landless poor. The Government advances loan for house construction through the Building Co-operative Societies in the State.
7	Orissa	To settle the wandering Tribals practising "podu" or shifting cultivation in the forests on fixed cultivation the State Government have introduced a colonisation scheme since 1949-50. Under the scheme, along with other facilities, the tribals are supplied with land, grants for its reclamation and grants up to a maximum of Rs. 250 for construction of improved types of houses. In the year 1955-56, Tribal and Rural Welfare Department of the State Government have sponsored a "Housing Scheme" for giving subsidies to the Scheduled Tribes for construction of two-roomed Kutcha hutments with thatched roof up to a maximum of Rs. 250 per house.
8	Punjab	The Punjab Government have enacted the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulations) Act, 1953, for the benefit of the non-proprietors who mostly belong to Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Ex-Criminal Tribes. Under this Act, all rights, title and interests, whatever in the land which is situated in the "Abadi Deh" of a village and which is under the house owned by a non-proprietor, shall at the commencement of this Act, vest in the said non-proprietor. Thus in Punjab, the members of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes who owned houses have become owners of the land on which the houses were constructed. Under a housing scheme formulated in the year 1954-55, a subsidy of Rs. 600 each is provided to the Scheduled Castes and Ex-Criminal Tribes for the construction of houses. It has, further, been decided by the Government that while carrying out the consolidation proceedings in a village, it should be ensured that every non-proprietor also gets, 5

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		marlas of abadi land for building a house. Since most of the non-proprietors are Harijans, this measure is likely to benefit the Harijan Community to a very great extent as every those who could not previously build their own houses for want of plot, will now be able to build their own houses.
9	Uttar Pradesh . .	There is a provision in the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act of U. P. for securing land for housing and agricultural purposes to the landless labourers. Moreover, under Rule 175 of this Act, no premium is charged from the landless labourers while letting out lands when the others are required to pay a premium of ten times of the rent at the time and under Rule 115 L, a landless agricultural labourer or a landless servant of village community, *viz.*, Barhai, Dhobi, Lohar, Sweeper, etc., gets first preference in obtaining such sites at a lower rate. Adequate grants are also given to the Harijans for construction of houses, for improvement of the Bastees and clearance of slums inhabited by Harijans for construction of common bathing places, improvement of drains etc., in the State. Facilities for the purchase of building materials at controlled rates are also provided to the Scheduled Castes. Efforts are being made to organise Co-operative Housing Societies of Harijans in the State. Some Municipalities have been given grants for the construction of Sweepers' Quarters during the year 1954-55.
10	West Bengal . . .	The State Government have not adopted any Legislative and Executive measures specifically for providing housing facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is a scheme, however, for construction of forest villagers' huts exclusively for the Scheduled Tribes.
	Part "B" States	
11	Hyderabad . . .	The State Government have not enacted any special law for providing housing facilities exclusively for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. House sites for Scheduled Castes are, however, acquired by the Social Services Department through the Collectors of the Districts and utilised for the construction of colonies for them. The Scheduled Castes beneficiaries provide unskilled labour for the construction of the houses. Subsidies at an average of Rs. 20-50 per head are also granted to individual families for the improvement of their houses. So far as the housing for the Scheduled Tribes is concerned, 25 colonies have been established for them in various districts.
12	Jammu and Kashmir .	The State Government have not adopted any legislative and Executive measures for providing housing facilities to Scheduled Castes.
13	Madhya Bharat . .	The State Government have not adopted any Legislative and Executive measure for providing housing facilities for members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities.
14	Mysore	The State Government have adopted a set of rules to secure housing facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and subsides amounting to Rs. 300 in rural areas, Rs. 350 in the cities, and Rs. 400 in Malnad areas, are granted to Scheduled Castes for construction of their houses. For the Scheduled Tribes, housing facilities are provided in the colonies that are established for them, where agricultural land is also allotted to them. Sites for the construction of houses extensions and colonies are acquired at Government cost and distributed to the members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities.
15	P.E.P.S.U. . . .	The State Government have enforced the village common lands Act during the current year which has transferred the rights of ownership of the sites under the houses of non-proprietors and consequently the lands on which the houses of non-proprietors are built most of whom are Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes have been transferred to them.
16	Rajasthan	The State Government provides housing facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Castes are given preference whem allotment of land for house sites is made. The Social Welfare Department gives grants-in-aid to Scheduled Castes for improvement and construction of their houses. As regards Scheduled Tribes, they are provided free house sites. In construction of their houses, they are given building material (wood) at concessional rates. Under their rehabilitation programme, subsidy is granted to the new settlers at the rate of Rs. 200 per family, for construction of a house.
17	Saurashtra . . .	The Government of Saurashtra have not adopted any Legislative and Executive measures for providing housing facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on individual basis The State Government have, sanctioned grant-in-aid to the Municipalities for construction of houses for Harijan Sweepers. So far, Rs. 5 lakhs have been advanced to the Harijan Housing Association for constructing houses for Harijans.
18	Travancore-Cochin . .	No separate scheme for housing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been undertaken by the State but advantage is secured to them by a House Construction Scheme adopted for all Backward communities. The State Government have so far allotted 86·01 acres and 100 acres of land respectively to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
	Part "C" States	
19	Ajmer	The State Government provide subsidies for the construction of the houses to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A grant of Rs. 400 for a house is given to a Bhil. 100 Scheduled Caste families will be given a grant of Rs. 250 each for house construction during the year, 1955-56.

1	2	3
20	Bhopal	The State Government have established 6 Harijan colonies with 186 tenements at a cost of Rs. 4·65 lakhs. Under the scheme of Removal of Untouchability, a rural housing scheme has been initiated for the construction of houses at Rs. 600 each (Rs. 300 loan and Rs. 300 grant). For Scheduled Tribes also, the scheme for the construction of rural type houses was initiated commencing from the year 1954-55. In addition to the houses provided for the Scheduled Castes in colonies, grants for the repair to the houses of deserving Scheduled Caste persons have also been sanctioned during the years 1953-54 to 1955-56 under the Removal of Untouchability Scheme. The Government have also provided facilities of supply to free timber to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the construction of houses to Scheduled Castes.
21	Coorg	The State Government provide grants of housing materials to Scheduled Castes up to the value of Rs. 275 for the improvement of houses. In case of Scheduled Tribes, the cost of entire building is borne by the State Government. A maximum of Rs. 500 is spent on the construction of two-room tenement for a Scheduled Tribe family.
22	Delhi	The State Harijan and Backward Classes Welfare Board spent Rs. 5,235/15/- on the improvement and construction of two model houses during the year 1954-55.
23	Himachal Pradesh . .	The State Government have not adopted any measure for providing housing facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State.
24	Kutch	The Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste members are given free plots measuring 45 ft. × 40 ft. or 60 ft. × 15 ft. on a nominal rent of Re 1 per annum and free grant of Rs. 200 per family for constructing a room and a kitchen. In addition, where the housing material and skilled labour are costly, the applicants are also given a loan up to Rs. 100 per family.
25	Manipur	The State Government supplied 410 bundles of corrugated iron sheets, for roofing purposes to 41 Yaithibi families during the year 1954-55. Besides this no other measures had been adopted in the State to provide housing facilities to Scheduled Castes and Schedulde Tribes.
26	Tripura	No specific housing scheme has been taken up by the State Government in the First Five Year Plan. In the year 1955-56, there is a provision of Rs. 10,000 for sanction of grants to the members of Scheduled Castes for repairs to their houses.
27	Vindhya Pradesh . .	No legislative measures have been adopted in the State for providing housing facilities to Scheduled Castes.

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the Total Population and the Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the 1941 and 1951 Censuses and as determined under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950.

State	Total Population			Population of Scheduled Castes			Population of Scheduled Tribes		
	1941 Census	Determined under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950	1951 Census	1941 Census	Determined under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950	1951 Census	1941 Census (Backward Tribes)	Determined under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950	1951 Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Part "A" States									
1. Andhra	N.A.	N D.	2,05,07,801	N.A.	N.D.	25,55,623	N A.	N.D.	5,09,098
2. Assam	76,85,000	85,10,000	90,43,707	3,77,000	4,18,000	4,24,044	26,07,200	17,15,000	17,35,245
3 Bihar	3,65,45,575	3,94,20,000	4,02,25,947	43,44,000	52,86,000	50,57,812	51,65,400	42,10,000	40,49,183
4. Bombay	2,95,06,968	3,26,80,000	3,59,56,150	25,26,000	27,97,000	30,03,024	27,12,200	30,37,000	33,59,305
5. Madhya Pradesh	1,96,31,615	2,09,20,000	2,12,47,533	33,10,000	29,29,000	28,93,968	44,39,800	24,59,000	24,77,024
6. Madras	4,98,47,508	5,42,90,000	3,57,34,489	81,48,000	89,14,000	58,94,035	5,62,000	5,96,000	1,26,470
7. Orissa	1,37,67,988	1,44,10,000	1,46,45,946	18,64,000	21,57,000	26,30,763	35,08,500	29,25,000	29,67,334
8. Punjab	1,25,93,628	1,26,10,000	1,26,41,205	10,27,000	20,79,000	23,86,143	N.A.	15,000	2,429
9. Uttar Pradesh	5,65,16,622	6,16,20,000	6,32,15,742	1,19,31,000	1,19,17,000	1,18,55,341	2,92,800	Nil	Nil.
10. West Bengal	2,18,37,295	2,43,20,000	2,48,10,308	35,20,000	41,25,000	46,96,205	13,71,000	11,77,000	11,65,337
TOTAL	24,79,32,199	28,87,80,000	27,80,28,828	3,70,47,000	4,06,22,000	4,14,01,958	2,06,58,900	1,61,34,000	1,63,91,425
Part "B" States									
11. Hyderabad	1,63,38,534	1,76,90,000	1,86,55,108	29,28,000	31,21,000	30,88,845	6,78,100	2,37,000	3,54,933
12. Madhya Bharat	71,51,502	78,70,000	79,54,154	4,37,000	13,62,000	13,23,881	10,96,400	9,49,000	10,60,812
13. Mysore	73,29,140	80,60,000	98,48,684	14,05,000	15,45,000	17,17,464	9,400	10,000	15,712
14. P.E.P.S.U.	34,24,080	33,20,000	34,93,685	2,14,000	5,59,000	6,76,302	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
15. Rajasthan	1,32,32,105	1,46,90,000	1,52,90,797	N.A.	15,00,000	15,13,773	15,50,400	4,47,000	3,16,348
16. Saurashtra	34,30,892	39,60,000	41,37,359	2,44,000	2,57,000	2,73,489	1,900	73,000	38,849
17. Travancore-Cochin	74,92,893	85,80,000	92,80,425	5,37,000	8,61,000	8,70,139	1,37,900	23,000	26,580
TOTAL	5,84,49,126	6,41,70,000	6,86,60,212	57,65,000	92,05,000	94,63,891	34,74,100	17,39,000	18,13,243
Part "C" States									
18. Ajmer	5,88,960	7,30,000	6,93,372	N.A.	N D.	80,974	91,500	N.D.	9,816
19. Bhopal	7,85,322	8,50,000	8,36,474	1,87,000	N.D.	1,29,370	71,000	N.D.	59,114
20. Coorg	1,68,726	1,70,000	2,29,405	26,000	N D.	25,690	19,700	N.D.	21,084
21. Delhi	9,17,939	16,10,000	17,44,072	1,23,000	N.D.	2,68,237 (Est.)	Nil	N D.	Nil.
22. Himachal Pradesh	10,45,695	12,10,000	11,09,466	2,45,000	N.D.	2,46,000 (Est.)	..	N.D.	N.A.
23. Kutch	5,00,800	5,50,000	5,67,606	39,000	N.D.	7,450	1,400	N.D.	17,002
24. Manipur	5,12,069	5,40,000	5,77,636	N.A.	N.D.	..	1,52,800	N.D.	1,94,239
25. Tripura	5,13,010	5,80,000	6,39,029	12,000	N.D.	46,371	33,600	N.D.	1,92,293
26. Vindhya Pradesh	33,53,019	38,80,000	35,74,690	3,99,000	N.D.	4,76,234	2,09,000	N.D.	4,18,282
TOTAL	83,85,540	1,00,20,000	99,71,749	10,31,000	...	12,80,326	5,79,000	...	9,11,830
Part "D" Territories									
27. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	..	...	30,971	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
TOTAL	...	...	30,971	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
GRAND TOTAL FOR PART "A", "B", AND "C" & PART "D" TERRITORIES.	31,47,66,865	34,29,70,000	35,66,91,760	4,38,43,000	4,98,27,000	5,21,46,175	2,47,12,000	1,78,73,000	1,91,16,498

NOTE 1.—Figures for Part "B" Tribal Areas of Assam and for Chandranagore, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir are not included.

2. There were no Scheduled Tribes in 1941. Tribal population for 1941 Census represents population of Tribes or Communities having tribal origin.

3. In case of Andhra, figures representing total population and the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, according to 1941 Census and that determined under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950 are included in figures for Madras State.

N. A.—Not Available. N. D.—Not Determined. Est.—Estimated.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement No. 1

Statement showing the total number of seats and the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha

State	Total number of seats in the Lok Sabha		Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes		Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes	
	According to the Representation of People Act, 1950	According to the population figures of 1951 Census	According to population figures as determined under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950	According to population figures of 1951 Census	According to population figures as determined under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950	According to population figures of 1951 Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Part "A" States						
1. Andhra	..	28	..	4	..	1
2. Assam	12	12	1	1	2	2
3. Bihar	55	55	7	7	6	6
4. Bombay	45	49	4	4	4	5
5. Madhya Pradesh	29	29	4	4	3	3
6. Madras	75	49	12	8	1	Nil
7. Orissa	20	20	3	4	4	4
8. Punjab	18	17	3	3	Nil	Nil
9. Uttar Pradesh	86	86	17	16	Nil	Nil
10. West Bengal	34	34	6	6	2	2
TOTAL	374	379	57	57	22	23
Part "B" States						
11. Hyderabad	25	25	4	4	Nil	Nil
12. Jammu and Kashmir	6	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Madhya Bharat	11	11	2	2	1	1
14. Mysore	11	13	2	2	Nil	Nil
15. P.E.P.S.U.	5	5	1	1	Nil	Nil
16. Rajasthan	20	21	2	2	1	Nil
17. Saurashtra	6	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18. Travancore-Cochin	12	13	1	1	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	96	100	12	12	2	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Part "C" States						
19. Ajmer	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20. Bhopal	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bilaspur	1	*	*	*	*	*
21. Coorg	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22. Delhi	4	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
23. Himachal Pradesh	3	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
24. Kutch	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25. Manipur	2	2	Nil	Nil	1	1
26. Tripura	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
27. Vindhya Pradesh	6	5	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	25	20	3	1	2	3
GRAND TOTAL FOR PART 'A', 'B' AND 'C' STATES.	495	499	72	70	26	27

*Merged with Himachal Pradesh.

STATEMENT No. 2

Statement showing the total number of seats and the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of Part 'A' and Part 'B' States

State	Total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly		Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes		Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes	
	According to the Representation of People Act, 1950	According to population figures of 1951 Census	According to population figures as determined under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950	According to population figures of 1951 Census	According to population figures as determined under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950	According to population figures of 1951 Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Part "A" States						
1. Andhra	..	196	..	26	..	5
2. Assam	108	108	5	5	26	26
3. Bihar	330	330	44	41	35	33
4. Bombay	315	294	27	25	29	27
5. Madhya Pradesh	232	232	32	32	27	27
6. Madras	375	245	62	39	4	1
7. Orissa	140	140	21	25	28	28
8. Punjab	126	119	21	22	Nil	Nil
9. Uttar Pradesh	430	430	83	81	Nil	Nil
10. West Bengal	238	238	40	45	12	11
TOTAL	2,294	2,332	335	341	161	158

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Part "B" States						
11. Hyderabad	175.	175	31	29	2	3
12. Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Madhya Bharat	99	99	17	16	12	13
14. Mysore	99	117	19	21	Nil	Nil
15. P.E.P.S.U.	60	60	10	12	Nil	Nil
16. Rajasthan	160	168	16	17	5	3
17. Saurashtra	60	60	4	4	1	1
18. Travancore-Cochin	108	117	11	11	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	761	798	108	110	20	20

STATEMENT 3

Statement showing the total number of seats and the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of Part 'C' States

State	According to the Government of Part "C" States Act, 1951		
	Total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly	Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes	Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1. Ajmer	30	6	Nil
2. Bhopal	30	5	2
3. Coorg	24	3	3
4. Delhi	48	6	Nil
5. Himachal Pradesh	*41	*9	Nil
6. Vindhya Pradesh	60	6	6
7. Kutch†	..	..	..
8. Manipur†	..	..	..
9. Tripura†	..	..	..
TOTAL	233	35	11

* Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Act, 1954, (No. 32 of 1954). As a result of merger of Bilaspur with Himachal Pradesh the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes in the Legislative Assembly increased from 8 to 9 corresponding to the increase of the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly from 36 to 41.

†There are no Legislative Assemblies in these States.

APPENDIX IX

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing the Legislative and Executive Measures adopted in the States for giving representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Local Bodies.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Whether reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is on population basis		Legislation/Executive Measure and scope of Act/Rules
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4	5
	Part 'A' States			
1	Andhra . . .	No	No	Under Section 9 of Madras District Boards Act, 1920, and Section 7(3) of the District Municipalities Act, 1920, reservation is made for members of Scheduled Castes for seats not exceeding 1/4th of the total strength of members fixed for the District Board/Municipality.
2	Assam . . .	Yes (Excluding Municipal Boards and Town Committees in the Plain Districts.)	Yes	In the Autonomous Districts of the State, the constitution and working of the Local Bodies, such as, the Town Committees, the Village Councils, etc., are matters for the District Councils of those Districts to legislate under para. 3(1)(e) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. The Mizo District Council have already made necessary enactments *e.g.*, the Mizo District (Administration of Town Committees) Act, 1955. In the Plain Districts of Assam, Section 5 of the Assam Local Self Government Act, 1953, provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Local Boards according to the population. Although there is no provision in the Assam Municipal Act, 1923, for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Municipal Boards and Town Committees, there is provision for nomination of members to these institutions.
3	Bombay . . .	Yes	Yes	Section 5 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949, Section II (i)(c) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, and Section 6 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, provide for the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on population basis in Corporations, Municipalities and District Boards, respectively. The State Government have also taken steps to provide representation to these people on the Municipal School Boards constituted under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947.
4	Madhya Pradesh .	No	No	Section 10 of the Central Provinces and Berar Municipalities Act, 1922, provides that a Municipal Committee shall be composed of elected and selected members as may be fixed by the Government and in case the elected members do not include a Scheduled Caste, the total number of members to be selected shall be increased so as to include a Scheduled Caste. Section 9(2) of the Nagpur/Jubbulpore Corporation Act provides that in the case of Corporations of Nagpur and Jubbulpore, if the elected and the appointed members do not include a Scheduled Caste, the persons to be selected shall include a Scheduled Caste.
5	Madras . . .	No	No	The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, the Madras District Municipalities and the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, specifically provide for reservation of seats for the members of the Scheduled Castes, on the Corporation of Madras, the Municipal Councils in the Districts, and the District Boards in the State. The members of Scheduled Castes are thus assured of their representation on these Local Bodies, in addition to their chances of being elected to these bodies from general seats open to all communities. The population of Scheduled Tribes in the Districts and Municipal Areas is quite negligible and there is, therefore, no need to provide for reservation of seats for them on District Boards, Municipal Councils and the Corporation of Madras.
6	Orissa . . .	Not known.	Not known.	Under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (as applied to the District Koraput), there is a statutory provision for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Municipalities in the State and the Koraput District Board, respectively. Under Section 9(1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, governing the Ganjam District Boards, seats are reserved for the members of Scheduled Castes to return to the Board by election.

1	2	3	4	5
7	Punjab	Yes	No	The State Government have taken a decision to reserve seats for the Scheduled Castes on Local Bodies in proportion to their population for a period of 10 years with effect from the first general election.
8	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	No [Scheduled Tribes in the State.	Under section 5 of the District Board (Amendment) Act, 1948, there is a provision to reserve seats for members of Scheduled Castes for selection in the District Boards to an extent which has indirect proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes in the area of the District in which elections are held. No elections have, however, taken place in District Boards since the Constitution came into force. Similar reservation also exists for representation of the Scheduled Caste people on Municipal Boards. Notified Areas and Town Areas Committees under section 9-A of the Municipal Boards Act, 1916 as amended by Uttar Pradesh Act VII of 1953.
9	West Bengal	No	Yes	Section 2 of the Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1950, and Section 5 of the Bengal Local Self Government (Amendment) Act, 1950, empowers Government to reserve seats for the members of the Scheduled Tribes in Municipalities and District Boards of the State. The number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to which the Commissioners or members are to be elected, as the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the areas under the local bodies bears to the total population therein.
	Part 'B' States			
10	Hyderabad	No	No	Section (2-A) of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1950 (XXXVI of 1950), provides that out of the elected members of the Hyderabad Corporation and the Secunderabad Corporation not less than five and three must be members of the Scheduled Castes. The Government nominate a sufficient number of persons belonging to these castes as Councillors to make up the deficiency, if the number of elected Councillors belonging to the Scheduled Castes in any city is less than the minimum number laid down by Section (2-A). In Municipalities also reservation is made of at least 3 seats for Scheduled Castes under Section 9 of the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committee Act, 1951 (XXVII of 1951).
11	Madhya Bharat	Not known.	Not known.	Under Section II(b) (3) of Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954, respresentation is ensured to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each Municipality.
12	Mysore	Yes	Yes	Provision has been made in the Village Panchayat and District Boards Act, 1952, to fix the number of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their total population.
13	Rajasthan	No	No	There is no provision of seats in the Rajasthan Town Municipal Act. The Government, however, nominate one member from among the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each Municipality. In the Rajasthan Municipalities Bill which is under consideration of the State Legislature, a provision to the extent of 10% of the total number of the members of a Municipal Board, has been made for their representation.
14	Travancore-Cochin	Yes	Yes	Under Section 3(c) of the Trivandrum City Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1952, reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes is provided in proportion to their population. Similarly, Section 3 of the Travancore District Municipalities and the Cochin Municipal (Amendment) Act of 1952 provide for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population.
	Part 'C' States			
15	Ajmer	No	No	There is a provision, in the rules framed under Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, for reservation of seats in the Municipalities in the State for Scheduled Castes. Consequently 11 seats have been reserved for them in various Municipalities in the State. There is no reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the District Board.
16	Bhopal	No	No	Under Section 8(3) of Bhopal State Town Area Act, 1954, adequate representation is provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Deficiency, if any, is being made up by Government nomination. The Bhopal State Municipalities Bill, 1955 (sent to the President of India for his assent after being passed by the State Legislative Assembly) also provides for representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Municipalities in the State.
17	Coorg	No	No	In the Municipalities and Notified Areas, provision has been made for the nomination of a member of Scheduled-Castes, if a candidate of the Scheduled Castes is not returned by the elections.
18	Delhi	No	No	Under the Delhi Municipality Election Rules, 1951, 6 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes in the specially created double member constituencies while under Shahadra Municipality Election Rules, two seats are reserved for members belonging to Scheduled Castes.

1	2	3	4	5
19	Himachal Pradesh .	No	No	The State Government have not adopted any special measures for providing representation to the members of Scheduled Castes, but provision exists in the Punjab Municipal Act and Punjab Small Town Act, as applied to the State of Himachal Pradesh, under which the State Government can frame rules regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes.
20	Kutch . . .	Yes	Yes	The Bombay Municipality Boroughs Act, 1925, and the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, with some modification have been adopted in the State. The Rules framed under these Acts provide for adequate representation to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population. Consequently, seats have been reserved for these Castes and Tribes on all Municipalities and District/Local Boards in the State.

APPEN

STATEMENT

Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total number of persons serving as members in various Local Bodies		Scheduled Castes: Total number serving as members		Scheduled Castes: Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to the total population of the State	Scheduled Castes: Percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes fixed in Local Bodies		Scheduled Castes: Actual percentage enjoyed by Scheduled Castes in Local Bodies	
		1951	1955	1951	1955		1951	1955	1951	1955
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Part 'A' States									
1	Andhra	1,347	896	109	73	12·46	Not exceeding 25		8·1	8·1
2	Madras	2,099	2,116	135	173	16·49	6.05	7·09	6·43	8·18
3	Orissa*	565	565	37	37	17·96	Not known		6·5	6·5
4	Uttar Pradesh†	N.A.	2,498	N.A.	192	18·75	N.A.	7.5	N.A.	7·5
5	West Bengal‡	16,997	18,373	1,697	2,049	18·92	..	..	9·9	11·2
	Part 'B' States									
6	Hyderabad	2,556	3,457	N.A.	358	16·55	N.A.	N.A.	..	10·36
7	Madhya Bharat	N.A.	1,089	N.A.	54	16·64	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4·9
8	Pepsu	N.A.	396	N.A.	57	19·36	N.A.	..	N.A.	14·3
	Part 'C' States									
9	Ajmer	131	112	10	9	11·67	7·6	12·2	7·6	8·03
10	Coorg	87	124	5	6	11·19	5·8	5·8	5	6
11	Delhi	176	226	14	18	15·37	..	..	7·95	7·96
12	Kutch	70	100	4	5	1·31	5	5	5·7	5
13	Vindhya Pradesh	124	124	2	4	13·32	..	..	1·6	3·2

*Information for the year 1954.
†Figures in respect of 114 Municipalities. The remaining 6 Boards *viz.* Kanpur, Allahabad, Banaras,
‡Reports from 15 Municipalities and 2 District Boards have not been included.

DIX IX

No. 2

Scheduled Tribes on Local Bodies in the various States.

Scheduled Tribes: Total number serving as members 1951	Total number serving as members 1955	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to the total population of the State	Percentage of reservation for Scheduled Tribes fixed in Local Bodies 1951	Percentage of reservation for Scheduled Tribes fixed in Local Bodies 1955	Actual percentage enjoyed by Scheduled Tribes in Local Bodies 1951	Actual percentage enjoyed by Scheduled Tribes in Local Bodies 1955	Presidents/Chairmen of Local Bodies: Total number 1951	Total number 1955	Scheduled Castes 1951	Scheduled Castes 1955	Scheduled Tribes 1951	Scheduled Tribes 1955
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
..	..	2·48	..	..	..	..	46	55	..	..	..	..
1	1	0·35	..	..	..	..	73	74	..	..	..	..
6	6	20·26	*Not known*		1·06	1·06	*Information not furnished*					
No Scheduled Tribes in the State							N.A.	114	N.A.	..	No Scheduled Tribes in the State.	
280	341	4·69	Not known		1·3	1·02	Information not furnished					
..	..	1·90	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	172	175	N.A.	N.A.	..	..
N.A.	..	13·33	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	139	89	..	..	..	..
No Scheduled Tribes in the State							N.A.	50	N.A.	1	No Scheduled Tribes in the State.	
..	..	1·41	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..
..	..	9·18	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	..	..	..
No Scheduled Tribes in the State							11	12	..	..	..	..
..	..	2·99	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	11·70	..	..	.	..	12	12	..	..	..	..

Agra, Lucknow and Aligarh were superseded and placed under the charge of official Administration.

APPENDIX X

Statement No. 1

Statement showing the Legislative and Executive Measures adopted in the States for giving representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Gram Panchayats.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Whether reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is on population basis — Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Legislation and scope of Act/Rules
1	2	3	4	5
	Part 'A' States			
1	Andhra . . .	No	No	Under Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, seats up to 1/5th of the total strength of the Panchayat are reserved for members of Scheduled Caste Communities.
2	Assam . . .	No	Yes (in Autonomous Districts only.)	In the Autonomous Districts of the State, the constitution and working of the Local Bodies, such as, the Town Committees, Village Councils, etc., are matters for the District Councils of those Districts to legislate under para 3(1)(e) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. The Mizo District Council have already made necessary enactment *e.g.*, the Lushai Hills District (Village Council) Act, 1953; the Mizo District (Village Councils Amendment) Act, 1955.
3	Bihar . . .	No	No	Under Rule 31 of the Bihar Conduct of Business of Panchayats and Appointment of Executive Committee Rules, 1949, it is the duty of the Mukhia to so form his Executive Committee as to provide representation on it of all the important elements of the population of the Panchayat, *viz.*, Muslims, Harijans, Aboriginals, or Backward Tribes, Christians, Parsis and Sikhs on population basis as far as possible.
4	Bombay . .	No	No	The State Government have issued instructions for securing adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Village Panchayats and District Local Boards.
5	Madhya Pradesh .	No	No	Section 6 of the Central Provinces and Berar Local Government Act, 1948, provides that on every Janapada Sabha there should be a Scheduled Caste Councillor and in areas specifically notified by Government, a member of an Aboriginal Tribe. If they are not elected, the Section provides for their selection by the Councillors of the Sabhas. In case the Councillors fail to select such persons, then the State Government nominate a person to be a member of the Sabha. The State Government have also decided that the deposit of Rs. 50 for a candidate for contesting Janapada elections should be reduced to Rs. 5 in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They have also done away with the educational and literacy qualifications in case of these people for elections to Janapada Sabhas. Keeping in view the special needs of the Scheduled Tribes in merged territories, the State Government passed Madhya Pradesh Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1950. The Rules for regulating the establishment of Panchayats under the Act are under consideration of the State Government. The Panchayats, under the Act, would be established after these rules are finalised.
6	Madras . .	No	No	Section 8 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, provides for the reservation of seats for the members of Scheduled Castes on the Panchayats. The State Government have decided to amend the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, for reservation of seats for the members of Scheduled Tribes. It is intended to reserve seats in cases where they form not less than five per cent of the total population or two hundred whichever is advantageous to them. One seat will be reserved for the members of the Scheduled Tribes in cases where their population does not exceed 500 and two seats when their population exceeds 500. The seat or seats so reserved will be exclusive of sanctioned strength of members of the Panchayat, fixed under Section 6 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950. It is proposed to authorise the Collector to nominate the required number of members. In Panchayats where the population of the Scheduled Tribes is more than one-half of the total population, no reservation will be made for them.
	Orissa . . .	No	No	The Gram Panchayats in the State are still at a formative stage, the State Government, however, contend that necessary steps will be taken, if deemed necessary, to amend the law suitably to secure proper representation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on these Panchayats.

1	2	3	4	5
8	Punjab . . .	Yes	No	In Punjab, Section 5 of the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, ensures representation of Scheduled Castes on Gram Panchayats. The State Government have also decided to reserve seats on the elective principle for the Scheduled Castes on Gram Panchayats for a period of 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution.
9	Uttar Pradesh .	Yes	No Scheduled Tribes in the State.	There is a provision under Section (7)(12) of Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in the Gaon Sabhas in proportion to the population of these people in the area of that Sabha.
	Part 'B' States			
10	Hyderabad . .	No	No	Under Section 4 of the Hyderabad Panchayat Act, 1951 (VIII of 1951), one seat for Scheduled Castes in each Village Panchayat is reserved, which is filled in by the Deputy Collector by way of nomination.
11	Madhya Bharat .	No	No	Representation is provided to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Gram Panchayats in the State under Section 10 of the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act and Rule 7 of the Madhya Bharat Rules.
12	Mysore . . .	Yes	Yes	Provision has been made in the Village Panchayat and District Boards Act, 1952, to fix the number of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their total population.
13	Pepsu . . .	No	No Scheduled Tribes in the State.	The State Government have issued instructions to the Director of Panchayats to ensure, by persuation, adequate seats for Scheduled Castes at the time of Panchayat Elections. With a view to giving full representation to the members of Scheduled Castes on Gram Panchayat in proportion to their population, the State Government propose to amend the Pepsu Panchayat Raj Act, suitably.
14	Rajasthan . .	No	No	There is no provision of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayat Act. The Government, however, nominate one member from among the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each Panchayat. There is also no bar for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to stand in Elections.
15	Saurashtra . .	*Yes	No	Under Section 8 (2) of the Gram Panchayat Ordinance No. 57 of 1949, each Panchayat in the State has one seat reserved for a Harijan person.
16	Travancore-Cochin	No	No	As per section 7 of Travancore-Cochin Panchayat Act II of 1950, a seat has to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats if the total number of such voters is not less than 5% of the total number of electors in that Panchyat Area.
	Part 'C' States			
17	Bhopal . . .	*Yes	*Yes	The Bhopal State Panchayat Raj Act, 1953, provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats in the State in proportion to their population, in a particular Gaon Sabha.
18	Coorg . . .	No	No	In the Coorg Panchayat Raj Bill, which is to be introduced at the Budget Session of the Coorg Legislative Assembly, it is proposed to make provision for representation of Scheduled Castes with due regard to their population.
19	Himachal Pradesh .	No	No	Section 12 of the Panchayat Raj Act provides for representation of Scheduled Castes on Gram Panchayats. The State Government have framed rules for the adequate representation of members of Scheduled Castes in Gram Panchayats. Necessary instructions have also been issued to the Deputy Commissioners to give definite proposals in respect of each Panchayat on this behalf.
20	Kutch . . .	*Yes	No	The Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1933, with some modification has been adopted in the State. The Rules framed under this Act provide for adequate representation to the members of Scheduled Castes in proportion to their population.
21	Vindhya Pradesh .	*Yes	No	Under Section 12(7) of the Gram Panchayat Ordinance, 1949, representation is provided for Scheduled Castes on Gram Panchayat in proportion to their population.

*Reservation fixed is even higher than the percentage of population.

APPEN

STATEMENT

Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and

Sl. No	Name of the State	Total number of persons serving as members in various Gram Panchayats		Scheduled Castes: Total number serving as members		Scheduled Castes: Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to the total population of the State	Scheduled Castes: Percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes fixed in Gram Panchayat		Scheduled Castes: Actual percentage enjoyed by Scheduled Castes in Gram Panchayats	
		1951	1955	1951	1955		1951	1955	1951	1955
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Part 'A' States									
1	Andhra	29,700	23,783	3,413	2,922	12·46	Not exceeding 20		14·9	15·4
2	Bihar	30,262	51,261	2,147	3,119	12·57	..	..	7·09	6.1
3	Orissa*	8,046	23,705	1,076	3,432	17·96	..	..	13·3	14·4
	Part 'B' States									
4	Hyderabad	8,022	9,290	1,020	1,224	16·55	N.A.	N.A.	12.7	13.17
5	Madhya Bharat	N.A.	29,975	N.A.	5,504 (combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.)	16·64	N.A.	18 (combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.)	N.A.	18 (combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.)
6	Pepsu	N.A.	12,946	N.A.	1,943	19·36	N.A.	..	N.A.	15
7	Saurashtra	6,088	9,184	587	900	6·61	10·6	11·5	9·7	9·8
8	Travancore-Cochin†	N.A.	4,445	N.A.	451	9·37	N.A.	9·4 (combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.)	N.A.	10·2 (combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.)
	Part 'C' States									
9	Bhopal	‡	8,517	‡	1,513	15·46	‡	18	‡	18
10	Coorg	31	31	..	..	11·19	..	..	..	..
11	Delhi	448	455	52	52	15·37	..	..	11·6	11·4
12	Kutch	..	253	..	25	1·31	..	10	..	10
13	Vindhya Pradesh	731	14,014	53	695	13·32	10·9	22·15	13	23·56

* Figures are in respect of the year 1954, since the elections to
† Information in respect of
‡ No Statutory Gram

DIX X

No. 2

Scheduled Tribes on Gram Panchayats in the various States

Scheduled Tribes							Sarpanchs of Gram Panchayats					
Total number serving as members		Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to the total population of the State	Percentage of reservation for Scheduled Tribes fixed in Gram Panchayats		Actual percentage enjoyed by Scheduled Tribes in Gram Panchayats		Total Number		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
1951	1955		1951	1955	1951	1955	1951	1955	1951	1955	1951	1955
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
..	2	2·48	..	..	..	0·08	3,440	3,778	..	1	..	..
3,356	6,445	10·06	..	..	11·1	12·6	1,946	1,983	2	..	3	34
650	3,038	20·26	..	..	8·07	12·8	530	1,465	Information not available.			
N.A.	N.A.	1·90	..	..	..	..	1,020	1,224	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	5,504	13·33	N.A.	See Col. 9.	N.A.	See Col. 11.	N.A.	4,111	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
..	..	No Scheduled Tribes in the State			..	..	N.A.	1,569	N.A.	28	No Scheduled Tribes in the State.	
..	..	0·93	..	..	..	..	644	1,060	..	..	..	..
N.A.	5	0·28	N.A.	See Col. 9.	N.A.	See Col. 11.	N.A.	548	N.A.	—	N.A.	..
†	879	7 06	‡	10	‡	10	‡	507	‡	2	‡	2
..	..	9·18	—	..	..	..	3	3	—	..	..	..
..	..	No. Scheduled Tribes in the State			..	..	74	74	..	..	No Scheduled Tribes in the State	
..	..	2·99	..	..	..	..	—	25	..	..	..	—
1	1	11·70	..	..	..	..	60	1,204	..	..	..	..

the new Gram Panchayats have not been completed (12-12-55).
the year 1953-54.
Panchayats were established.

APPENDIX XI

Statement showing the Names of Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries in the various States, who belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities, and the Portfolios held by them.

State	Name and Designation	Portfolio	Whether Scheduld Caste or Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4
Part 'A' States			
1. Andhra	Shri D. Sanjeevayya, Minister.	Co-operation, Commercial Taxes, Law and Transport.	Scheduled Caste.
2. Assam	Shri Ramnath Das, Minister.	Printing and Stationery, Secretariat Administration, Forest, Legislative (excluding Election), Electricity, Agriculture, Food and Land Reclamation.	Scheduled Caste
	Shri Rupnath Brahma, Minister.	Medical including Public Health, Cottage Industries, Sericulture and Weaving.	Scheduled Tribe.
	Rev. J.J.M. Nichols Roy, Minister.	Excise, Jails, Registration and Stamps.	Scheduled Tribe.
	Shri Joybhabra Hagjer, Parliamentary Secretary.	To assist the three Ministers in charge of (*i*) P.W.D. including Embankment and Drainage and Flood Protective measures, etc., (*ii*) Medical, Public Health, etc., and (*iii*) Forest, Electricity, etc.	Scheduled Tribe.
3. Bihar	Shri Bhola Paswan, Minister.	Local Self Government, Gram Panchayat and Welfare.	Scheduled Caste.
	Shri Chandrika Ram, Parliamentary Secretary.	Not allotted.	Scheduled Caste.
	Shri Bhagirathi Singh, Parliamentary Secretary.	Not allotted.	Scheduled Tribe.
4. Bombay	Shri Ganpati Devji Tapase, Minister.	Rehabilitation, Fisheries, Backward Classes and matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Scheduled Caste.
5. Madhya Pradesh	Raja Naresh Chandra Singh, Minister.	Tribal Welfare and Rehabilitation	Scheduled Tribe.
	Shri Ganeshram Anant, Deputy Minister.	Agriculture.	Scheduled Caste.
	Shri N. K. Tirpude, Deputy Minister.	Finance and Scheduled Caste.	Scheduled Caste.
	Shri Kirtimantrao Bhujangrao, Deputy Minister.	Tribal Welfare.	Scheduled Tribe.
6. Madras	Shri B. Parameswaran, Minister.	Hindu Religious Endowments, Transport, Harijan Uplift, Registration and Prohibition.	Scheduled Caste.
7. Orissa	Shri Sonaram Soren, Minister.	Tribal and Rural Welfare, Labour and Commerce.	Scheduled Tribe.
	Shri Santanu Kumar Das, Deputy Minister.	Local Self Government, Co-operation and Fisheries.	Scheduled Caste.
8. Punjab	Chaudhri Sunder Singh, Minister.	Labour, Excise and Taxation, Printing and Stationery and Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.	Scheduled Caste.
9. Uttar Pradesh	Shri Girdhari Lal, Minister.	Excise, Registration Stamps and Court fees.	Scheduled Caste.
	Dr. Sita Ram, Deputy Minister.	Education and Harijan Sahayak.	Scheduled Caste.
	Shri Baldeo Singh Arya, Parliamentary Secretary.	Attached to the Minister for Planning, Health, Industries and Civil Supplies.	Scheduled Caste.
	Shri Dharam Singh, Parliamentary Secretary.	Attached to the Minister for Finance, Power, Forests and Co-operation.	Scheduled Caste.

1	2	3	4
10. West Bengal	Shri Hem Chandra Naskar, Minister.	Agriculture (Forests Branch) and Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Forests.	Scheduled Caste.
	Shri Shyama Prosad Barman, Minister.	Excise.	Scheduled Caste.
	Shri Satis Chandra Roy Singha, Deputy Minister.	Home (Transport Branch).	Scheduled Caste.
	Shri Tenzing Wangdi, Deputy Minister.	Tribal Welfare and Excise.	Scheduled Tribe.
	Shri Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar, Parliamentary Secretary.	Home.	Scheduled Caste.
Part 'B' States			
11. Hyderabad	Shri Shankar Deo, Deputy Minister.	Social Services.	Scheduled Caste.
	Shri Arigay Ramswamy, Deputy Minister.	Supply and Agriculture.	Scheduled Caste.
12. Jammu & Kashmir . . .	None.	..	..
13. Madhya Bharat	Shri Sajjansingh Vishnar, Deputy Minister.	Harijan and Tribal Welfare, Revenue and Local Self Government.	Scheduled Caste.
	Shri Shivbhanu Galaji Solanki, Parliamentary Secretary.	Petitions; also assists the Hon'ble Chief Minister in such work as is assigned to him from time to time.	Scheduled Tribe.
14. Mysore	Shri T. Channiah, Minister.	Public Health and Local Self Government.	Scheduled Caste.
15. Pepsu	Shri Sadhu Ram, Deputy Minister.	Industries, Backward Classes, Labour and Dharam Arth.	Scheduled Caste.
16. Rajasthan	Shri Amrit Lal Yadav, Minister.	Relief and Rehabilitation, Co-operation.	Scheduled Caste
	Shri Sampat Ram, Deputy Minister.	Revenue.	Scheduled Caste.
17. Saurashtra	None.	..	..
18. Travancore-Cochin . . .	Shri K. Kochukuttan, Minister	Municipalities Rural Uplift including panchayats, Harijan Uplift and protection of Backward Communities, Co-operation, Housing, Resettlement, Beggar Relief, Vanchi-Poor Fund, Shri Chitra Home.	Scheduled Caste.
Part 'C' States			
19. Ajmer	None.	..	..
20. Bhopal	Shri Umrao Singh, Minister .	Labour, Forests, Co-operation, Panchayat Raj and Harijan Uplift, Commerce and Industries, Excise, Animal Husbandry, Rehabilitation (Urban and Rural), Press and Stationery, Housing and Fisheries.	Scheduled Caste.
21. Coorg	None.	..	..
22. Delhi	None.	..	..
23. Himachal Pradesh . . .	None.	..	..
24. Vindhya Pradesh . . .	None.	..	..

APPENDIX XII

Statement showing Administrative set-up in the States to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

ANDHRA

Social Welfare Department

- Secretary, Education and Endowments Department
  - Director of Social Welfare
    - Deputy Director of Social Welfare for Agency Development, Visakhapatnam (of status of a Deputy Collector).
    - Personal Assistant to Director of Social Welfare (of status of a Deputy Collector).
      1. 11 District Welfare Officers.
      2. 13 Additional District Welfare Officers for Local Administration work.

      (All the 24 are in Tahsildar's grade working under Collectors concerned.)

Details of the set-up

The Social Welfare Department functions under a Director who is assisted in his work by a Personal Assistant of the status of a Deputy Collector. To have an effective supervision over the execution of the various Agency Development Schemes, the Government have sanctioned a post of Deputy Director of Social Welfare in the grade of a Deputy Collector. 11 District Welfare Officers and 13 additional District Welfare Officers of the rank of Tahsildar assist the Director in welfare activities at District Level.

ASSAM

Tribal Areas Department

- Secretary, Tribal Areas Department.
  - Under Secretary.
    - 2 Special Officers.

Details of the set-up

This Department works under a Secretary and deals with the general administration of the Tribal Areas (Autonomous Districts) of the State, including the problems of the District Councils and Regional Councils, as well as with the development schemes undertaken out of the Central grants, and with the general welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes residing in the non-Autonomous Districts of the State. This Department has also been entrusted with the work relating to "Social Welfare" of the State, which was previously dealt with by the Planning and Development Department.

BIHAR

Welfare Department

(1)

- Secretary
  - Under Secretary.
  - 4 Divisional Welfare Officers of gazetted rank (under the control and supervision of Divisional Commissioners)
    - 17 District Harijan Welfare Officers (Under the control of respective District Officers).
      - 104 Zonal Sevaks.
    - 5 District Aboriginal Welfare Officers (Gazetted) (Under the control of Deputy Commissioners).
      - Assistant District Aboriginal Welfare Officer.
        - 237 Thana Welfare Officers.
  - Registrar.

Details of the set-up

This Department functions under a Secretary who is assisted in his work at the Headquarters by an Under Secretary and Registrar. Subject to the control and supervision of the Divisional Commissioners, there are 4 Divisional Welfare Officers of Gazetted rank) one in each Division of the State, to look after the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes of the Division and subject to the control of the respective District Officers, there are 17 District Harijan Welfare Officers, one in each district of the State except Hazaribagh where the services of the District Harijan Welfare Officers are not required due to the introduction of Anchal Adhikari Scheme to help the Divisional Welfare Officers in the execution of the Welfare programme of the Harijans Some of the district Harijan Welfare Officers are also incharge of Aboriginal Welfare work, in addition. There are also 104 Zonal Sevaks spread over the State except in the districts of Santal Parganas and Chota-Nagpur Division, to help the District Harijan Welfare Officers in the execution of the Welfare Programme of the Harijans. In certain areas, the Zonal Sevaks also look after the Scheduled Tribes welfare work in addition to their own duties. Subject to the control of the respective Deputy Commissioners, there are five Gazetted posts of District Aboriginal Welfare Officers, one in each district of Chota-Nagpur Division and Santal Parganas except Hazaribagh where the post of District Aboriginal Welfare Officer has been abolished with the introduction of Anchal Adhikari Scheme, to look after the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes of those areas. Some of

(2)

Backward Classes Welfare Officer

- (One Gazetted post of Superintendent and four non-gazetted posts of Supervisors have been revived to look after the welfare of Backward Muslim Communities.)
- Special Officer (to look after the welfare of Tharus and Dhangars).

(3) Paharia Welfare Officers. | 3 Kharia Welfare Officers. | Welfare Officer for Tana Bhagats.

them also look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes. The District Panchayat Officer, Dhanbad, also looks after the welfare of Scheduled Castes, in addition to his own duties. There is also one Assistant District Aboriginal Welfare Officer, of non-gazetted rank, in the district of Santal Parganas for doing welfare work. To assist and help the District Aboriginal Welfare Officers, there are 237 Thana Welfare Officers incharge of one or two graingolas in these regions. They also attended to other welfare measures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A Special Officer of the gazetted rank for Paharia Welfare has also been appointed under the Deputy Commissioner, Santal Parganas. Two Kharia Welfare Officers have been appointed to supervise the rehabilitation scheme of Kharias in the district of Singbhum and one in the district of Manbhum. One of the Kharia Welfare Officers in the district of Singhbhum is a social worker. The State Government have also appointed a Special Officer for the Welfare of Tana Bhagats who made valuable sacrifices during the last movement for the freedom of India. There is a Special Officer for Backward Classes in the district of Champaran to look after the welfare of Tharus and Dhangars, the most backward Classes in the State. The Officer is placed under the charge of the District Officer, Champaran. The gazetted post of a Superintendent and four non-gazetted posts of Supervisors together with those of subordinate staff, which were abolished in the year 1952 as a measure of economy, have again been revived to look after the welfare of the Backward Muslim Communities.

BOMBAY

Backward Classes Department

Details of the set-up

Joint Secretary, Rehabilitation, Housing and Backward Classes Department (assisted by one Assistant Secretary).

Director of Backward Class Welfare.

- Personal Assistant.
- Assistant Director (Education).
- Assistant Director (Economic Uplift).
- Assistant Director (Land matters).
  - 27 Backward Class Welfare Officers.
  - 3 Regional Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers.

The Backward Class Department is under the administrative control of the Rehabilitation, Housing and Backward Classes Department in the Secretariat. The Director of Backward Class Welfare is assisted at Head quarters by one Personal Assistant in the scale of the Assistant Director of Backward Class Welfare. In addition there are three Assistant Directors each incharge of Education, Lands and Economic matters respectively at the Head Office. The posts are filled by transfer of suitable Class I or Class II Officers of the Education Department, Co-operation Department and Revenue Department. There are also 27 Backward Class Welfare Officers, each incharge of a single District. These officers are of the status of the 2nd Grade Mamlatdar. There are also three Regional Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers for Maharashtra, Gujrat and Karnatak appointed specially for the welfare of Nomadic Tribes. They are of the status of the Backward Class Welfare Officer. The Backward Class Department is not ordinarily entrusted with executive work, as its main function is co-ordination of the work of the Department concerned with Backward Class Welfare work. The execution of a programme in any particular field is the responsibility of the individual Department and its officers concerned The Director of Backward Class Welfare seeks to co-ordinate the work of the various Departments concerned with the amelioration of the Backward Classes in accordance with the directives of Government and relevant provisions of the Constitution and collects all the information and statistics from them as required by Government. The Backward Class Section attached to the Education Department is now under the administrative control of the Rehabilitation, Housing and Backward Classes Department. This section is charged with the work connected with the welfare of Backward Classes. It consists of one Assistant Secretary, one Junior Superintendent, two Senior Assistants, two Junior Assistants, three Clerks, one Typist and two Class IV servants.

MADHYA PRADESH

Tribal Welfare Department

Details of the set-up.

(1) Secretary, Tribal Welfare Planning and Development Departments and Development Commissioner.

Director, Tribal Welfare.

Honorary State Organiser.

2 Assistant Directors

2 Divisional Organisers. 2 Organisers for Publicity and Propaganda. Supervisor Cottage Industries.

4 Area Organisers (for Backward Classes). 11 Area Organisers (for Tribes).

4 Circle Organisers. 61 Circle Organisers.

(2) Secretary, Social Welfare, Food, Public Health and Labour.

Director of Social Welfare (for Removal of Untouchability)

This Department which deals with the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, is under a Secretary to Government who is assisted in his work by a Director. Shri P.G Vanikar, Honorary State Organiser, continues to be incharge of the execution of the Tribal Welfare Schemes. The Director is assisted by two Assistant Directors and two Divisional Organisers. The work relating to the welfare of Tribes is entrusted to eleven Area Organisers assisted by sixty-one Circle Organisers. There are also two Organisers for Publicity and Propaganda work and one Supervisor for cottage industries. The supervision of the implementation of the scheme for the welfare of Backward Classes has been entrusted to four Area Organisers assisted by four Circle Organisers. The work relating to the scheme for the Removal of Untouchability is being done by the Director of Social Welfare, Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur, who is under the Secretary to Government, Social Welfare, Food, Public Health and Labour Departments.

MADRAS

Department of Harijan Welfare

Details of the set-up

Secretary, Industries, Labour and Co-operation.

Director, Harijan Welfare.

Personal Assistant (in the grade of a Deputy Collector).

6 District Welfare Officers (drawn from the cadre of Deputy Collectors, work under respective Collectors). Special Deputy Collector (to look after the reclamation of Kallars. 7 District Welfare Officers (drawn from the cadre of senior Tahsildars, work under respective Collectors).

This Department is under a Director who is assisted by one Personal Assistant in the grade of Deputy Collector. The Director of Harijan Welfare is co-ordinating the work of the Collectors who are directly incharge of the work in the districts except in Madras City, where the Director himself is incharge of the work. The Collectors are assisted by District Welfare Officers drawn from the cadre of Deputy Collectors in the six heavy districts and from the cadre of Senior Tahsildars in the remaining seven districts In Mathurai District, in addition to the District Welfare Officer of the cadre of the Tahsildar, there is one Special Deputy Collector to look after the reclamation of Kallars, one of the Ex-Criminal Tribes. The Administration of the Ex-criminal Tribes Settlement at Aziznagar in South Arcot District has also been taken over by the Director of Harijan Welfare from the Police Department.

ORISSA

Tribal & Rural Welfare Department

Details of the set-up

Secretary, Tribal & Rural Welfare and Public Relations. (Also designated as Director.)

Deputy Secretary, Tribal and Rural Welfare. (Also designated as Deputy Director.)

Under Secretary, Tribal and Rural Welfare and Public Relations.

Honorary Rural Welfare Officer. — 13 District Welfare Officers (Subordinate to District Magistrates) — Rural Welfare Officer.

11 Assistant District Welfare Officers.

Field Workers, such as Rural Welfare Inspectors, Social Workers, Village Welfare Guides, etc.

The Department which looks after the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, is under a Secretary who is also the executive head of the Department and designated as Director of Tribal and Rural Welfare. The present arrangement of combining the Secretariat and the Directorate has worked very satisfactorily. To assist him in his work a post of Deputy Director-*cum*-Deputy Secretary was created during the year 1954. The post of Under Secretary continued as before being joint with that of the Under Secretary of the Public Relations Department. The Honorary Rural Welfare Officer, Shri Ambalal Vyas (lent by Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, Bombay), and the Rural Welfare Officer are two executive Officers incharge of 7 and 6 Districts respectively, in the matter of execution and supervision of the schemes undertaken by the Department. In each District there is a District Welfare Officer who is directly subordinate to the District Magistrate who in turn has been made entirely responsible for the execution and working of the schemes of the Department. The District Welfare Officers are assisted by field workers, such as, Rural Welfare Inspectors, Social Workers, Village Welfare Guides, etc. At the headquarters of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department is also the Office of the Director of Tribal and Rural Welfare. The number of Assistant District Welfare Officers has increased from five to eleven. The 80 Social Workers appointed so far continued during the year Owing to increase of correspondence work, more Assistants were appointed during the year to cope with the work. An Auditor was appointed to inspect the accounts particularly relating to the schemes for 'Ex-Criminal Tribes and Removal of Untouchability'. Bulk of the work under the latter scheme was entrusted to a non-official organisation for execution.

PUNJAB

Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and Other Backward Classes

Details of the set-up

Secretary, Home.

Welfare Officer.

5 District Welfare Officers.

2 Welfare Field Officers.

The Welfare Department is headed by a Gazetted Officer of P.C.S. rank designated as Welfare Officer, Punjab. He is under the administrative control of Home Secretary to the Government of Punjab. Five District Welfare Officers with their staff and two Welfare Field Officers are at present working for the welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. It is expected that seven District Welfare Officers and 22 Welfare Field Officers more will be appointed shortly to look after the interests of these people and for implementation of various schemes sanctioned by Government for them. This staff will also survey the conditions of Ex-Criminal Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes and will help them to remove their grievances.

UTTAR PRADESH

Harijan Sahayak Department

Details of the set-up

- Secretary, Harijan Sahayak and Social Welfare.
  - Joint Secretary' Harijan Sahayak and Social-Welfare-*cum*-Director of Social Welfare-*cum*-Director of Harijan Welfare.
    - Assistant Director.
    - Deputy Director (Rehabilitation).
      - 7 Regional Harijan Welfare Officers.
        - 110 Field Workers.
          - 4 Managers of Settlement of Ex-Criminal Tribes.
            - Work Inspectors for Ex-Criminal Tribes, Colonies.
    - Harijan Welfare Officer.

The Harijan Sahayak and Social Welfare Department co-ordinates and executes schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and backward classes, including Ex-Criminal Tribes. Formerly, there were two different officers to look after the work of the Department in the Directorate and in the Secretariat. Now the same officer has been entrusted with the work at both the places. The Joint Secretary in the Secretariat is also the Director of Harijan Welfare. He is assisted at the Headquarters by one Deputy Director (Rehabilitation), one Assistant Director and one Harijan Welfare Officer. The Deputy Director has been appointed specially to execute the scheme for rehabilitation of Ex-Criminal Tribes on land sponsored by the Government of India. There are also seven Regional Harijan Welfare Officers posted at Meerut, Bareilly, Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Banaras. The Regional Welfare Officers are assisted by 110 field workers posted in all the districts of the State. There are 4 large Settlements (now known as Unnayan Basties) of Ex-Criminal Tribe people managed by this Department through officers designated as Managers, at Kalianpur-Kanpur, Fazalpur-Moradabad, Arvanagar Lucknow and Gorakhpur. In addition to this, there is a big Colony of Bauriahs at Jhinjhana in District Muzaffarnagar, besides a few other Colonies, *viz.*, Aihar Colony in District Rae Bareli, Taqipur Colony in District Farrukhabad, Sahebganj Colony in District Kheri and Kanth Colony in District Moradabad, which are looked after by the work Inspectors appointed by this Department.

WEST BENGAL

Tribal Welfare Department

Details of the set-up

- *Ex-Officio* Secretary, Land and Land Revenue and Tribal Welfare.
  - Deputy Secretary (part-time).
    - Assistant Secretary.
      - Special Officer.
        - Liaison Officer.
          - 5 Special Officers (Tribal Welfare).
          - 7 Tribal Welfare Officers.
          - 5 Publicity Officers (Tribal works).

The work of this Department is attended to by a part-time Deputy Secretary, one Assistant Secretary, one Special Officer and one Liaison Officer. There are five Special Officers for tribal welfare in the Districts of Midnapore, Burdwan-Birbhum, West Dinajpore, Malda and Bankura. Seven Tribal Welfare Officers of Non-gazetted rank have been appointed, one each in the Districts of 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Burdwan, Hoogly, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. There are also five Publicity Officers, under the control of Home (Publicity) Department for tribal welfare in the Districts of Burdwan. Birbhum, Midnapore, Bankura, Malda and West Dinajpore. This Department acts only as a co-ordinating department and has no Directorate of its own and the execution of all Welfare Schemes relating to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes are being looked after by the administrative departments concerned in the Secretariat.

HYDERABAD

Social Service Department

Details of the set-up

Secretary, Revenue
|
Director
|
- 8 Special Social Service Officers in the rank of Deputy Collectors.
- 11 Social Service Officers in the rank of Tahsildars.
- 2 Medical Officers.
- 1 Vaid.
- 14 Inspectors.
- 30 Organisers.
- 1 Veterinary Assistant.
- 5 Co-operative Inspectors.
- 9 Health Inspectors.
- 69 Samaj Sevaks.

Deputy Director
Accounts Officer
Assistant Director

This Department which looks after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Ex-Criminal Tribes, is under the control of Revenue Department. It is headed by a Director, who is assisted by a Deputy Director, an Account Officers and an Assistant Director. Under them are 8 Special Social Service Officers in the rank of Deputy Collector and 11 Social Service Officers in the rank of Tahsildar. These officer along with their staff including field workers such as Social Service Inspectors, Social Service Organisers, Co-operative Inspectors, Doctors, Veterinary Assistants and Samaj Sevaks, etc., are posted in all Districts of Hyderabad to look after the Social Service Schemes in their jurisdictions.

MADHYA BHARAT

Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department

Details of the set-up

Secretary, Forest, Health and Tribal Welfare
|
Director
|
Assistant Director
|
4 Regional Officers for Tribal Welfare (work under the Collector)
|
11 District Harijan Organisers (work under the Collector)
|
- 0 Pracharaks (Adivasi)
- 20 Sevaks (Adivasi)

This Department has been placed under a Director who is drawn from the *Madhya Bharat Administrative Service Cadre*. The Director functions independently and not under the control and the supervision of the Development Commissioner. The Director is assisted by one Assistant Director, four Regional Officers for Tribal Welfare, eleven District Harijan Organisers, ten *Pracharaks for Adivasi work and twenty Adivasi Sevaks*. The Regional Officers and the District Harijan Organisers have been attached to the Collectors and the whole departmental agency at the District level has been placed to work under the Collector concerned.

MYSORE

Depressed Classes Department

Details of the set-up

Commissioner for Depressed Classses
|
Deputy Commissioners
|
Amildars
|
Special *Officers* for Depressed Classes
|
Special Revenue Inspectors (to attend to this work under the control and direction of the Amildars)

The Head of the Department, who is responsible for organising the work for ameliorating the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, is called the Commis*sioner for Depressed* Classes. The officers of the Revenue Department, *viz*., Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Sub-Divisional Officers and Amildars of Taluks attend to the work connected with the *amelioration of* the conditions of these classes and tribes within their jurisdiction. In *addition, an Officer of* the status of Deputy Amildar works in each district as Special Officer for Depressed Classes to attend to the needs of these classes and to organise the work in the districts under instructions of the Deputy Commissioners. One Special Revenue Inspector is appointed in each taluk in the *State to attend to this* work under the control and direction of the Amildars.

PEPSU

Backward Classes Department

Details of the set-up

- Secretary, Punjabi & Backward Classes Department
  - Revenue Commissioner
    - 1 Backward Classes Officer (Gazetted)
    - 1 Special Officer for Backward Classes.
    - 4 Welfare Officers (attached to Deputy Commissioners in districts)
      - 19 Assistant Welfare Officers (one in each tahsil, attached to the Tahsildar),

This Department functions under the control of a Secretary and under him the over-all charge of the field activities of the Department is the responsibility of the Revenue Commissioner. The Commissioner has a separate Backward Classes Section in his office and is assisted by a Gazetted Officer designated as Backward Classes Officer and a Special Officer for Backward Classes. Four Welfare Officers attached to Deputy Commissioners in districts and one Assistant Welfare Officer in each tahsil attached to the Tahsildar, work for the amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes and serve as co-ordinating agency between the Department and the people.

RAJASTHAN

Social Welfare Department

Details of the set-up

- Additional Chief Secretary
  - Director
    - 1 Assistant Social Welfare Officer.
    - 1 Lady Welfare Officer.
    - 1 Publicity Officer.
    - 1 Social Education Officer.
    - 1 Industrial Inspector.
    - 1 Senior Housing Inspector.
    - 1 Welfare Inspector.
    - 2 Accounts Inspectors
    - 2 Welfare Workers.
    - Assistant Director, Jaipur (also attached to Director's Office)
      - 1 Propaganda Assistant.
      - 1 Welfare Inspector.
      - 1 Housing Inspector.
      - 7 Welfare Workers.
    - Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Bharatpur.
      - 2 Welfare Inspectors.
      - 1 Housing Inspector.
      - 1 Well Inspector.
      - 8 Welfare Workers.
      - 2 Pracharaks.
    - Assistant Director, Jodhpur
      - 1 Welfare Inspector.
      - 2 Well Inspectors.
      - 8 Welfare Workers.
    - Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Bikaner.
      - 2 Welfare Inspectors.
      - 1 Account Inspector.
      - 1 Housing Inspector.
      - 4 Welfare Workers.
    - Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Udaipur.
      - 1 Research Officer.
      - 2 Assistant Research Officers.
      - 1 Assistant Publicity Officer.
      - 3 Assistant Social Welfare Officers.
      - 1 Chief Inspector.
      - 1 Industrial Inspector.
      - 6 Supervisors for schools.
      - 4 Overseers.
      - 1 Propaganda Assistant.
      - 5 Welfare Inspectors.
      - 4 Rehabilitation Inspectors.
      - 9 Well Inspectors.
      - 8 Welfare Workers.

The Department is headed by the Director of Social Welfare who works under the Additional Chief Secretary who is incharge of the Social Welfare Department. At the headquarters, the Director is assisted by Assistant Social Welfare Officer, Lady Welfare Officer, Publicity Officer, Social Education Officer, Industrial Inspector, Senior Housing Inspector, Welfare Inspector, two Accounts Inspectors and two Welfare Workers. At Divisional and District levels the Director is helped by Assistant Directors at Jaipur and Jodhpur and Divisional Social Welfare Officers at Bharatpur, Bikaner and Udaipur. The Assistant Directors and Divisional Social Welfare Officers are further assisted by Field Staff, like Propaganda Assistants, Welfare Inspectors, Housing Inspectors, Welfare Workers Pracharaks, etc., etc.

SAURASHTRA

Backward Class Board

Details of the set-up

- Secretary, Agriculture, Co-operation & Health Department (assisted by one Assistant Secretary)
  - Backward Class Officer-*cum*-Secretary, Saurashtra Backward Class Board. (Deputy Collector's grade)
    - Central Office
      - 2 Assistant Backward Class Officers.
      - 1 Scheme Officer.
      - 1 Publicity Officer.
      - 1 Research Officer.
    - 5 District Officers
      - 5 District Backward Class Officers (Honorary) assisted by Assistant District Backward Class Officers. (Mahalkari's grade.)
      - Sanchalakas 50 full-time. 118 part-time.
      - 26 Welfare Workers.

The Government of Saurashtra constituted an autonomous statutory board *viz.*, 'Saurashtra Backward Class Board' to carry out and co-ordinate with the co-operation of the people, such activities as are calculated to bring about educational, social and economic equality of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Saurashtra Backward Class Board started functioning from December, 1953 and all the Welfare Schemes are being implemented through the Board. Minister incharge of the Department is the President of Board. Vice-president is elected from among the non-official members. The Board has in all 15 members out of which 11 are non-officials who are social workers of long standing and repute. The Board meets every three months to review the work done and revise future plans. Sub-committees appointed to attend to the implementation of specific Welfare Schemes also meet from time-to-time and thus non-official members keep in close touch with the working of the welfare activities. At Government level the Secretary, Agriculture, Co-operation and Health Department is in charge o the Backward Class Section, who looks after the proper implementation of the various schemes. He is assisted by one Assistant Secretary-in-charge of that Section. The Secretary of the Board is also Backward Class Officer, and he looks after day-to-day administration of the Office and implementation of the various Welfare Schemes. Backward Class Officer is assisted by two Assistant Backward Class Officers, one Scheme Officer, one Publicity Officer and one Research Officer, all of Mamlatdar's grade at the Central Office. District Offices (Five) are being supervised by District Backward Class Officers (Five) honorarily as they are also District Panchayat Officers. They are being assisted by Assistant District Backward Class Officers of Mahalkari's grade. Various educational and cultural centres are being conducted through Sanchalakas and in addition 26 Filed Workers are also appointed to look after the village activities of the Board.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Department for the Advancement of Backward Communities

Details of the set-up

- Secretary Development Department
  - Commissioner for the Advancement of Backward Communities
    - 1 Tribal Officer for Tribal Section (in the Gazetted rank)
      - 4 Welfare Officers.
      - 6 Welfare Assistants.
      - 13 Welfare Workers.
      - 13 Tribal Craftsmen.
    - 12 Field Officers.
    - 2 Special Co-operative Inspectors.
    - 3 Lady Welfare Officers.
    - 2 Sub-Assistant Surgeons for the two mobile Medical Units.
      - 2 Compounders.
      - 2 Health Visitors.

The Commissioner for the Advancement of Backward Communities is the Head of the Department. The Department functions under the control of the Development Department of the Secretariat. In Tribal matters the Commissioner is assisted by 4 Welfare Officers for Hill Tribes, 6 Welfare Assistants, 13 Welfare Workers and 13 Tribal Craftsmen. For attending to the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities the Commissioner is assisted by 12 Field Officers, 3 Lady Welfare Officers, 2 Special Co-operative Inspectors, 1 Weaving Supervisor and 2 Health Visitors. There are also two mobile Medical Units working under this department with Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Compounders to serve the Tribes with free treatment and distribution of medicines.

AJMER

Harijan Welfare Department

Details of the set-up

- Secretary Development & Development Commissioner
  - Joint Secretary and *Ex-Officio* Deputy Development Commissioner

This Department which deals with welfare activities amongst the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and Other Backward Classes, is under the Development Department which is headed by the Development Commissioner. He is assisted by a Joint Secretary who is also *Ex-Officio* Deputy Development Commissioner.

BHOPAL

Details of the set-up

- Secretary, Planning & Development Department
  - Director, Panchayat Raj
    - 1 Assistant Director.
    - 4 Welfare Assistants.

A special Harijan Uplift Office, comprising of one Assistant Director, four Welfare Assistants and other ministerial staff has been established under the administrative control of the Director, Panchayat Raj to look after the interests of these classes. The Harijan Uplift Office being an integral part of the Panchayat Raj Department is a subordinate Department functioning under the Secretary, Planning and Development Department.

COORG

Details of the set-up

There is no separate administrative set-up for looking after the interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The various welfare schemes for these people are being executed by the respective departments in the State.

DELHI

Details of the set-up

There is no separate administrative set-up for looking after the interests of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes. The various welfare schemes for these people are being executed by the respective departments in the State.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Details of the set-up

Director
Public Relations and Tourism

District Public Relations Officers (under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioners concerned).

At the State Headquarters, the work relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes is attended to, in addition to his own duties, by the *Director of Public Relations and Tourism. As for the Districts,* all the District Public Relations Officers have been entrusted with this work in their respective units under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The State Government has informed that a separate administrative machinery with a Welfare Officer with necessary staff is proposed to be set-up to look after the interests of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

KUTCH

Backward Class Department

Details of the set-up

Collector

Backward Class Officer

This Department is a part of another Department and is under the charge of the Backward Class Officer who works under the direct control and guidance of the Collector, Kutch. The Department takes orders from the Chief Commissioner Kutch, and his Adviser through the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

MANIPUR

Details of the set-up

Deputy Commissioner
(also *Ex-Officio* Development Commissioner)

Tribal Development Officer. | Assistant Secretary, Tribal Welfare.

There is no separate Department to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. A Tribal Development Officer has, however, been appointed recently under the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also the *Ex-Officio Development Commissioner* for the State. At the Secretariat level also, a Tribal Officer is holding the post of Assistant Secretary (Tribal Welfare).

TRIPURA

Tribal Welfare Department

Details of the set-up

Adviser, Tribal Welfare, Planning, Finance, Works and Building and Food & Supply

Development Commissioner for Tribal Welfare and Planning (assisted by Assistant Secretary, Tribal Welfare, Planning and Election)

Director, Tribal Welfare

Deputy Director, Tribal Welfare

10 Inspectors

A separate Department named Tribal Welfare Department has been set-up in the Civil Secretariat. The Development Commissioner holds charge of this and the Planning Department's under an Adviser. The Directorate of Tribal Welfare which deals also with the matters relating to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes, is directly under the Commissioner.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Backward Classes Welfare Department

Details of the set-up

Secretary, Revenue

Backward Classes Welfare Officer

8 Organisers | 1 Publicity Officer

The Backward Classes Welfare Officer is the head of this Department. He is assisted in his work by eight Organisers and one Publicity Officer.

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the Constitution of Welfare Committees/Boards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, etc., in various States at the State and District Levels

Serial No.	Name of the State	At the State Level	At the District Level
1	2	3	4
Part 'A' States:			
1	Andhra . .	The Government have constituted a State Harijan Welfare Committee consisting of 48 members to advise the Government on all matters relating to the Welfare of Scheduled Castes. The Government have also constituted a State Backward Classes Advisory Committee, to advise the Government on all matters relating to the Welfare of Backward Classes. A proposal for constitution of a separate Committee to advise the Government on problems relating to the amelioration of Ex-Criminal Tribes, is under the consideration of the State Government.	Proposals are also under consideration to constitute District Advisory Councils to advise the Agents to Government of the four Agency Districts in matters relating to the amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Tribes.
2	Assam . .	Nil.	The State Government have constituted Sub-divisional Development Committees representing the various interests in each sub-division of both the Plains and Hills District of the State. These Committees formulate the development schemes taken up out of subdivisional allotments from Government grants, such as, self-help, Rural Communications, Rural Water Supply etc., and forward the same to Government for approval. The Government in their turn, also prepare the entire State development schemes taken up for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes out of the Central grants made available under Article 275 of the Constitution and from the State Revenues. The two sets of schemes prepared by the Sub-divisional Development Committees and Government are finalised and approved in consultation with the Tribal M.L.As. and the Chief Executive Members of the various Autonomous Districts of the State of Assam. A lump-sum grant-in-aid is also sanctioned to each of the Autonomous District Councils for the purpose of implementation of the various development schemes, such as, improvement of water supply, communication etc., under its jurisdiction. As regards the Plains Districts such grant-in-aid is sanctioned to each of the Deputy Commissioners of those Districts who are also specially directed to implement the development schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in consultation with the local Tribal M.L.As. of their respective Districts. Similarly, the development schemes taken up for the removal of untouchability for the welfare of Scheduled Castes from the Central grants and that of State Revenues are prepared and finalised in consultation with the Scheduled Caste M.L.As. of the State.
3	Bihar . . .	Nil.	The State Government have constituted a District and sub-divisional Harijan Welfare Board in each District and Sub-division of the State from 1st July, 1952, to advise the Government on all matters concerning the Welfare of Harijans and the Districts and Sub-divisions such as grant of loans to Scheduled Castes under the State Aid to Industries Act, location of house-sites for landless and homeless Harijans and other welfare matters concerning the Welfare of Harijans.
4	Bombay . . .	(Information awaited).	..
5	Madhya Pradesh .	..	Nil.

1	2	3	4
6	Madras	In the matter of Administration of Harijan Welfare, the Government are advised at State level by the State Harijan Welfare Committee. Similarly, the State Backward Classes Advisory Committee advise Government at State level on all matters relating to the uplift of other Backward Classes.	There is a District Harijan Welfare Committee in each district to advise the Collector on all matters relating to the welfare of Harijans and Other Backward Classes. To look after the Reclamation work of the Kallars, an Ex-Criminal Tribe in the district of Madurai, there is a Kallar Advisory Committee with the Collector as the Chairman.
7	Orissa	Nil.	The State Government have set up District Welfare Committees in each District which are consulted in the implementation of the Welfare programmes drawn up for the amelioration of the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
8	Punjab	An Advisory Board for the Welfare Department of the State under the Chairmanship of the Minister incharge for the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes has been formed to advise the Minister in all matters relating to the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.	Due to reorganisation of the District administration the Committees for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes/Backward Classes set up in the year 1951 at the District headquarters as well as in the Sub-division, Tehsils and Sub-Tehsils were dissolved in January 1955 and replaced by Standing Committees for general Administration in which two Scheduled Castes/Backward Classes members represent the interest of their community.
9	Uttar Pradesh	There is a State Harijan and Backward Classes Welfare Board at the State level to advise the Government on matters pertaining to the general welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Ex-Criminal Tribes.	There are 51 District Harijan Sahayak Sub-Committees at the *District Level* to advise the District Planning Officers on matters pertaining to the General Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Ex-Criminal Tribes. These Committees are subordinate to the District Planning Committee. The main functions of these Committees are (*i*) to advise the Municipal Boards, Town Area Committees, Development Boards, District Boards to promote the welfare of these classes, (*ii*) to advise the District Inspector of Schools, Regional Harijan Welfare Officers and District Planning Officers in awarding stipends, non-recurring assistance for purchase of books etc., and giving grant for construction of wells, houses, drains, etc., (*iii*) securing the admission of Harijans in vocational and technical institutions and giving them financial assistance during the period of training, (*iv*) *considering* the applications of cottage industries grant in the Districts and their recommendations. During the five year 1951-52 to 1955-56 the Government placed at the disposal of these Committees, a sum of Rs. 26·4 lakhs.
10	West Bengal	Nil.	Out of 14 Districts in West Bengal, District Tribal Welfare Committees have been set up in 12 Districts. The functions of the District Tribal Welfare Committees are to advise the District Officers in formulation of schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and their execution as also in such other connected matters as are specifically asked for by the District Officers.
Part 'B' States :			
11	Hyderabad	Information not furnished.	..
12	Jammu & Kashmir	Information not furnished.	..
13	Madhya Bharat	Nil.	Nil.
14	Mysore	A Central Depressed Class Policy Committee formulates the policy to be carried out for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State and also reviews the work done from time to time.	Advisory Committees for Districts with the Deputy Commissioner of the District as the Chairman and Taluk Committees have been constituted to advise on the various aspects relating to this welfare work. Leading public men of other communities are appointed as members of these district and taluk Committees. The members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes hold a majority of seats on the District Committees.
15	Pepsu	There are two Advisory Boards at the State level (*i*) to advise the Government on the Welfare of Backward Classes, and (*ii*) on the development of under-developed areas in the State. The Boards advise the Government on measures	Nil.

1	2	3	4
		necessary for the Welfare of Backward Classes such as reservation of posts in services, grant of educational facilities to the Backward Classes and people living in under-developed areas, respectively.	
16	Rajasthan . .	An Advisory Committee for Scheduled Castes has been set up in the State.	District Social Welfare Boards have been set up in each District of the State to advise and suggest measures for the amelioration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The Boards carry out propaganda work among Backward Classes in the State and take suitable measures for the removal of untouchability and other special disabilities and removal of harmful social customs among the Backward Classes, etc.
17	Saurashtra . .	Saurashtra Backward Class Board (Autonomous body) started functioning from December, 1953. Details regarding this Board which enjoys administrative powers are given in Appendix XII.	District Advisory Committees have been appointed by the Saurashtra Backward Classes Board in all the Districts consisting of M.L.A. and/or Local Welfare Workers, District Welfare Officer and Board's members of the District. The District Advisory Committees also supervise the implementation of the various Welfare schemes.
18	Travancore-Cochin	There is an Advisory Committee consisting of representatives from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities to advise Government on all important matters connected with the Harijan Welfare Work.	Nil.
Part 'C' States :			
19	Ajmer . . .	The Backward and Depressed Classes Welfare Advisory Board in the State which was reconstituted in 1955, assists the Government in drawing up schemes relating to the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and Backward Classes. Broad policy matters are laid down by the Board in regard to the working of the schemes. The Board has constituted a sub-Committee for assisting the Harijan Welfare Office. The Sub-Committee also gives recommendations on various applications for assistance.	Nil.
20	Bhopal. . .	Bhopal Harijan Board was formed in January, 1950 to advise the Government on matters pertaining to the amelioration and uplift of Harijans. It also examines matters referred to it by the State Government about the initiation or implementation of specific schemes of the Government for the amelioration of the Harijans.	Nil.
21	Coorg . . .	One Committee was formed in 1953 consisting of both official and non-official members, including members of Coorg Legislative Assembly representing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to advise the Government in connection with the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. One more Committee has been constituted to advise the Government on proper utilisation of the grants made by the Central and the State Governments for the Welfare of Backwrad Classes.	Coorg is a one District State.
22	Delhi . . .	The Delhi State Backward Classes Welfare Board which was constituted in June 1953 has been split into two Boards, the Delhi State Harijan Welfare Board and the Delhi State Backward Classes Board. The Harijan Welfare Board helps the Harijans in securing employment, financial assistance for students and construction of houses and wells ; and also undertakes a vigorous campaign for the removal of untouchability. Although the Backward Classes Welfare Board has been constituted as a separate entity its administration is run in co-ordination with that of the Harijan Welfare Board.	The State has been divided into 12 zones and a Zonal Committee with a convenor has been formed in each zone. The main activities of these Committees will be concentrated on the Welfare of Harijans and for the removal of untouchability.

1	2	3	4
23	Himachal Pradesh	Nil.	Advisory Committees have been formed in all the Districts to help Administration in chalking out welfare programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
24	Kutch . . .	Backward Class Advisory Board has been set up in Kutch which advises the State Administration in chalking out Welfare programmes for ameliorating the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Board advises the Government on matters relating to education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students, grants for housing and economic upliftment to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, repairing and construction of new wells and other proposals for general welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Vimukta Jatis.	Nil.
25	Manipur . .	State Tribal Advisory Board has been set up on 13th June, 1955, for the purpose of drawing up of development schemes and utilising the Tribal Welfare Grants to the best advantage in the Tribal areas of Manipur.	Three local Tribal Advisory Boards have been formed at the Sub-divisions of Ukhrul, Churachandpur and Temenglong to draw up welfare schemes and utilise Tribal Welfare grants to the best advantage in the Tribal Areas.
26	Tripura . .	The proposal of constituting Tribal Advisory Committee is under consideration of the Government.	Nil.
27	Vindhya Pradesh .	A Board has been constituted to look into proper and effective implementation of the provisions of Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. The functions of the Board will be to work for the general Welfare of the Harijans and Backward Classes and to advise the Government on matters pertaining thereto.	Nil.

APPENDIX XIV

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Vacancies filled on a Local or Regional Basis in the Central Government Offices

Serial number	Name of State	Percentage of population		Reservation to be made in a 40 point roster	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra	13·2	2·5	5	2
2	Assam	4·7	19·2	2	8
3	Bihar	12·6	10·1	5	4
4	Bombay	8·4	9·3	4	4
5	Madhya Pradesh	13·6	11·7	6	5
6	Madras	15·9	0·4	7	2
7	Orissa	18·0	20·3	7	8
8	Punjab	18·9	0·02	8	2
9	Uttar Pradesh	18·8	..	8	2
10	West Bengal	18·9	4·7	8	2
11	Hyderabad	16·6	1·9	7	2
12	Madhya Bharat	16·6	13·3	7	2
13	Mysore	17·8	0·16	7	2
14	Pepsu	19·4	..	8	2
15	Rajasthan	9·9	2·1	4	2
16	Saurashtra	6·6	0·9	3	2
17	Travancore-Cochin	9·4	0·3	4	2
18	Ajmer	11·7	1·4	5	2
19	Bhopal	15·5	7·1	6	3
20	Coorg	11·2	9·2	5	4
21	Delhi	15·4	..	Same as for recruitment on an all India basis.	
22	Himachal Pradesh (including Bilaspur)	22·2	..	9	2
23	Kutch	1·3	3·0	1	2
24	Manipur	..	33·6	..	8*
25	Tripura	7·3	30·1	3	12
26	Vindhya Pradesh	13·3	11·7	6	5

*Combined reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

APPENDIX XV

Statement of Semi-Government/Statutory Bodies following Orders Relating to Communal Representation

Serial Number	Name of Ministry	Name of Semi-Government/Statutory Bodies	Whether following Orders on Communal representation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Department of Atomic Energy.	None.	..	
2	Commerce and Industry.	1. The Tariff Commission 2. The Forward Markets Commission, Bombay 3. The Coir Board, Ernakulam (Travancore-Cochin) 4. Indian Standards Institution, Delhi 5. The Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore 6. The Indian Rubber Board, Kottayam 7. The Tea Board, Calcutta 8. The Central Silk Board, Bombay	Yes.	
3	Communications	Statutory Bodies :— 1. Indian Airlines 2. Air India International	No	Recommendation has been made to recruit as many members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as possible.
4	Defence	Cantonment Boards	Yes	Majority of these Boards are following or have undertaken to follow. The remaining have been advised to fall in line.
5	Education	Semi-Government and Statutory Bodies :— 1. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 2. Banaras Hindu University, Banaras 3. Delhi University, Delhi 4. Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan 5. University Grants Commission 6. Central Board of Archaeology 7. Board of Examining and Suggesting Monuments to revise the A. M. P. Act, 1904 8. Board of Editors for the Compilation of the History of Freedom Movement of India. 9. Indian Historical Record Commission 10. The Council of the National Library, Calcutta 11. Indian Museum, Calcutta 12. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	No	The question of asking these Bodies to follow the orders regarding communal representation is under consideration.
		13. The All India Council of Secondary Education	No	They have been advised to follow the orders.
6	External Affairs	1. Office of the Protector of Emigrants, Madras 2. Office of the Protector of Emigrants, Nagapattinam 3. Office of the Protector of Emigrants, Mandapam Camp 4. Office of the Protector of Emigrants, Tuticorin 5. Office of the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay 6. Office of the Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta	Yes.	
7	Finance :—			
	(i) Finance (I. & C. Division).	None	..	
	(ii) Finance (Defence).	None	..	
	(iii) Finance (Department of E. A.)	Statutory Bodies :— 1. The Reserve Bank of India	Not following entirely.	The Bank has allowed certain concessions to Scheduled Castes. They have been requested to extend the same to Scheduled Tribes.

1	2	3	4	5
		2. The Rehabilitation Finance Administration 3. The Industrial Finance Corporation	No.	
	(iv) Finance (R.D.)	Statutory Body :— Income-tax Investigation Commission	Yes.	
8	Food and Agriculture	Commodity Committees :— 1. The Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee 2. The Indian Central Arecanut Committee 3. The Indian Central Lac Cess Committee 4. The Indian Central Cotton Committee 5. The Indian Central Jute Committee 6. The Indian Central Coconut Committee 7. The Indian Central Tobacco Committee	Yes.	
		Statutory Bodies :— 8. Central Council of Gosamvardhana 9. All India Cattle Show Committee	No.	
9	Health	None	..	
10	Home Affairs	1. Union Public Service Commission 2. Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	Yes.	
11	Information & Broadcasting	Statutory Body :— Central Board of Film Censors	Yes.	
12	Irrigation & Power	Statutory Body :— Damodar Valley Corporation	No.	
		Autonomous Body :— Central Board of Irrigation and Power	No.	
13	Labour	1. Controller of Emigrant Labour 2. Coal & Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation	Yes	Reservation orders are being made applicable to the employees of this organisation.
		3. Offices under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner 4. Offices under the Central Provident Fund Commissioner,	No	They have been recommended to follow the reservation orders in future.
14	Law	Statutory Bodies:— 1. Election Commission 2. Delimitation Commission	Yes.	
15	N.R. & S.R.	1. National Research Development Corporation. 2. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research	Yes.	
16	Production	Statutory Body :— Coal Board	No	The Coal Board have been requested to observe orders in future.
17	Railways (Railway Board).	1. Railway Rates Tribunal 2. Indian Railway Conference Association, New Delhi	No	Instructions have been issued by the Railway Board to comply with the Communal representation orders.
18	Rehabilitation	None.	..	
19	Transport (Transport Wing).	Statutory Bodies :— 1. Madras Port Trust 2. Bombay Port Trust 3. Calcutta Port Commissioners 4. Delhi Road Transport Authority	Yes.	
20	Works, Housing and Supply.	None	..	

APPENDIX XVI

STATEMENT NO. 1

Statement showing progress achieved in the Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services during Five Year Period from 1951 to 1955

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

Name of Ministry/ Office	Year ending	Class I			Class II (Gazetted)			Class II (Non-Gazetted)			Class III			Class IV (Other than Sweepers and Scavengers)		
		Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Commerce & Industry.	31-12-1951	47	...	...	49	..	...	130	5	...	384	34	...	202	9	...
	31-12-1952	56	...	...	43	...	...	146	5	...	306	39	...	203	10	...
	31-12-1953	70	1	...	45	...	...	145	6	...	325	44	1	192	10	1
	31-12-1954	76	...	...	50	...	...	172	7	...	332	36	2	211	12	...
	30-9-1955	77	1	...	50	...	...	165	7	...	373	42	7	213	13	1
Communication	31-12-1951	457	1	...	670	...	...	18	3	..	72,715	2,164	279	24,193	1,989	186
	31-12-1952	454	1	..	730	.	...	122	5	...	81,033	2,564	311	25,530	2,293	195
	31-12-1953	447	1	...	750	2	...	120	3	..	86,537	3,190	406	26,573	2,711	276
	31-12-1954	448	1	...	832	4	...	129	3	...	86,001	3,622	511	27,923	3,002	348
	31-12-1955	472	1	...	902	5	1	143	2	...	95,524	4,399	642	29,711	3,454	466
Education	31-12-1951	68	...	...	59	1	...	45	6	...	424	16	...	417	35	2
	31-12-1952	101	...	...	70	1	...	55	6	...	522	20	...	481	43	2
	31-12-1953	119	2	...	83	1	...	54	6	...	668	23	...	623	81	2
	31-12-1954	126	2	...	94	2	...	54	4	...	702	7	1	655	97	2
	30-9-1955	138	2	...	91	2	...	60	4	...	790	3	1	736	10	2
Finance (Defence)	31-12-1951	10	...	...	14	...	...	71	1	...	32	1	...	35	9	...
	31-12-1952	18	...	...	18	...	...	93	1	..	24	1	...	36	9	...
	31-12-1953	26	...	...	13	...	...	89	1	...	18	1	...	38	9	...
	31-12-1954	37	...	...	10	...	...	92	1	..	15	1	...	79	14	...
	31-12-1955	29	...	...	14	..	...	79	1	...	15	1	...	78	14	...
Finance (Department of Economic Affairs).	31-12-1951	41	...	..	38	...	...	73	...	...	663	15	1	354	31	6
	31-12-1952	42	...	...	40	...	...	83	...	...	772	17	1	403	33	4
	31-12-1953	43	...	...	42	...	...	9[illegible]	...	..	774	29	4	411	41	5
	31-12-1954	49	...	...	43	...	...	99	..	.	822	35	4	413	49	5
	31-12-1955	43	1	...	39	...	...	108	...	...	853	44	4	318	107	6
Food & Agriculture§	31-12-1951	81	1	...	73	1	...	88	3	...	618	14	...	552	46	...
	31-12-1952	82	1	...	81	1	..	132	3	...	719	18	...	638	49	...
	31-12-1953	89	1	...	79	1	...	141	3	...	901	29	...	764	82	...
	31-12-1954	82	..	...	83	1	...	178	5	...	881	32	...	805	92	...
	31-12-1955	118	...	...	89	1	...	233	4	...	885	33	...	749	83	...
Home Affairs	31-12-1951	9	...	...	13	...	...	18	161	12	145	39	3	88	11	...
	31-12-1952	12	...	...	10	...	...	42	111	...	176	39	3	105	14	...
	31-12-1953	13	...	...	14	...	...	44	93	8	181	39	3	173	31	...
	31-12-1954	19	...	...	12	...	...	71	91	10	185	39	3	182	32	1
	31-12-1955	77	..	...	32	1	...	160	96	10	218	40	3	281	37	1
Iron & Steel	30-9-1955	5	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	2	1	...	4	...	...
Irrigation & Power	31-12-1951	27	1	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	135	4	...	62	12	...
	31-12-1952	43	1	...	53	1	...	10	2	...	115	7	...	69	17	...
	31-12-1953	43	1	...	55	1	...	21	2	...	103	7	...	83	19	...
	31-12-1954	46	1	...	61	1	...	27	2	.	154	7	...	108	26	...
	30-9-1955	44	1	...	62	1	...	58	4	...	137	9	...	164	30	...
Law	31-12-1951	22	...	...	...	...	...	†34	†1	...	38	4	...	56	9	...
	31-12-1952	20	...	...	...	...	...	†39	†1	..	34	4	...	56	9	...
	31-12-1953	25	...	...	...	...	...	†41	†2	...	41	3	..	85	14	...
	31-12-1954	25	...	..	8	...	...	35	3	...	38	2	...	80	13	...
	30-9-1955	23	...	...	8	...	...	33	3	...	39	2	...	83	14	...
Natural Resources & Scientific Research.	31-12-1951	65	...	...	88	...	...	22	1	...	935	28	22	484	80	1
	31-12-1952	76	...	...	88	...	...	23	2	...	1,024	33	22	532	74	1
	31-12-1953	74	...	...	94	...	...	21	2	...	1,482	47	20	491	52	...
	31-12-1954	86	...	..	99	1	...	27	1	...	1,587	45	21	383	50	1
	31-12-1955	83	..	...	110	1	...	27	1	...	1,873	73	24	497	53	1
Production	31-12-1951	1	...	...	8	..	...	3	...	...	217	1	...	778	23	...
	31-12-1952	1	...	...	9	.	...	3	..	.	259	3	..	783	20	...
	31-12-1953	5	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	..	398	4	...	855	28	1
	31-12-1954	5	..	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	479	4	...	1,014	56	...
	31-12-1955	6	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	489	4	...	1,031	59	...

STATEMENT No. 1—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Railways	31-12-1951	626	2	..	209	...	..	...	..	..	1,68,837	9,360	49	2,89,441	59,035	3,349
	31-12-1952	938	3	...	293	..	..	...	..	.	2,24,972	12,791	468	3,71,567	72,462	9,748
	31-12-1953	950	3	.	342	..	...	.	...	.	2,41,440	13,950	724	3,96,246	7,7405	10,890
	31-12-1954	1,141	3	..	341	...	..	...	...	...	2,57,612	15,684	744	4,09,954	8,12,93	30,194
	30-9-1955	1,073	2	...	375	.	.	..	..	.	2,71,566	17,038	998	4,80,300	9,04,68	13,178
Works, Housing & Supply.§	31-12-1951	119	2	...	164	..	.	144	2	..	595	25	7	225	12	1
	31-12-1952	126	2	.	164	...	...	195	3		689	35	8	335	17	2
	31-12-1953	127	2	.	159	...	..	229	4	.	909	46	10	383	39	2
	31-12-1954	115	2	...	205	1	.	310	8	.	908	49	12	501	60	2
	30-9-1955	178	3	..	219	1	..	483	11	.	910	63	13	561	66	2
Department of Parliamentary Affairs.	31-12-1951	N. A.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	3	..	..	...	..	..	..
	31-12-1952	1	.	.	..	.	.	..	.	3	...	.	.	..	.	..
	31-12-1953	1	..	..	1	...	.	..	...	2	..	.	..	..	..	...
	31-12-1954	1	...	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	..	.	.	...	.
	30-9-1955	1	..	.	1	...	...	.	...	4	..	..	..	...	.	..
Secretary to the President of India.	31-12-1951	3	...	.	2	..	.	10	..	...	17	...	...	34	1	...
	31-12-1952	3	..	..	3	..	.	9	...	...	17	.	..	34	1	
	31-12-1953	3	.	..	3	..	...	10		..	19	1	...	34	1	
	31-12-1954	3	..	.	5	..	..	14	..	...	24	2	..	34	1	..
	30- 9-1955	3	.	...	5	.	..	15	..	..	23	2	1	34	1	.
Military Secretary to the President.	31-12-1951	3	...	..	3	.	..	13	1	...	31	1	.	62	14	.
	31-12-1952	3	..	.	3	.	.	13	1	..	31	1	...	62	15	..
	31-12-1953	3	..	...	3	..	...	13	1	..	32	1	.	62	15	..
	31-12-1954	3	...	.	4	.		12	1		39	1	...	62	15	.
	30- 9-1955	3	...	..	4	...	..	12	1	...	40	1		63	15	...
Prime Minister's Secretariat.	31-12-1951	...	..	...	..	...	.	7	...	...	..	.	..	2	...	..
	31-12-1952	..	...	..	..	.	..	12	..		..	...	...	2	..	...
	31-12-1953	..	..	.	5	..	..	8	.	..	..	...	..	3	..	.
	31-12-1954	..	..		5	..	.	11		.		.	...	3	.	.
	30-9-1955	..	.	.	6	.	...	14	...		2	.	.	3	.	...
Cabinet Secretariat	31-12-1951	6	..	..	2	..	.	15	.	..	9	1	..	4	...	...
	31-12-1952	7	.	..	3	.	..	17	.	..	9	1	..	5	..	..
	31-12-1953	8		.	2	..		15	.	.	8	1	..	25	1	...
	31-12-1954	9	..		3	.	..	16		.	8	1		23	1	..
	13-12-1955	1[illegible]		..	5	.		15		..	10	1	..	23	1	..
Partition Secretariat.	31-12-1951							Nil								
	31-12-1952															
	31-12-1953															
	31-12-1954															
	31-12-1955															
Election Commission.	31-12-1951	1		.	.	..		.	.	..		..	.		...	...
	31-12-1952	1			.	..	..	..	.		.	..	.	..	...	...
	31-12-1953	1	..	.	...	.	..	.			...	..	..	12	2	..
	31-12-1954	1	..	.	..	.	..		.	.	.	.		13	2	..
	30-9-1955	1	...	.	3	..		15	..	.	11		..	13	2	
Comptroller & Auditor General.	31-12-1951	211	..	.	155	...	...	...	...	...	10,392	235	23	1,276	52	7
	31-12-1952	207	..	..	167	.	..	.	.	...	11,855	276	41	1,529	67	19
	31-12-1953	242	1		176		..	..	..	..	13,097	353	42	1,609	80	25
	31-12-1954	238	1		190	...	..	..	.	.	14,742	409	52	1,851	114	29
	30-9-1955	253	1	.	215	..		...	.		15,023	435	62	1,863	129	32
Directorate of National Sample Survey.	31-12-1951							Nil								
	31-12-1952															
	31-12-1953															
	31-12-1954															
	30-9-1955															
Supreme Court of India.	31-12-1951	3*	..	.	..	.	...	18‡	..	.	.	...	...	27	3	...
	31-12-1952	3*	.		.	.	.	29‡	.	...		..	..	26	3	...
	31-12-1953	5*	.	.		.		40‡		..	.	..		36	4	..
	31-12-1954	7*	..	...	.	.	.	53‡	1†	.	...	.	...	34	3	...
	30-9-1955	8*	..		..		..	52‡	1‡	.		..		34	3	...
Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	31-10-1954	1	1	.	.		...	3	1	..		..		2	1	
	31-10-1955	1	1	..	1	..	.	3	1		..	.	...	2	1	...

*Includes all Gazetted Officers, Class I.
†Includes all Class II posts—Gazetted and non-Gazetted.
‡Includes all Ministerial Staff—Class II Non-Gazetted and Class III.
§Information incomplete.

APPENDIX XVI

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing progress achieved in the Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services during Five Year Period from 1951 to 1955

TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

Name of Ministry/ Office	Year ending	Class I			Class II (Gazetted)			Class II (Non-Gazetted)			Class III			Class IV (Other than Sweepers and Scavengers)		
		Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Commerce & Industry.	31-12-1951	84	1	...	96	1	...	251	1	...	3,558	77	...	938	101	1
	31-12-1952	83	...	...	108	...	...	341	2	...	3,280	82	1	1,018	109	1
	31-12-1953	91	...	...	112	1	...	332	1	...	2,944	85	2	921	112	2
	31-12-1954	103	...	...	115	1	...	288	1	...	2,335	97	4	907	91	3
	30-9-1955	129	...	...	138	2	...	327	...	...	2,587	106	4	797	78	5
Communication	31-12-1951	43	...	...	155	5	...	58	2	...	22,118	1,096	67	9,673	1,178	114
	31-12-1952	44	...		183	4	...	54	3	...	24,610	1,336	140	10,148	1,515	141
	31-12-1953	39	...	...	192	6	...	83	3	...	29,176	2,116	204	11,235	2,117	238
	31-12-1954	46	5	...	226	22	...	69	2	3	32,836	2,993	349	12,451	2,465	285
	31-12-1955	60	1	...	244	5	...	85	2	...	32,288	3,432	418	12,942	2,618	542
Education	31-12-1951	79	1	...	37	...	...	94	...	...	470	9	...	489	54	2
	31-12-1952	70	3	...	32	...	...	104	2	...	461	12	...	469	66	2
	31-12-1953	65	1	...	39	1	...	123	2	...	593	19	3	563	79	8
	31-12-1954	82	...	...	57	...	...	180	2	...	885	33	2	813	105	11
	30-9-1955	104	...	...	68	...	...	222	1	...	1,109	50	5	909	101	17
Finance (Defence)	31-12-1951	22	...	...	4	...	...	116	...	...	116	2	...	105	17	...
	31-12-1952	19	...	...	4	...	...	97	...	...	106	2	...	108	18	...
	31-12-1953	15	...	...	17	...	...	86	...	...	130	5	...	102	18	...
	31-12-1954	16	...	...	6	...	...	133	...	...	138	9	...	61	12	...
	31-12-1955	17	...	...	6	...	...	144	1	...	181	20	4	61	15	...
Finance (Department of Economic Affairs).	31-12-1951	4	...	...	3	...	...	59	...	...	409	17	...	253	81	1
	31-12-1952	4	...	...	7	...	...	70	1	...	485	27	...	434	92	1
	31-12-1953	6	...	...	5	...	...	89	1	...	488	31	2	437	95	2
	31-12-1954	12	...	...	4	1	...	109	1	...	559	46	...	460	90	4
	31-12-1955	12	...	...	8	...	...	96	1	...	455	38	3	314	38	1
Food & Agriculture.§	31-12-1951	170	...	...	190	1	...	364	2	...	2,173	58	...	1,717	179	...
	31-12-1952	190	...	...	206	2	...	378	3	...	2,264	65	...	1,790	168	...
	31-12-1953	217	...	...	236	1	...	392	4	...	2,429	85	...	1,783	164	...
	31-12-1954	237	2	...	246	2	...	413	4	...	3,269	142	...	2,343	220	...
	31-12-1955	239	...	...	245	2	...	382	1	...	4,392	194	3	3,634	370	...
Home Affairs	31-12-1951	12	...	...	21	...	...	72	360	18	455	225	14	678	34	5
	31-12-1952	12	...	...	21	...	...	64	480	19	497	238	26	736	52	5
	31-12-1953	11	...	...	21	...	...	84	498	23	521	339	32	787	42	12
	31-12-1954	14	...	...	26	...	...	72	615	62	577	391	33	771	43	7
	31-12-1955	20	...	...	27	...	...	282	631	68	1,087	482	53	968	87	13
Iron & Steel	30-9-1955	9	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	89	1	...	54	3	1
Irrigation & Power	31-12-1951	108	6	...	90	1	...	...	...	...	984	12	...	476	27	1
	31-12-1952	106	2	...	121	1	...	44	...	...	1,459	14	...	627	27	...
	31-12-1953	112	3	...	127	...	...	45	...	...	1,551	27	2	615	38	5
	31-12-1954	146	2	...	198	1	...	67	...	...	1,926	36	2	723	52	9
	30-9-1955	156	4	...	258	1	...	76	1	...	2,673	64	6	931	69	21
Law	31-12-1951	20	...	...	...	...	...	†25	†1	...	93	...	...	96	15	...
	31-12-1952	22	...	...	...	...	...	†35	†1	...	96	4	1	103	15	...
	31-12-1953	16	...	...	...	...	...	†39	†2	...	89	6	1	64	10	...
	31-12-1954	20	...	...	3	...	...	38	2	...	94	10	1	68	13	1
	30-9-1955	28	...	...	5	...	...	41	3	...	129	12	2	101	18	1
Natural Resources & Scientific Research.	31-12-1951	24	...	...	15	...	...	45	...	...	1,440	55	5	1,246	195	2
	31-12-1952	22	...	...	14	...	...	27	...	...	1,182	85	13	1,206	180	3
	31-12-1953	25	...	...	17	...	...	37	...	...	1,082	100	17	1,223	181	7
	31-12-1954	47	...	...	13	...	...	33	...	...	1,406	174	35	1,469	236	12
	31-12-1955	55	...	...	19	1	...	35	...	...	1,376	187	30	1,697	270	20
Production	31-12-1951	8	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	406	5	...	317	15	...
	31-12-1952	7	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	399	4	...	338	16	...
	31-12-1953	4	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	260	4	...	330	16	...
	31-12-1954	3	...	...	11	1	...	2	...	...	265	6	...	259	32	...
	31-12-1955	4	...	...	7	1	...	2	...	...	304	12	...	273	35	...
Railways	31-12-1951	169	...	...	3[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	56,121	2,723	25	1,12,964	21,738	657
	31-12-1952	156	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	61,752	2,856	60	1,18,060	23,253	1,665
	31-12-1953	173	1	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	62,096	3,089	133	1,12,010	21,539	2,328
	31-12-1954	232	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	63,955	3,461	215	1,08,664	21,350	1,962
	30-9-1955	208	1	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	66,033	3,475	218	1,18,001	24,066	2,242

STATEMENT NO. 2—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Works, Housing & Supply.§	31-12-1951	120	..	.	270	2	..	287	2	...	2,612	61	4	1,875	119	6
	31-12-1952	110	..	...	281	2	...	248	...	...	2,523	58	3	1,513	117	6
	31-12-1953	105	...	...	283	3	..	147	..	...	2,627	96	4	1,228	129	7
	31-12-1954	111	1	...	318	3	...	38	.	..	2,837	186	8	1,071	108	8
	30-9-1955	135	1	...	365	4	..	97	..	...	3,167	260	20	1,145	133	17
Department of Parliamentary Affairs.	31-12-1951		..	.	1	...	...	5	..	...	6	...	...	10	...	...
	31-12-1952	...	..	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	..	10	...	...
	31-12-1953	1	...	...	..	...	...	6	...	...	6	1	..	10	...	...
	31-12-1954	1	...	..	1	...	...	7	..	...	8	1	.	10	...	...
	30-9-1955	1	..	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	8	1	...	11	...	...
Secretary to the President.	31-12-1951	1	...		1	..	..	3	.	..	3	.	...	...	..	...
	31-12-1952	1	...	...	1	.	...	3	..	..	3	...	...	...		..
	31-12-1953	2	..	...	2	...	...	1		.	6	..		1	...	..
	31-12-1954	2	..	..	1	.	..	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	..	...
	30-9-1955	2	..	..	1	...	...	2			3	..	..	1	...	.
Military Secretary to the President.	31-12-1951	2	..	...	...	..	...	2	.	.	11	.	.	2	...	...
	31-12-1952	2		..	...	...	..	2	.	...	11	..	...	2	...	...
	31-12-1953	2	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	10	...	..	2	..	...
	31-12-1954	2	..	...	..	...	...	2	..	..	5	...	...	2	...	...
	30-9-1955	1	...	..	...	...	..	2	..	...	4	1	.	2	...	...
Prime Minister's Secretariat.	31-12-1951	..	..	..	5	...	...	16	...	..	27	2	...	32	4	...
	31-12-1952	...	..	...	5	...	...	10	..		25	1	.	32	4	...
	31-12-1953	...	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	..	28	2	..	30	4	...
	31-12-1954	.	...	..	6	...	...	7	..	..	28	2	...	32	5	...
	30-9-1955	..	...	..	2	...	...	13	..	..	30	2	..	38	8	...
Cabinet Secretariat	31-12-1951	1	..	...	7	...	...	22	...	...	63	1	..	84	5	..
	31-12-1952	2	...	...	6	...	...	21	...	...	67	3	..	81	6	...
	31-12-1953	1	..	...	5	...	...	21	..	..	66	3	...	54	5	...
	31-12-1954	3	..	...	5	...	...	30	...	...	70	3	...	58	5	...
	30-9-1955	5	..	...	5	...	...	35	...	...	77	3	...	70	8	...
Partition Secretariat	31-12-1951	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	..
	31-12-1952	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	31-12-1953	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	31-12-1954	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	30-9-1955	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Election Commission.	31-12-1951	..	..	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	23	...	...	11	2	..
	31-12-1952	..	...	..	1	...	...	30	1	...	41	...	...	31	5	...
	31-12-1953	..	...	..	1	...	...	23	1	..	38	2	..	15	2	...
	31-12-1954	..	...	...	2	..	...	26	1	...	34	3	...	11	1	...
	30-9-1955	...	...	..	...	...	...	10	1	...	26	1	...	16	2	..
Comptroller & Auditor General.	31-12-1951	...	..	..	...		...	...	..	..	9,297	227	4	7,522	132	11
	31-12-1952	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,383	286	31	1,671	142	23
	31-12-1953	..	...	...		.	..	..	...	...	10,381	294	50	1,678	191	23
	31-12-1954	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	11,350	394	62	1,744	205	36
	30-9-1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	10,031	448	55	1,731	211	37
Directorate of National Sample Survey.	31-12-1951	1	.	...	18	...	...	..	...	..	407	6	-2	110	...	1
	31-12-1952	1	..	...	18	...	...	..	..	...	458	6	2	122	3	...
	31-12-1953	2	...	..	21	...	..	1	...	...	556	13	2	149	4	2
	31-12-1954	8	...	...	24	..	...	6	...	...	605	19	1	170	15	1
	30-9-1955	7	..	..	23	..	...	9	...	...	782	40	3	191	36	2
Supreme Court of India.	31-12-1951	*4	..	...	...	...	...	‡18	‡1	...	...	...	..	32	4	...
	31-12-1952	*3	.	...	..	...	...	‡28	‡1	...	...	...	...	31	5	...
	31-12-1953	*4	...	...	...	...	..	‡19	‡1	...	...	...	...	25	7	...
	31-12-1954	*5	...	...	...	...	...	‡31	...	...	...	...	...	34	10	...
	30-9-1955	*4	...	...	...	...	...	‡32	...	...	...	...	...	35	10	...
Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	31-10-1954	6	2	1	1	..	...	10	3	3	25	4	6	21	9	4
	31-10-1955	8	2	1	1	1	..	18	1	5	47	13	5	36	13	7

*Includes all Gazetted Officers—Class I and Class II.
†Includes all Class II posts—Gazetted and non-Gazetted.
‡Includes all Ministerial Staff—Class II non-Gazetted and Class III.
§Information incomplete.

APPENDIX XVII

STATEMENT NO. 1

Statement Showing percentages of Reservations fixed by Part 'A' and Part 'B' State Governments for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Recruitment to Posts and Services under their control

		Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
Serial No.	Name of the State	Percentage of population	Percentage of reservation		Percentage of population	Percentage of reservation	
1	2	3	4		5	6	
1	Andhra	13·2	Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	15·0	2·5	Please see column 4.	
2	Assam	4·7	..	5·0	19·2	(i) Scheduled Tribes belonging to Plains Area. (ii) Scheduled Tribes belonging to Hills Area.	10·0 12·0
3	Bihar	12·6	(a) Recruitment on all State basis (i) Classes I, II & III (ii) Class IV (b) Recruitment on local basis	.. 12·5 25·0 On local population basis	10·1	(a) Recruitment on all State basis: (i) Classes I, II & III. (ii) Class IV. (b) Recruitment on local basis.	 10·0 20·0 On local population basis.
4	Bombay	8·4	(a) Combined for all backward classes. Classes I & II. (b) For Scheduled Castes alone: Class III Class IV	12·5 6·0 7·0	9·3	(a) Combined for all backward classes, Classes I & II (b) For Scheduled Tribes alone: Class III Class IV	Please see column 4. 7·0 9·0
5	Madhya Pradesh	13·6	..	15·0	11·7	..	15·0
6	Madras	15·9	Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	16·0	0·4	Please see column 4.	
7	Orissa	18·0	..	18·0	20·3	..	20·0
8	Punjab	18·9	Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	19·0	0·01	Please see column 4.	
9	Uttar Pradesh	18·2	..	18·0		..	
10	West Bengal	18·9	..	15·0	4·7	..	5 0
11	Hyderabad	15·0	Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	18·0	1·9	Please see column 4.	
12	Madhya Bharat	16·6	Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	10·0	13·3	Please see column 4.	
13	Mysore	17·8	Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	18·0	0·16	Please see column 4.	
14	Pepsu	19·3	..	12·5			
15	Rajasthan	10·5	Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (i) All State Services and posts other than Class IV. (ii) Class IV Services and posts	.. 12·5 40·0	2·1	Please see column 4.	
16	Saurashtra	2·9	Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All direct recruitment and promotion vacancies	.. 100·0	0·9	Please see column 4.	
17	Travancore-Cochin.	9·4	Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Posts other than those carrying initial pay of Rs. 175 or above.	.. 10·0	0·3	Please see column 4.	

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing concessions (other than those of Reservations) allowed by Part 'A' and Part 'B' State Governments in matter of Service to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Serial No.	Name of the State	Concessions granted
1	2	3
1	Andhra . . .	(i) A candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes, or Scheduled Tribes who has passed the Intermediate examination in Arts or who has taken a degree of the Madras, Andhra or Annamalai University or who has acquired from any other University any qualification corresponding to the said qualification whatever the post with reference to which the application is made need not remit the fee prescribed for applying for appointment to any service in response to a notification issued by the Andhra Public Service Commission. (ii) The age limit of 25 prescribed in the Special rules for entry into public services shall not apply to the appointment of a candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes who holds a degree of the Madras, Andhra or Annamalai University or any other degree recognized as being equivalent to such a degree; In the case of certain services, while a particular age limit is prescribed generally for all candidates a higher age limit is applied to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes alone. (iii) In the competitive examinations conducted by the Andhra Public Service Commission for the State and Subordinate Services where the examination is only by oral test, the minimum qualifying marks for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes appearing for the test is 30 per cent as against 40 per cent for other communities. (iv) In cases where the competitive examination for the written and oral test for B. A. (Hons.) standard test is hold by the Commission it is enough if a Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or a Backward Class candidate gets 315 marks in the aggregate to become eligible for a pass whereas candidates belonging to other communities should get 420 marks. (v) The Andhra Public Service Commission may in special circumstances and with the previous approval of the Government admit candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes to the oral test though they may not have obtained the minimum of 30 per cent of marks in the written test. (vi) In the case of competitive examination held by the Andhra Public Service Commission for appointment as Senior Inspectors of the Andhra Co-operative Subordinate Service, a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or Backward Classes who has passed the Intermediate examination is eligible to sit for the examination whereas in the case of others a degree qualification is insisted. In the case of recruitment of Junior Inspectors, a candidate belonging to a Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or Backward Classes who possesses the minimum general educational qualification (that is S.S.L.C. with a minimum percentage of marks) is eligible for appearing for the examination whereas a pass in the Intermediate examination is insisted upon in the case of other communities.
2	Assam . . .	(i) Maximum age limit for entry into the State Service has been relaxed by five years for Gazetted and non-Gazetted posts. (ii) 50 per cent application fee for any Government post is charged.
3	Bihar . . .	(i) Maximum age limit for entry into the State Services has been relaxed by three years for Gazetted and by five years for non-Gazetted posts. (ii) One-fourth of the usual examination fee is charged. (iii) Until the authorised quota in Class IV Services of the State Government is reached, only persons from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be recruited to that grade.
4	Bombay . . .	Maximum age limit for appointment to Class III and Class IV posts had been relaxed by five years.
5	Madhya Pradesh .	Concession of a higher age limit for entry into Government Service and that of exemption from payment of application/registration fee for appointment to Government post has been granted.
6	Madras . . .	(i) For the purpose of minimum general educational qualifications prescribed for appointment to certain services, a candidate should ordinarily have obtained in his S. S. L. C. Public examination, 40 per cent of the marks in English and the second language, 35 per cent in Elementary Mathematics and an optional Subject and 30 per cent in Elementary Science and Outlines of History of England and India and Geography. Candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes who have obtained 35 per cent in English and in the second language and not less than the prescribed perecentage of marks in other subjects are, however, deemed to possess the minimum general educational qualification. (ii) For admission to competitive examination for appointment to various posts and services advertised by the Madras Public Service Commission, no fee is payable by a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate, who had passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or who has taken a degree of any of the Universities in the State. (iii) The age limit prescribed for the various services and posts does not apply to the appointment of a candidate who belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to a post for which the special rules prescribe a qualification lower than the degree of B.A. or B.Sc. If such candidate possesses a general qualification which is higher than the minimum general educational qualification and he is otherwise qualified for appointment. It does not also apply to a candidate who holds a degree not lower than the degree prescribed for the post.

STATEMENT No. 2—*contd.*

1	2	3
6	Madras (*contd.*)	(iv) Candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes who do not possess any qualification which is higher than the minimum general educational qualification, are also allowed a higher age limit for appointment to certain categories of posts such as lower division clerks in the Madras Ministerial Service. (v) Besides these, the age rule and the qualification rule are relaxed in other deserving cases of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes as well.
7	Orissa	(i) Maximum age limit for entry into Government Service has been relaxed by five years for Gazetted and non-Gazetted posts. (ii) Examination fee has been reduced to one-fourth.
8	Punjab	(i) Maximum age limit for entry into Government Service has been relaxed by three years. (ii) Fees for examination/selections are reduced to one-fourth. (iii) Employees belonging to these communities, if they are otherwise qualified and suitable and there are no complaints against them, will not ordinarily be brought under reduction or retrenchment, so long as their total strength does not exceed 19 per cent.
9	Uttar Pradesh	Maximum age limit for entry into Government Service has been relaxed by three years and they are accepted for employment even if they attain the minimum standard fixed by the Public Service Commission.
10	West Bengal	Maximum age limit for entry into Government Service has been relaxed by three years for Gazetted and by five years for non-Gazetted.
11	Hyderabad	(i) Maximum age limit for entry into Government Service has been relaxed by five years for non-Gazetted posts. (ii) Minimum marks required to secure a pass in the Competitive Examination for recruitment to Gazetted as well as to non-Gazetted posts have been lowered to the extent of 10 per cent marks in favour of these people, and they are selected against the quota of posts reserved for them separately, and not according to the order of merit in conjunction with the candidates of other communities.
12	Madhya Bharat	(i) Maximum age limit for entry into Government Service has been relaxed by three years. (ii) In case of recruitment by open competition, these candidates with lower division (except in education services) are admitted to the Examination. If they obtain less vacancies than are reserved for them, the difference would be made up by nomination of duly qualified candidates of these communities. (iii) In case of general recruitment to ministerial and subordinate services, 50 per cent of the posts will be filled by appointment of the candidates so long as their prescribed percentage is not reached.
13	Mysore	(i) Maximum age limit for entry into service has been fixed at 30 years. (ii) Exemption from the payment of application fee of Re. 1 has been granted.
14	PEPSU	(i) Maximum age limit for entry into Government Service has been relaxed by three years. (ii) 25 per cent of the prescribed application fee is charged by the Public Service Commission.
15	Rajasthan	(i) Maximum age limit for entry into Government Service has been relaxed by three years. (ii) At the time of retrenchment, these employees in Class III and Class IV posts will be retained to the extent of 12½ per cent and 15 per cent respectively. (iii) One-fourth of the prescribed Examination fee is charged.
16	Saurashtra	(i) All vacanices by direct recruitment will be filled by these people, till the time their overall ratios in all services are not attained to the prescribed extent. (ii) Promotions at every stage will also be confined to these people. Consequently, if a Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidate is available in the next below cadre, he would be promoted whatever his rank in the list provided he is otherwise suitable. The second promotion to the next higher cadre to the same person would not, however, be given out of turn within five years unless it is otherwise due to him in ordinary course. (iii) The qualifications of these candidates would be fixed separately from "Caste" candidates and would be as low as possible, keeping the minimum requirements of the administration in view. For Technical posts, the reduction in qualifications will be limited. (iv) In order that efficiency of the State or future prospects of the individual selected do not suffer, the person so recruited would be given training at Government expense. Further training for existing Scheduled Caste/Tribe personnel to make them eligible for promotion would also be undertaken by Government as soon as possible. (v) In connection with selection posts, the Services Department would prepare a list of selection posts that would fall vacant in the ordinary course at least a year in advance and the Scheduled Caste/Tribe personnel otherwise eligible for promotion except for the condition of selection would be coached up at Government expense, so that when an opportunity for selection arises, they can be considered along with others. (vi) Whole time arrangements would be made for coaching classes, if necessary, for equipping Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates for clerical and other services.

STATEMENT No. 2—*contd.*

1	2	3
16	Saurashtra—*contd.* .	(vii) The reservation orders would apply not only to permanent set up but to work-charge establishments and Municipalities also. Government grants to Municipalities would be conditional upon their carrying out the above condition.
		(viii) The recruiting authorities have been instructed to mention in the advertisement that persons other than Scheduled Castes/Tribes will be considered only when Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates with minimum qualifications are not available. Similarly in cases in which recruitment is made through the Public Service Commission, the Department should state the relaxation to be made in the qualification in respect of these candidates while sending requisitions for filling up post. Non-observance of these instructions in any service would be viewed with serious displeasure.
		(ix) Maximum age limit for entry into Government service has been relaxed by five years.
17	Travancore-Cochin .	(i) Maximum age limit for entry into Government service has been relaxed by three years. Persons above the maximum age limit are also considered for recruitment, if otherwise suitable.
		(ii) In case of special tests, these people are required to pay only Rs. 2 as Examination fee as against Rs. 5 charged from others. As regards appplication fee for Government post, they are required to pay only 25 per cent of the usual charges.
		(iii) Slight relaxation in the matter of educational qualifications is also acceded to in their case.

APPENDIX XVIII

STATEMENT NO. 1

Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees vis-a-vis *total Number of Employees under State Governments during Five Years from 1951 to 1955*

Permanent Government Servants

Name of the State	Year ending	Class I: Total Number	Class I: Number of Scheduled Castes	Class I: Number of Scheduled Tribes	Class II (Gazetted): Total Number	Class II (Gazetted): Number of Scheduled Castes	Class II (Gazetted): Number of Scheduled Tribes	Class II (Non-Gazetted): Total Number	Class II (Non-Gazetted): Number of Scheduled Castes	Class II (Non-Gazetted): Number of Scheduled Tribes	Class III: Total Number	Class III: Number of Scheduled Castes	Class III: Number of Scheduled Tribes	Class IV (Other than Sweepers and Scavengers): Total Number	Class IV: Number of Scheduled Castes	Class IV: Number of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Assam†	31-12-1951	33	*	4	44	2	5	107	6	24	1,383	44	304	652	26	81
	31-12-1952	39	*	4	74	...	7	182	31	30	1,384	52	393	758	31	95
	31-12-1953	40	*	2	92	3	6	189	29	34	1,394	67	359	725	35	99
	31-12-1954	45	*	4	120	4	7	170	27	34	2,469	133	541	1,189	43	125
	30-9-1955	45	*	5	126	2	11	204	29	33	2,954	198	841	1,199	53	107
Bombay†	31-12-1951	207	3	...	531	3	...	80	1	...	64,119	3,163	1,575	5,013	560	338
	31-12-1952	204	2	...	552	2	...	79	...	...	52,634	3,334	1,648	5,131	613	329
	31-12-1953	221	2	...	607	2	...	86	...	...	53,200	3,516	1,782	4,943	619	351
	31-12-1954	239	3	...	601	...	...	94	...	...	60,269	3,572	1,816	5,229	682	348
	30-9-1955	247	3	...	610	...	...	104	...	...	61,344	4,042	1,939	5,546	741	416
Orissa†	31-12-1951	3	2	3	*	*	*	*	*	28	186	1	12	109	4	*
	31-12-1952	2	2	...	*	*	*	*	*	28	180	1	13	103	4	*
	31-12-1953	2	2	...	*	*	*	*	*	28	192	2	13	108	4	*
	31-12-1954	4	2	1	*	*	*	*	*	28	207	3	13	128	11	*
	30-9-1955	4	2	...	*	*	*	*	*	29	215	3	13	127	10	*
Ajmer†	31-12-1951	4	...	.	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,215	4	...	153	...	...
	31-12-1952	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,217	5	...	155	1	...
	31-12-1953	4	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1,512	13	...	162	6	...
	31-12-1954	3	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1,650	22	...	232	12	...
	31-12-1955	2	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1,846	22	...	303	16	...
Bhopal	31-12-1951	15	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	992	7	10	3,061	84	13
	31-12-1952	19	.	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	1,744	15	12	3,075	105	70
	31-12-1953	20	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	1,885	16	40	3,310	129	71
	31-12-1954	25	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	2,837	17	50	3,310	209	107
	30-9-1955	28	...		171	...	...	...	...	...	3,548	24	59	4,114	251	116
Kutch	31-12-1951	8	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	..	1,313	5	...	2,213	34	33
	31-12-1952	8	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	5	...	2,890	55	85
	31-12-1953	10	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	1,901	5	...	2,555	27	35
	31-12-1954	10	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	5	...	2,396	35	68
	30-9-1955	10	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	1,302	5	...	2,562	36	60
Manipur	31-12-1951	5	...	...	37	...	3	1	...	...	842	1	261	502	...	94
	31-12-1952	6	...	1	39	...	3	4	...	...	861	1	261	487	...	90
	31-12-1953	6	..	1	39	...	3	1	...	...	880	2	275	448	...	88
	31-12-1954	6	...	1	41	1	3	1	...	...	943	2	280	470	...	98
	30-9-1955	7	...	1	69	...	4	10	...	...	1,297	2	292	1,190	2	266
Tripura	31-12-1951	7	...	3	101	1	12	...	...	...	1,716	42	292	1,862	112	295
	31-12-1952	7	...	3	97	1	12	...	...	...	1,769	43	299	2,207	182	486
	31-12-1953	8	...	3	89	1	12	...	...	...	1,797	43	327	2,277	179	555
	31-12-1954	8	...	1	79	1	12	...	...	...	1,823	43	364	2,380	199	590
	30-9-1955	8	...	3	113	1	14	...	...	...	1,825	43	365	2,387	203	586
Vindhya Pradesh	31-12-1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31-12-1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31-12-1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31-12-1954	56	...	...	216	...	1	...	...	...	12,996	1	1	8,705	13	25
	30-9-1955	59	...	...	225	...	1	...	...	...	13,217	25	10	9,312	55	63

*Information not furnished.

†Information incomplete.

STATEMENT NO. 2

***Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees* vis-a-vis *total Number of Employee s under State Governments during Five Years from* 1951 *to* 1955**

Temporary Government Servants

Name of the State	Year ending	Class I			Class II (Gazetted)			Class II (Non-Gazetted)			Class III			Class IV (Other than Sweepers and Scavangers)		
		Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of* Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Assam† . .	31-12-1951	25	*	*	93	3	4	69	1	15	2,016	120	493	1,421	55	223
	31-12-1952	27	*	1	90	2	5	59	9	15	2,200	127	402	1,751	60	260
	31-12-1953	25	1	...	120	3	8	53	10	6	2,654	152	549	1,768	67	440
	31-12-1954	30	1	4	143	5	9	63	13	24	3,620	190	871	1,976	126	287
	30-9-1955	35	2	3	167	6	10	111	45	22	2,016	222	1,086	1,945	182	374
Bombay† . .	31-12-1951	83	...	...	347	1	...	46	6	...	29,331	1,467	574	5,743	751	490
	31-12-1952	82	...	...	354	1	...	65	2	...	28,357	1,526	562	5,608	795	430
	31-12-1953	71	...	...	469	3	...	50	1	...	27,276	1,588	512	6,551	981	623
	31-12-1954	78	...	...	492	5	...	41	...	...	25,384	2,068	427	7,464	1,251	732
	30-9-1955	85	1	...	523	3	...	54	...	1	23,016	1,773	475	7,800	1,334	698
Orissa† . .	31-12-1951	—	*	1	3	*	1	*	...	13	285	8	53	169	13	33
	31-12-1952	*	*	1	3	*	1	*	...	18	318	8	53	249	16	39
	31-12-1953	*	*	1	3	*	1	*	...	21	381	17	58	272	18	54
	31-12-1954	*	*	1	3	*	1	*	...	22	500	16	80	346	35	57
	30-9-1955	*	*	1	3	*	1	*	...	34	568	35	108	406	45	82
Ajmer† . .	31-12-1951	2	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	792	18	...	302	15	...
	31-12-1952	5	...	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	1,126	28	...	371	24	...
	31-12-1953	6	...	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	710	20	...	309	17	1
	31-12-1954	5	...	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	712	11	...	250	11	1
	31-12-1955	3	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	498	19	...	197	17	1
Bhopal . .	31-12-1951	4	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	691	7	8	593	25	20
	31-12-1952	6	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	723	12	10	599	33	26
	31-12-1953	6	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	813	13	12	603	38	33
	31-12-1954	8	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	915	36	14	708	55	45
	30-9-1955	14	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	1,482	62	31	1,574	188	184
Kutch . .	31-12-1951	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	122	7	...
	31-12-1952	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	225	1	...	197	24	2
	31-12-1953	4	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	570	14	1	688	28	3
	31-12-1954	1	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	734	14	1	751	26	8
	30-9-1955	3	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	1,149	23	1	950	40	12
Manipur . .	31-12-1951	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	9	51	...	24
	31-12-1952	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	370	...	126	59	...	28
	31-12-1953	5	...	2	7	...	1	1	...	...	573	...	162	98	...	37
	31-12-1954	5	...	2	10	...	1	1	...	...	728	...	198	182	...	43
	30-9-1955	6	...	2	17	...	4	1	...	...	1,054	...	248	346	2	60
Tripura . .	31-12-1951	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	..	488	15	20	171	6	8
	31-12-1952	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	975	39	126	217	13	19
	31-12-1953	1	...	...	30	...	2	...	...	...	1,183	53	141	308	24	36
	31-12-1954	3	...	...	47	1	...	...	...	...	2,254	90	187	614	51	77
	30-9-1955	3	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	2,553	158	233	745	74	69
Vindhya Pradesh .	31-12-1951	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	31-12-1952	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	31-12-1953	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	31-12-1954	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	633	1	1	177	15	1
	30-9-1955	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	772	5	7	192	25	11

*Information not furnished.

†*Information incomplete.*

APPENDIX XIX

STATEMENT NO. 1

Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees vis-a-vis *total Number of Employees in Police Department under State Governments, as on* 30-9-1955.

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

Name of the State	Class I			Class II (Gazetted)			Class II (Non-gazetted)			Class III			Class IV (Other than Sweepers and Scavengers)		
	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra	21	...	...	78	2	...	...	...	...	14,159	1,199	13	125	73	1
Bombay	51	1	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	64,699	4,403	1,811	687	102	21
Madhya Pradesh	33	1	...	78	1	...	198	...	...	3,266	105	42	13,644	1,054	615
Madras	107*	8*	1*	...	...	...	33,788†	2,620†	13†	...	...	...	99‡	9‡	...
West Bengal§	584*	7*	4*	...	..	...	40,772†	1,290†	1,745	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	119	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	21,348	1,720	162	291	244	47
Madhya Bharat	8	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	20,903	434¶	...	13,282	3,672¶	...
Pepsu	34*	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161	9	...	4,591	426	...
Saurashtra	18	...	...	55	...	...	7	...	...	5,402	30	252	75	1	...
Travancore-Cochin	3	...	...	30	...	...	74	15	6	555	105	1	6,784	171	1
Ajmer	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1,749	23	...	33	7	...
Bhopal	4	.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	184	1	...	2,110	40	12
Coorg	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	197	5	...
Himachal Pradesh	5	...	...	5	...	..	11	...	...	1,805	103	33	25	11	1
Kutch	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	2,036	6	48
Manipur	1	...	...	9	...	...	..	...	...	91	...	4	314	...	43
Tripura	2	...	1	20	...	1	...	...	...	231	1	60	1,324	110	453
Vindhya Pradesh	13	...	..	15	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	4	1	3,255	79	27

Summory

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
1. Total Number of posts	1,005	75,360	1,36,864	48,872
2. Scheduled Castes	17	3,929	8,137	6,010
3. Scheduled Tribes	6	1,765	2,359	1,269

* Includes all Gazetted posts.

† Includes all non-Gazetted posts other than those in the last grade.

‡ Includes all the last grade posts.

§ Information as on 28-2-1955.

¶ Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Statement No. 2

***Statement showing Representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees* vis-a-vis *total number of Employees in Judicial Department under State Government, as on* 30-9-1955**

Permanent and Temporary Government Servants

Name of the State	Class I			Class II (Gazetted)			Class II (Non-Gazetted)			Class III			Class IV (Other than Sweepers and Scavangers)		
	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	Number of Scheduled Castes	Number of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra	11	..	..	106	1	..	193	..	..	2,186	35	2	1,802	53	..
Assam	14	..	2	15	..	..	2	1	..	126	1	4	91	3	2
Bombay	111	3	..	369	1	..	3	..	..	5,852	265	58	2,073	255	118
Madhya Pradesh	18	..	..	536	2	..	..	..	..	1,259	52	1	1,085	97	55
Madras	248*	4*	..	..	..	..	4,369†	84†	1†	..	..	..	3,132‡	104‡	3‡
West Bengal §	203*	6*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	50	..	..	136	..	..	1,335	5	..	..	..	..	656	11	..
Madhya Bharat	16	..	..	132	1	..	..	..	..	1,234	7	..	1,048	58	..
Pepsu	103*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317	10	..	331	137	..
Saurashtra	13	..	..	66	..	..	5	..	..	567	4	1	422	3	4
Travancore-Cochin	..	..	..	2	2	..	18	18	..	73	72	1	83	79	4
Ajmer	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	73	3	..
Bhopal	4	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	125	1	..	131	7	2
Coorg	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	27	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	4	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	150	11	..
Kutch	2	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	114	1	..	115	1	..
Manipur	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	28	..	..
Tripura	2	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	36	..	4	46	19	9
Vindhya Pradesh	4	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	181	..	..	224	..	..

Summary

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
1. Total Number of posts	808	7,378	12,365	11,517
2. Scheduled Castes	13	115	448	841
3. Scheduled Tribes	2	4	71	197

* Includes all Gazetted posts.

† Includes all non-Gazetted posts other than those in the last grade.

‡ Includes all the last grade posts.

§ Information as on 28-2-1955.

APPENDIX XX

Note containing the history and present position of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Services

Acknowledging the necessity of securing a fair degree of representation in public services for the Scheduled Castes, instructions were issued by Government in July, 1934, that duly qualified candidates from these classes should not be deprived of fair opportunities of appointments merely because they could not succeed in an open competition. In view of the educational backwardness of these people, it was not considered necessary at that time to reserve a definite percentage of vacancies for them. The position when reviewed in 1942, revealed that in spite of the various measures adopted to secure increased representation of Scheduled Castes in public Services, the results obtained were not substantial. While the Government of India recognised that this was mainly due to the difficulty of getting suitably qualified candidates, they considered that the reservation of a definite percentage of vacancies might provide the necessary stimulus to candidates of these castes to equip themselves with better qualifications and thus become eligible for various Government posts and services. It was also believed that the grant of age concession and the reduction in examination fees would also help to secure qualified candidates from among members of the Scheduled Castes. It was, however, thought that sufficient number of candidates from the Scheduled Castes would not be forthcoming to fill the full number of vacancies to which they were entitled on a population basis which was 12·75%. The Government of India, therefore, issued orders in August, 1943, reserving 8 1/3% of vacancies for them and proposed to consider the question of raising this percentage as soon as a sufficient number of qualified candidates from the Scheduled Castes were found to be available. The reservation was made applicable only in the case of direct recruitment and not in the case of recruitment by promotion. The orders applied to Central Services (Class I and Class II) and the subordinate services under the administrative control of the Government of India with the exception of a few services and posts for which highly technical or special qualifications were required. It was also decided that the maximum age-limit prescribed for appointment to a service or a post should be increased by three years in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The fees prescribed for admission to an examination or selection in connection with recruitment to Government posts, were also reduced to one-fourth in their case. In June, 1946, however, the percentage of vacancies reserved in favour of Scheduled Castes was raised from 8 1/3 to 12½% to correspond to the percentage of population of Scheduled Castes in the country (*viz.*, 12·75%).

2. In August, 1947, consequent on the attainment of Independence and the Partition of the Country, the communal representation rules were revised. The revised orders provided that in so far as recruitment made by open competition was concerned, reservation for communities other than Scheduled Castes should be withdrawn and that in the case of the latter, the then existing percentatge of reservation of 12½% should be continued. In the case of recruitment made otherwise than by open competition, but made on an all-India basis, it was laid down that 16 2/3% of the vacancies should be reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and that the reservation for Muslims (*i. e.*, 13-1/3%) and other minority communities (*i. e.*, 10%) should also be continued. In fixing this percentage for the Scheduled Castes, Government took into account the percentage of their population in the Country as a whole (*viz.*, 15½% according to 1941 Census).

3. The Government of India also examined the question of providing reservation in Central Services for tribal people. It was considered that no useful purpose was likely to be served by providing such reservations since the members of those classes were too backward to be available in sufficient numbers for appointment to posts under Government. Instructions were, however, issued in December, 1947, that the appointing authorities should keep in view the desirability of recruiting suitable candidates from amongst tribal people in vacancies reserved for other minorities to the extent to which suitable candidates were available, particularly in making recruitment from the States of Assam, Bihar, C. P. and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh) and Orissa. In July, 1949, further orders were issued which allowed to the Tribals the age and fee concessions as well, as is the case of the Scheduled Castes.

4. With the coming into effect of the Constitution of India, the policy of the Government of India regarding the communal representation in services was reviewd. Article 335 of the Constitution lays down that "The Claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State". This provision imposes an obligation on the Union as well as State Government to take steps to ensure that claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are duly considered in the making of appointments to services and posts under the Central as well as State Governments. How best the effect be given to this provision in the Constitution is a matter of details to be decided by the Central or State Governments concerned. An indication is, however, given in Article 16 to one effective measure that can be adopted for this purpose. The relevant clauses of that Article are reproduced below:—

"16(1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.

(3) * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

(4) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

Article 335 read with Article 16(4) makes it clear that the State (Union as well as State Governments) may make provisions for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Governments concerned can no doubt adopt other measures as well, to implement the provisions of Article 335, such as relaxation of age limits and reduction in examination fees for entry into Government service, lowering down of educational and other qualifications, etc.

5. In accordance with the provisions of Articles 16(4) and 335 of the Constitution, the following reservations have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the control of the Government of India (including posts and services in part C States) with effect from the 26th January 1950—

(i) *Scheduled Castes.*—12½% of vacancies filled by direct recruitment in the case of posts and services recruitment to which is made on an all-India basis by open competition *i. e.* through the Union Public Service Commission or by means of open competitive tests held by any other authority.

16⅔% of vacancies filled by direct recruitment in the case of posts and services recruitment to which is made on an all India basis otherwise than by open competition.

(ii) *Scheduled Tribes.*—Both in recruitment by open competition and in recruitment made otherwise than by open competition a reservation of 5 of the vacancies filled by direct recruitment.

Where recruitment is made on a regional basis the percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been fixed taking into account the population of these communities in that area or region.

6. The reservations in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are subject to the following conditions:—

(i) Candidates possessing the prescribed qualifications and suitable in all respect for appointment in question are forthcoming in sufficient numbers for the vacancies reserved for them.

(ii) There will be no reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in regard to vacancies filled by promotion. Where, however, the passing of tests or examinations has been laid down as a condition, the authority prescribing the rules for the tests or examinations may issue suitable instructions to ensure that the standard of qualification in respect of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not unduly high.

Where promotions are made on the basis of seniority subject to fitness, cases of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be judged in a sympathetic manner without applying too rigid a standard. Cases of supersession for promotion of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be reviewed at a high level. Prior orders of the Minister or Deputy Minister are to be taken in such cases, if the supersession is in respect of appointments to Class I and Class II posts, and a report sent to the Minister or Deputy Minister concerned within a month of the decision if the supersession relates to Class III and Class IV posts; Ministries may, however, modify this procedure to suit their requirements with the approval of the Minister-in-Charge.

7. Instructions governing the application of the orders relating to communal representation in services have been issued from time to time. The salient features of those instructions are given below:—

(i) In order to give effect properly to the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, model rosters were prescribed (a) for recruitment by open competition and (b) for recruitment otherwise than by open competition.

(ii) If a sufficient number of suitable candidates of the communities for whom reservations are made are not available, the unfilled vacancies will be carried forward for the two following years in addition to such number as would ordinarily be reserved for them in these years. In the event of a suitable Scheduled Caste candidate not being available, a Scheduled Tribe candidate can be appointed to the reserved vacancy and *vice versa.*

(iii) Filling up in the first instance of the reserved vacancies which are carried forward from previous year and then only of those in the current year's quota.

(iv) Giving discretion to the recruiting authorities to adopt a lower standard of suitability in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as compared to candidates belonging to other communities.

(v) An annual report of reserved vacancies which were treated as unreserved for want of suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes as the case may be, are required to be forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs, along with the annual communal returns. In addition, Ministries themselves will take adequate steps to ensure that any lapse on the part of subordinate authorities in observing the reservation rules do not go unnoticed by a reviewing authority within the Ministry itself at a sufficiently early date.

(vi) A list of newspapers has been drawn up in which all vacancies in services and posts recruitment to which is made on an all-India basis should be advertised.

(vii) The procedure to be followed for verifying the claims to be treated as belonging to Scheduled Castes has been laid down.

(viii) As the communal representation orders take long to produce the results aimed at when applied to individual posts or to cadres consisting of a few posts only, it has been provided that such posts as have similar status and salary should be grouped together and the orders relating to communal representation should be applied to the groups so formed.

(ix) Annual communal returns in the prescribed form are required to be submitted by the Ministries, etc., to enable the Ministry of Home Affairs to keep a watch over the observance of the orders relating to the communal representation in the services by all appointing authorities under the Government of India.

(x) The orders relating to communal representation have been made applicable to Semi-Government and Statutory Bodies wherever Government have powers to do so; in other cases they have been advised to follow these orders.

(xi) In order to check the tendency to fill large number of vacancies by promotion and transfer, thereby rendering the reservation nugatory, instructions have been issued to the effect,

(a) that where rules for recruitment to various Central Services have been framed specific proportion to be filled by direct recruitment or promotion/transfer should be prescribed and all vacancies be filled in accordance therewith,

(b) that where such recruitment rules have not been framed, immediate action should be taken to frame the rules and specific proportions of posts to be filled by direct recruitment and promotion should be laid down, and

(c) that such proportions should normally not be varied, so as to decrease the proportion of vacancies available for direct recruitment.

The Home Ministry has set up a section for obtaining and scrutinising the returns from other Ministries and for dealing with other measures calculated to increase the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under Central Government.

8. The following further concessions are allowed to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(a) *Age relaxation.*—The normal maximum age limit prescribed for appointment to a post or service is relaxed by five years in favour of members of these communities in all Central Government Services including all-India Services.

(b) *Fee concession.*—The Government of India have accepted the claim that members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are economically backward and that, therefore, it may not be easy for them to bear in full the expenditure involved in applying for admission to competitive examination, selections, etc., held for recruitment to posts under the Government of India. Consequently they have issued orders to the effect that the fees prescribed for admission to such examination/selections should be reduced to *one-fourth* in the case of members of these Castes/Tribes.

(c) *Special exemption from examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission.*—Prior to the recent re-organisation of the Central Secretariat Services, permanent recruitment to posts of Assistants and Clerks in the Secretariat and Attached Offices was made on the results of competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission. As there were a large number of Scheduled Caste temporary employees recruited directly by departments during the war and a sufficient number of Scheduled Caste candidates, did not qualify in the examinations held in 1947, it was decided that in the case of those who had entered service on or before the 31st December 1947 and had the minimum educational qualifications prescribed the conditions of qualifying in a Union Public Service Commission's test should be waived. Such of them as were recruited prior to 31-12-1947 and had rendered three years' satisfactory service have been made permanent in their respective grades if they were educationally qualified. The number of persons nominated to permanent vacancies in the two grades are as follows:—

Assistants	40
Clerks	215

This concession has not been extended to Scheduled Caste persons recruited after the 31st December 1947 for the reason that all persons who had put in at least one year before the 1st July 1952 and all persons who were serving as Assistants on 1-7-1952 irrespective of the length of such service have been appointed to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants. All of them are eligible for confirmation as Assistant with effect from 1-1-1954, and most of them have been so confirmed. As regards Clerks, the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme permits confirmation, subject to reservations, of Scheduled Caste Clerks who have put in one year's service by 1-1-1953.

(d) *Concession in the matter of retrenchment.*—In the matter of retrenchment, Scheduled Caste persons who were recruited before the 1st January 1948 and had not completed three years were allowed to be retained even though they were categorised 'C' (unsuitable for permanent retention) till they completed three years and Ministries had an opportunity of properly assessing their merits.

Orders have also been issued that:—

(i) Scheduled Caste employees who are educationally unqualified for retention in any grade should be retained in preference to educationally unqualified candidates from other communities; and

(ii) educationally qualified Scheduled Caste candidates who are placed in 'A' (Outstanding) and 'B' (Fit for retention in turn) categories should be retained in preference to persons belonging to other communities till they form 12½% of the persons employed in the grade appointed by direct recruitment.

(e) *Concession in the matter of bettering their prospects while in Government service.*—Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees possessing higher academic or technical qualifications than those prescribed for the posts held by them in Government service are allowed, as a special case, to register themselves with the Employment Exchanges for appointment to higher posts, a concession which is not admissible to the other Government employees. Other Government emyloyees are not allowed to register themselves with the Employment Exchanges for higher posts.

(f) *Relaxation of standards.*—

(i) *Direct recruitment by Examinations.*—The Government has decided that no useful purpose will be served by holding separate examinations for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. Entry into public services should be through a common door, otherwise, there is a danger of the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being branded as inferior. The Union Public Service Commission or other recruiting authority will, however, have full discretion to recommend Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who may obtain a low place in the examinations except where such authority considers that the minimum standard necessary for the maintenance of efficiency of the administration has not been reached. Wherever candidates are selected in this manner, the appointing authorities will make necessary arrangements to give additional training and coaching to the recruits so that they might come up to the standard of other recruits appointed along with them.

(ii) *Direct recruitment otherwise than by Examination.*—Where recruitment is made otherwise than by examination, the appointing authorities will have discretion to select candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes fulfilling a lower standard of suitability than from other communities, so long as the candidates have the prescribed minimum educational and technical qualifications and the appointing authorities are satisfied that the lowering of standards will not unduly affect the maintenance of the efficiency of administration.

9. *Publicity regarding vacancies reserved for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*—Wide publicity is required to be given to the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The appointing authorities are required to notify such vacancies to the Employment Exchange and Organisations recognised as representatives of these communities. If the Employment Exchange/Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment have reasons to feel that vacancies are not being reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the manner in which they should be, they may, at their discretion, seek clarification from the recruiting authorities or send a report to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In order to enable the Employment Exchange/Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment to have a check that vacancies are being reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, a requisition form has been prescribed. All vacancies under the Central Government are required to be notified to the Employment Exchange in that form.

For reserved vacancies the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates recommended by the Employment Exchanges are considered for appointment in the order of priority enjoyed by them. They are not overlooked in favour of candidates belonging to other communities even though the latter might enjoy a higher priority in the matter of employment. If the Local Employment Exchange is unable to provide suitable candidates a reference will be made by it to the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment which maintains an all-India list of members of Scheduled Castes who have registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges for appointment to posts under the Government of India. If the Employment Exchange/Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment and the Organisations recognised as representatives of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are unable

to provide suitable candidates belonging to these communities, the vacancies are required to be advertised in the press. In the case of vacancies filled on an all-India, basis, *e. g.* vacancies in Class I and Class II posts and services, they are required to be advertised in 20 prominent newspapers in the country, the list of which has been prepared in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. In the case of vacancies which are filled by local recruitment, *e. g.* in Class III and Class IV posts, the Head of the Department selects the newspapers circulating in the locality in which the vacancies should be advertised.

For the examination held in July 1955 for recruitment of 100 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, special publicity was given with the help of Regional Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as well as of the Chief Commissioners of Manipur and Tripura States. The Special Adviser to the Government of Assam, North East Frontier Agency, Shillong, was also requested to give the widest possible publicity.

All possible efforts are, therefore, made to bring to the notice of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, vacancies in Union Services reserved for them.

10. Instructions have been issued to all Ministries that in case where candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are unable to produce, at the time of their appointment, certificates from District Magistrates or S. D. Os. in respect of their claims to belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, they should be appointed provisionally on the basis of such *prima facie* evidence as they are able to produce and such claims checked later through the District Magistrate concerned.

11. *Central Secretariat Service*—In implementing the Central Secretariat Service Scheme, the Government of India took special note of the fact that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were not adequately represented in the Central Secretariat. The steps taken at the Initial Constitution and for the future maintenance of the service are indicated below. As the Initial Constitution is now practically complete, any further steps to be taken can only be done in respect of future vacancies in the services.

(i) *Initial Constitution.*—The three highest grades of the Central Secretariat Service, namely, the grades of Assistant Superintendent, Superintendent and Under Secretary were initially constituted by a complete review of all the existing departmental personnel. The Scheme, however, provided that if this review of departmental personnel did not yield a sufficient number of officers for the three grades the service would be reinforced by recruitment from the open market. Both these methods were, therefore, tried. Among the departmental candidates five Scheduled Caste officers were eligible for consideration. Five others, though not eligible under the Scheme, were specially recommended by the Ministries concerned as hard cases. Of these ten cases, which came up for consideration two were recommended by the Selecting Authority (Union Public Service Commission) for appointment as Under Secretaries, one as Superintendent and two as Assistant Superintendents. One other candidate was found suitable as an open market candidate for the Indian Administrative Service and was appointed to that service. The remaining four were not considered suitable for the Central Secretariat Service. As regards the open market recruitment, the Special Recruitment Board invited applications and considered candidates simultaneously for the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and the Central Secretariat Service. All the persons who were approved by the Board for appointment to Gazetted posts were appointed to the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service or Indian Police Service and none was available for appointment to the Central Secretariat Service. Moreover, it was found that there was no need for reinforcement from outside. With the exception of one woman candidate appointed as Under Secretary and four women candidates appointed as Assistant Superintendents no one was recruited from the open market. As regards the grade of Assistant, in addition to all Scheduled Caste candidates who were confirmed as Assistants by special exemption from the Union Public Service Commission examination, every Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidate who qualified in either of the two tests held by the Union Public Service Commission in 1950 and 1951 has been confirmed as Assistant at the Initial Constitution.

(ii) *Future Maintenance.*—As regards the future maintenance of the service provision has been made for recruitment both at the level of Assistant Superintendents and at that of Assistants by competitive examinations. For both these competitive examinations, the reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes applies. On the result of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1952 one Scheduled Caste candidate has been appointed to a reserve vacancy of Assistant Superintendent though he was too low in the general list. With a view to increasing the representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates in the Assistants' grade without lowering the standard, a competitive examination was held in July 1955 open only to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe graduates for recruiting 100 permanent Assistants in the Central Secretariat. The Union Public Service Commission have declared 105 candidates as having passed in this examination and they will be appointed when they complete their training. This recruitment is in addition to the reservation of 25 vacancies for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who may qualify in the open all-India competitive examination held in November 1955 for selection of about 100 permanent Assistants.

(iii) *Regular Temporary Establishment.*—A Regular Temporary Establishment has been constituted for the Grade of Assistants and another for the Grade of Assistant Superintendents. The instructions for the constitution of both make special provisions for safeguarding the rights of Scheduled Caste candidates. In the case

of Assistant Superintendents, only two candidates were approved for appointment. These persons, though low in the order of merit, were appointed to Regular Temporary Establishment and have since been confirmed in Grade III with effect from 1st Janurary, 1954. As regards Assistants, the length of service for eligibility for inclusion has been fixed as one year for Scheduled Caste employees whereas for others it is three years in the case of graduates and five years for others. This has enabled 23 Scheduled Caste candidates to be included in the Regular Temporary Establishment. In addition all persons working as Assistants on 1-7-1952 have been appointed to the R.T.E. as hard cases even though they had put in less than one year's service as Assistant on 1-7-1952. All persons so selected are eligible to be confirmed as Assistant out of turn with effect from 1-1-1954 and most of them have been so confirmed.

Permanent vacancies in these grades other than those filled on the results of examinations are filled from the Regular Temporary Establishments. The confirmation of persons who are not permanent in lower grades will of course be subject to the general reservation prescribed.

So far as the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistant Superintendents is concerned, appointments will in future be made partly on the results of a limited competitive test and partly on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit. For the former, it was decided that the Scheduled Caste employees should be allowed special concessions in the matter of eligibility to sit for the test. While other Assistants will have to be permanent, Scheduled Caste Assistants need not be permanent. Out of 20 vacancies to be filled on the results of the first limited competitive test, five vacancies have been reserved for Scheduled Caste Assistants even though appointment to the R. T. E. is treated as promotion and not as direct recruitment. In order to increase the representation of these employees in the Central Secretariat Service it is further proposed to recruit directly 20 officers to the grade of Assistant Superintendents during the next four years on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission and to earmark 10 out of these 20 posts, for members of Scheduled Castes. Such persons will be confirmed directly and not through the Regular Temporary Establishment.

(iv) *Filling of Temporary vacancies.*—With the constitution of the Regular Temporary Establishment, *ad hoc* direct recruitment to the grade of Assistants has been stopped. In future, direct recruitment will be only on the basis of competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission for permanent vacancies. For the present, vacancies are being filled on a temporary basis by promotion of existing clerks. The idea is that in future appointments to the grade of Assistants will be made either by direct recruitment by competitive examination by Union Public Service Commission or by promotion from Grade I of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service.

(2) *Other Secretariat Services.*—The Central Secretariat Stenographers Service has been constituted and the Central Secretariat Clerical Service is about to be constituted in the Secretariat. In establishing these services the reservations in favour of Scheduled Caste Officers are being observed with the result that Scheduled Caste Officers who qualify for confirmation, are, up to the number of reserved vacancies and subject to the availability of candidates, confirmed in the services irrespective of their positions in order of seniority.

So far as the Stenographers Service is concerned there were only 2 Scheduled Caste employees who qualified in the Union Public Service Commissions's test and they have been confirmed in Grade III.

In the Clerical Service the proposal is to confirm both in the Upper Division and in the Lower Division those Scheduled Caste employees who had put in one year's service in those grades or in higher grades by 1-1-1953.

12. *Superior Services.*—The inadequacy of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is greater in Class I and Class II Services. That is, however, natural, in view of the general backwardness of these communities. Their representation in the superior services will go on increasing in proportion to their progress in the field of higher education.

13. *Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service.*—Candidates of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes qualifying at the Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service are entitled to be appointed to these services up to the number of vacancies reserved for them regardless of their rank in the general order of merit of qualified candidates.

The reservations mentioned above also applied to Emergency Recruitment to the I.A.S./I.P.S. from the open market made through the Special Recruitment Board. As in the case of the competitive examinations, the reservation in the case of recruitment by the Special Recruitment Board also was, subject to the availability of suitable candidates. However, the Board took special care in considering the cases of candidates of Scheduled Castes for appointment. Such candidates were called up for interview by the Board without insisting on a standard of preliminary scrutiny which was applied to all other candidates. Thus, although the possession of a Second Class degree was insisted upon in all other cases, the Board was authorised to condone this requirement in the case of Scheduled Caste applicants. Out of those who were interviewed, all Scheduled Caste candidates who obtained 155 marks or more out of a toal of 300 were appointed to the I.A.S. Others (*i. e.* non-Scheduled Caste candidates) were not considered for appointment to the I.A.S. unless they obtained at least 180 marks and some even among those who attained this standard could not be appointed for want of vacancies.

The Special Recruitment Board interviews open market candidates as well as some officers of the State Civil/ Police Services in connection with the emergency recruitment to the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. Although the principle of reservation of vacancies did not apply to the appointments made from amongst officers of the State Services, four officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and one belonging to the Scheduled Tribes were appointed to the I.A.S. from this category also on the basis of the recommendations of the Special Recruitment Board.

With a view to achieving better representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the I.A.S./ I.P.S. it was agreed at the Chief Secretaries' Conference convened in April 1954 to discuss the rules regulating recruitment to and conditions of service of officers of the I.A.S./I.P.S. that the Union Public Service Commission should be given the discretion to recommend for appointment to the all India services such of the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from amongst those competing at the annual competitive examination as might in the Commission's opinion be considered suitable for appointment to the I.A.S./I.P.S. with due regard to the maintenance of efficiency of administration, and that the minimum qualifying standards fixed for others *i. e.* the non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes candidates, need not be insisted upon in the case of such candidates. A provision has accordingly been made in the I.A.S./I.P.S. (Recruitment) Rules, which were promulgated in September, 1954, for the appointment of such of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates against the reserved vacancies as may be declared by the Union Public Service Commission to be suitable for appointment to the I.A.S./I.P.S. having due regard to the maintenance of efficiency of the administration. The rules also provide for the carry forward of reserved vacancies left unfilled on the results of a particular examination to be filled on the results of the next examination.

14. *Police Service.*—Certain high standards in respect of educational and physical qualifications have been laid down for these services. Subject to this condition being fulfilled, members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are entitled to the prescribed reservations in the Police Services under the control of the Government of India.

APPENDIX XXI

Statement No. 1

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed in employment during the years 1950-55

Year	Total registration of Scheduled Caste applicants	Placements of Scheduled Caste applicants						Total placements of Scheduled Castes
		Central Government	Percentage of placements in Central Government to the total placements	State Government	Percentage of placements in State Governments to the total placements	Other employers	Percentage of placements in other employment sources to the total placements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950	1,09,246	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	45,145
1951	1,46,124	12,936	22·8	6,108	10·8	37,656	66·4	56,700
1952	1,51,411	12,804	25·9	7,584	15·3	29,100	58·8	49,488
1953	1,46,758	12,128	43·2	6,420	22·9	9,492	33·9	26,040
1954	1,58,224	11,008	44·7	6,528	26·5	7,080	28·8	24,616
1955	1,76,945	12,236	45·3	9,264	34·3	5,507	20·4	27,007

Statement No. 2

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Tribe applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed in employment during the years 1952-55

Year	Total registration of Scheduled Tribe applicants	Placements of Scheduled Tribe applicants						Total placements of Scheduled Tribe applicants
		Central Government	Percentage of placements in Central Government to the total placements	State Government	Percentage of placements in State Governments to the total placements	Other employers	Percentage of placements in other employment sources to the total placements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1952	14,484	723	10·9	639	9·6	5,261	79·5	6,623
1953	13,742	671	20·9	391	12·2	2,141	66·9	3,203
1954	17,807	1,121	34·2	883	26·9	1,273	38·9	3,277
1955	19,075	1,146	38·6	874	29·5	946	31·9	2,966

STATEMENT NO. 3

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during the year 1955

Name of the State	No. of Scheduled Caste applicants registered during the year	No. of Scheduled Caste applicants placed in employment during the year	No. of Scheduled Caste applicants remaining on Live Register at the end of the year	No. of Scheduled Caste applicants submitted to employers during the year	No. of local vacancies notified during the year for Scheduled Caste applicants only by			
					Central Government Departments	State Government Departments	All other employers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ajmer	1,514	132	814	834	21	9	3	33
Andhra	6,800	809	3,145	3,733	84	24	5	113
Assam	1,659	225	612	916	182	..	..	182
Bhopal	357	63	77	234	36	51	..	87
Bihar	11,068	1,441	5,782	7,509	195	297	..	492
Bombay	24,560	3,075	10,214	15,690	805	18	14	837
Coorg	180	53	75	353	16	11	2	29
Delhi	9,736	1,706	2,983	13,227	1,107	66	2	1,175
Himachal Pradesh	1,827	955	237	1,804	16	32	1	49
Hyderabad	6,248	699	2,193	2,866	31	129	2	162
Madhya Bharat	1,399	149	532	1,001	80	9	1	90
Madhya Pradesh	8,527	963	3,023	4,064	210	20	1	231
Madras	17,347	2,798	8,104	11,314	265	82	44	391
Mysore	2,465	210	1,404	1,084	87	2	..	89
Orissa	731	99	298	1,134	6	7	..	13
Pepsu	1,116	245	214	1,438	36	19	..	55
Punjab	26,219	6,046	5,403	16,600	324	496	121	941
Rajasthan	1,814	223	685	1,324	83	99	12	194
Saurashtra	818	65	223	653	67	103	..	170
Travancore-Cochin	1,479	495	846	2,332	36	41	3	80
Uttar Pradesh	35,167	4,652	11,985	21,081	760	273	17	1,050
Vindhya Pradesh	85	3	22	29	6	..	..	6
West Bengal	15,829	1,901	10,164	9,857	939	20	14	973
TOTAL	1,76,945	27,007	69,035	1,19,077	5,392	1,808	242	7,442

STATEMENT NO. 4

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1955

Name of the State	No. of Scheduled Tribe applicants registered during the Year	No. of Scheduled Tribe applicants placed in employment during the Year	No. of Scheduled Tribe applicants remaining on Live Register at the end of the year	No. of Scheduled Tribe applicants submitted to employers during the Year	No. of local vacancies notified during the year for Scheduled Tribe applicants only by			
					Central Government Departments	State Government Departments	All other employers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ajmer	52	5	14	27	5	..	..	5
Andhra	375	49	174	403	27	3	..	30
Assam	1,266	115	431	612	98	..	..	98
Bhopal	15	4	5	21	14	..	..	14
Bihar	11,358	1,984	3,619	6,714	116	82	6	204
Bombay	2,866	310	1,287	1,605	341	33	11	385
Coorg	47	5	38	32	..	1	..	1
Delhi	84	59	13	271	481	1	..	482
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
Hyderabad	17	..	9	18	6	2	..	8
Madhya Bharat	40	4	15	39	12	..	..	12
Madhya Pradesh	173	30	72	113	83	11	..	94
Madras	148	52	72	340	110	..	2	112
Mysore	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	15
Orissa	677	99	293	729	12	..	75	87
Pepsu	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	11
Punjab	13	..	6	8	31	5	..	36
Rajasthan	131	25	42	201	14	2	..	16
Saurashtra	86	11	22	127	18	1	..	19
Travancore-Cochin	8	2	1	13	12	..	..	12
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	..	2	118	..	..	118
Vindhya Pradesh	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bengal	1,716	210	1,081	1,780	432	101	4	537
TOTAL	19,075	2,966	7,194	13,055	1,957	244	98	2,299

STATEMENT No. 5

Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified to and filled by Employment Exchanges in various States in regard to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1955

Name of the State	No. of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges by			No. of vacancies notified as reserved for		No. of reserved vacancies filled by	
	Central Government Departments	State Government Departments	All other employers	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ajmer	971	601	214	33	5	16	2
Andhra	1,135	8,566	2,579	113	30	83	5
Assam	2,891	436	754	182	98	50	21
Bhopal	348	2,102	154	87	14	21	4
Bihar	5,361	10,246	7,938	492	204	209	114
Bombay	12,957	12,584	7,175	837	385	423	108
Coorg	315	414	40	29	1	15	1
Delhi	14,854	1,758	2,836	1,175	482	766	54
Himachal Pradesh	1,599	2,384	39	49	3	19	..
Hyderabad	1,368	6,554	844	162	8	145	..
Madhya Bharat	1,216	742	198	90	12	25	2
Madhya Pradesh	4,150	2,600	2,163	231	94	82	18
Madras	3,230	14,455	8,389	391	112	229	36
Mysore	1,257	546	373	89	15	68	..
Orissa	1,602	2,478	904	13	87	11	71
Pepsu	1,227	130	145	55	11	17	..
Punjab	11,163	11,925	6,835	941	36	476	..
Rajasthan	1,965	3,207	564	194	16	136	5
Saurashtra	689	1,113	101	170	19	55	4
Travancore-Cochin	5,105	8,313	511	80	12	28	..
Uttar Pradesh	15,099	15,731	14,869	1,050	118	535	2
Vindhya Pradesh	118	392	15	6	..	5	..
West Bengal	11,299	2,849	12,838	973	537	318	106
TOTAL	99,919	1,10,126	70,478	7,442	2,299	3,732	553

Statement No. 6

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants who remained on Live Register of Exchanges seeking employment assistance as on 31st December 1955, classified according to occupations and educational Qualifications

Occupational category	No. of Scheduled Caste applicants on Live Register classified according to educational qualifications				No. of Scheduled Tribe applicants on Live Register classified according to educational qualifications			
	Non-Matrics	Matriculates	Graduates	Total	Non-Matrics	Matriculates	Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Doctors	1	11	5	17	..	1	..	1
Engineers	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	..
Typists	7	76	1	84	..	..	..	..
Stenographers	..	36	2	38	..	..	..	..
Assistants/Clerks	277	6,051	301	6,629	119	328	14	461
Teachers	661	170	13	844	249	27	2	278
Technicians	3,968	120	4	4,092	267	9	1	277
Unskilled office workers	16,970	164	..	17,134	2,147	2	..	2,149
Unskilled Labour other than office workers.	29,780	3	..	29,783	3,684	..	..	3,684
Others	10,140	174	93	10,407	335	4	5	344
Total	61,804	6,806	425	69,035	6,801	371	22	7,194

APPENDIX XXII

Statement showing allocation of funds amongst Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Classes students pursuing post-matric studies, from inception of the Scheme up to the year, 1955-56.

Year	Number of scholarships awarded				Expenditure incurred (in Rupees)			
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1944-45	114	..	..	114	47,697	..	..	47,697
1945-46	292	..	..	292	2,11,962	..	..	2,11,962
1946-47	527	..	..	527	4,70,397	..	..	4,70,397
1947-48	655	..	..	655	5,39,307	..	..	5,39,307
1948-49	647	84	..	731	4,52,317	45,986	..	4,98,303
1949-50	879	186	349	1,414	5,15,512	94,965	2,46,327	8,56,804
1950-51	1,316	348	517	2,181	7,26,651	1,85,301	3,57,504	12,69,456
1951-52	1,604	575	655	2,834	8,17,976	2,81,780	4,41,186	15,40,942
1952-53	3,404	1,093	1,947	6,444	14,35,651	5,22,452	10,94,264	30,52,267
1953-54	5,954	1,587	4,393	11,934	26,86,316	8,18,538	26,51,100	61,55,954
1954-55	10,034	2,356	8,268	20,658	45,80,498	12,37,733	49,70,769	1,07,89,000
1955-56 (appxi.) : .	16,400	3,100	11,000	30,500	62,75,000	13,75,000	73,50,000	1,50,00,000
TOTAL .	41,826	9,329	27,129	78,284	1,87,59,184	45,61,755	1,71,11,150	4,04,32,089

In addition, 22 scholarships were awarded for studies abroad during 1945-46, 6 during 1954-55 and 12 during 1955-56.

STATEMENT

Statement showing State-wise the total number of applications received from and scholarships awarded to eligible as well as ineligible

State	SCHEDULED CASTES								SCHEDULED		
	Applications received					Scholarships awarded			Applications		
	Fresh		Renewal		Total	Fresh	Renewal	Total	Fresh		Rene-
	Eligible	Ineli-gible	Eligible	Ineli-gible	Col. 2 and Col. 4				Eligible	Ineli-gible	Eligible
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra	728	25	488	7	1,216	728	488	1,216	107	15	105
Assam	189	21	174	30	363	189	174	363	614	13	612
Bihar	169	7	122	7	291	169	122	291	541	14	600
Bombay	824	34	540	160	1,364	824	540	1,364	88	1	76
Madhya Pradesh	564	12	601	13	1,165	564	601	1,165	32	1	51
Madras	824	22	312	5	1,136	824	312	1,136	18	..	9
Orissa	49	3	43	1	92	49	43	92	34	1	31
Punjab	795	70	542	8	1,337	795	542	1,337	6	..	12
Uttar Pradesh	2,852	76	2,385	207	5,237	2,852	2,385	5,237	..	..	..
West Bengal	1,463	66	1,123	39	2,586	1,463	1,123	2,586	53	1	62
Hyderabad	159	5	92	4	251	159	92	251	..	1	1
Jammu and Kashmir	16	1	12	..	28	16	12	28	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat	34	1	14	1	48	34	14	48	3	1	2
Mysore	520	32	430	11	950	520	430	950	3	2	..
Pepsu	102	2	83	..	185	102	83	185	..	..	..
Rajasthan	35	..	27	3	62	35	27	62	1	..	3
Saurashtra	10	..	6	..	16	10	6	16	..	1	3
Travancore-Cochin	681	54	10	1	691	681	10	691	3	5	..
Ajmer	28	2	24	3	52	28	24	52	..	..	..
Bhopal	1	..	3	..	4	1	3	4	1	..	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	51	4	46	6	97	51	46	97	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	6	..	9	..	15	6	9	15	..	..	..
Kutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	56
Tripura	16	..	8	..	24	16	8	24	13	..	26
Vindhya Pradesh	1	..	4	1	5	1	4	5	..	..	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Pondicherry	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL	10,118	437	7,098	507	17,216	10,118	17,098	17,216	1,587	56	1,655

XXIII

No. 1

Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Classes students separately, during the year 1955-56 for studies in India

TRIBES					OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES									
received		Scholarships awarded			Applications received					Scholarships awarded			Total applications Received	Total Scholarships awarded
wal	Total	Fresh	Renewal	Total	Fresh		Renewal		Total	Fresh	Renewal	total		
Ineligible	Col. 10 and Col. 12				Eligible	Ineligible	Eligible	Ineligible	Col. 18 and Col. 20				Columns 6+14+22	Columns 9+17+25
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
2	212	107	105	212	3,121	24	686	21	3,807	243	686	929	5,235	2,357
36	1,226	614	612	1,226	687	47	214	13	901	92	214	306	2,490	1,895
33	1,141	541	600	1,141	1,836	51	642	12	2,478	432	642	1,074	3,910	2,506
5	164	88	76	164	785	82	286	53	1,071	284	286	570	2,599	2,098
4	83	32	51	83	1,510	118	638	14	2,148	212	638	850	3,396	2,098
2	27	18	9	27	5,989	119	1,558	82	7,547	950	1,558	2,508	8,710	3,671
..	65	34	31	65	374	9	296	8	670	232	296	528	827	685
..	18	6	12	18	108	36	30	..	138	25	30	55	1,493	1,410
..	..	..	..	..	2,382	142	402	16	2,784	175	402	577	8,021	5,814
2	115	53	62	115	232	38	93	5	325	95	93	188	3,026	2,889
..	1	..	1	1	671	112	269	10	940	489	269	758	1,192	1,010
..	..	..	..	..	287	8	24	..	311	92	24	116	339	144
..	5	3	2	5	139	11	56	8	195	102	56	158	248	211
..	3	3	..	3	4,325	92	912	14	5,237	676	912	1,588	6,190	2,541
..	..	..	..	..	62	6	36	.	98	10	36	46	283	231
..	4	1	3	4	212	18	101	9	313	208	101	309	379	375
..	3	..	3	3	153	4	98	14	251	106	98	204	270	223
..	3	3	..	3	5,432	222	124	4	5,556	307	124	431	6,250	1,125
..	..	..	..	..	38	4	21	2	59	..	21	21	111	73
..	1	1	1	1	8	5	7	..	15	8	7	15	20	20
..	..	..	..	..	43	7	28	1	71	3	28	31	71	31
..	..	..	..	..	170	15	28	2	198	30	28	58	295	155
..	..	..	..	..	24	1	7	..	31	22	7	29	46	44
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	1	7	..	3	3	7	3
2	126	70	56	126	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	126
..	39	13	26	39	12	2	10	2	22	..	10	10	85	73
..	1	..	1	1	27	7	30	3	57	27	30	57	63	63
..	..	..	..	..	26	1	11	..	37	..	11	11	37	11
..	5	..	5	5	..	2	2	..	2	..	2	2	7	7
..	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	12	7	..	7	13	8
86	3,242	1,587	1,655	3,242	28,669	1,188	6,612	294	35,281	4,827	6,612	11,439	55,739	31,897

SUMMARY

Community	Applications received	Scholarships awarded
Scheduled Castes	17,216	17,216
Scheduled Tribes	3,242	3,242
Other Backward Classes.	35,281	11,439
TOTAL	55,739	31,897

STATEMENT

Statement showing subject-wise the number of applications received from and scholarships awarded to eligible and ineligible Scheduled

Subjects	SCHEDULED CASTES								SCHE		
	Applications received					Scholarships awarded			Applications		
	Fresh		Renewal		Total	Fresh	Renewal	Total	Fresh		Rene
	Eligible	Ineligible	Eligible	Ineligible	Col. 2 and Col. 4				Eligible	Ineligible	Eligible
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION											
1. Medicine	191	14	343	27	534	191	343	534	30	..	34
2. Engineering	278	7	369	21	647	278	369	647	44	..	71
3. Agriculture	96	4	59	4	155	96	59	155	11	..	12
4. Veterinary Science	9	..	15	..	24	9	15	24	9	..	6
5. Technology	37	5	45	1	82	37	45	82	2	..	1
6. Law	137	7	191	8	328	137	191	328	21	..	31
7. Teachers' Training	198	47	19	2	217	198	19	217	37	..	21
8. Fine Arts	17	3	11	..	28	17	11	28	6	..	1
II. POST-GRADUATE STAGE											
1. Ph. D.	6	..	4	..	10	6	4	10	..	..	1
2. M. Sc.	9	..	42	..	51	9	42	51	5	..	3
3. M. A.	84	6	231	17	315	84	231	315	19	..	40
4. M. Com.	13	..	20	..	33	13	20	33	..	..	4
III. GRADUATE STAGE											
1. B. Sc.	180	8	284	16	464	180	284	464	32	..	51
2. B. A.	702	20	1,383	50	2,085	702	1,383	2,085	127	18	418
3. B. Com.	96	4	156	8	252	96	156	252	10	..	24
IV. UNDER GRADUATE STAGE											
1. I. Sc.	1,937	70	1,049	102	2,986	1,937	1,049	2,986	206	10	169
2. I. A.	5,313	189	2,498	221	7,811	5,313	2,498	7,811	947	8	731
3. I. Com.	772	19	373	29	1,145	772	373	1,145	74	..	37
V. TRADE COURSES											
1. Regular	37	6	6	1	43	37	6	43	4	4	..
2. Irregular	6	28	..	..	6	6	..	6	3	16	..
TOTAL	10,118	437	7,098	507	17,216	10,118	7,098	17,216	1,587	56	1,655

SUMMARY

Course of Study	Applications received	Scholarships awarded
Professional Course	10,978	5,994
Post-graduate Stage	1,259	838
Graduate Stage	9,878	5,366
Under-graduate Stage	33,500	19,698
Trade Courses	124	61
TOTAL	55,739	31,897

No. 2

Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students separately during 1955-56 *for studies in India.*

DULED TRIBES					OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES									
Received		Scholarships awarded			Applications received					Scholarships awarded			Total Applications received	Total Scholarships awarded
wal	Total	Fresh	Renewal	Total	Fresh		Renewal		Total	Fresh	Renewal	Total		
Ineligible	Col. 10 and Col. 12				Eligible	Ineligible	Eligible	Ineligible	Col. 18 and Col. 20				Cols. 6+14+22	Cols. 9+17+25
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
..	64	30	34	64	1,289	72	945	26	2,234	210	945	1,155	2,832	1,753
..	115	44	71	115	2,377	117	1,278	30	3,655	609	1,278	1,887	4,417	2,649
1	23	11	12	23	529	21	141	8	670	57	141	198	848	376
..	15	9	6	15	217	11	67	4	284	15	67	82	323	121
..	3	2	1	3	156	5	50	1	206	16	50	66	291	151
2	52	21	31	52	372	8	89	9	461	24	89	113	841	493
..	58	37	21	58	1,052	45	53	2	1,105	80	53	133	1,380	408
..	7	6	1	7	6	1	5	..	11	3	5	8	46	43
..	1	..	1	1	16	1	21	..	37	3	21	24	48	35
..	8	5	3	8	144	5	79	3	223	36	79	115	282	174
..	59	19	40	59	293	5	166	8	459	32	166	198	833	572
..	4	..	4	4	42	1	17	2	59	3	17	20	96	57
..	83	32	51	83	1,574	64	652	10	2,226	146	652	798	2,773	1,345
15	545	127	418	545	2,786	95	800	23	3,586	164	800	964	6,216	3,594
..	34	10	24	34	494	16	109	5	603	32	109	141	889	427
20	375	206	169	375	8,219	238	1,528	89	9,747	2,462	1,528	3,990	13,108	7,351
47	1,678	947	731	1,678	7,366	353	536	59	7,902	745	536	1,281	17,391	10,770
1	111	74	37	111	1,672	85	73	11	1,745	188	73	261	3,001	1,517
..	4	4	..	4	65	6	3	1	68	2	3	5	115	52
..	3	3	..	3	..	39	..	3	..	..	..	..	9	9
86	3,242	1,587	1,655	3,242	28,669	1,188	6,612	294	35,281	4,827	6,612	11,439	55,739	31,897

STATEMENT

Statement showing State-wise the total number of applications received from and number of scholarships awarded to eligible

State	1951-52								Appli
	Applications received				Scholarships awarded				
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total	Scheduled Castes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam	85	297	113	495	30	92	24	146	75
Bihar	185	385	672	1,242	132	291	114	537	206
Bombay	112	9	88	209	58	7	40	105	132
Madhya Pradesh	276	58	330	664	172	62	107	341	364
Madras	553	87	1,690	2,330	308	37	128	473	517
Orissa	31	27	21	79	28	32	10	70	45
Punjab	248	1	5	254	104	1	6	111	286
Uttar Pradesh	1,034	2	677	1,713	452	4	98	554	1,411
West Bengal	373	22	23	418	120	24	18	162	408
Hyderabad	21	..	4	25	18	1	5	24	37
Jammu and Kashmir	2	..	1	3	2	..	1	3	1
Madhya Bharat	36	2	11	49	26	1	7	34	39
Mysore	138	..	207	345	59	..	14	73	197
P.E.P.S.U.	24	..	1	25	17	..	1	18	28
Rajasthan	15	2	52	69	13	..	22	35	28
Saurashtra	8	..	47	55	6	..	12	18	6
Travancore-Cochin	22	..	78	100	4	..	18	22	4
Ajmer	9	..	15	24	7	..	7	14	10
Bhopal	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Coorg	..	..	5	5	..	..	2	2	..
Delhi	49	..	2	51	40	..	..	40	54
Himachal Pradesh	2	..	7	9	..	..	2	2	5
Kutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	..	10	4	14	..	11	..	11	..
Tripura	8	9	1	18	6	12	1	19	5
Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	13	13	2	..	3	5	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	14	14	..	..	14	14	..
Sikkim	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3,231	911	4,082	8,224	1,604	575	655	2,834	3,865

No. 3

Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students each year from 1951-52 to 1955-56

1952-53							1953-54							
cations received			Scholarships awarded				Applications received				Scholarships awarded			
Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	408	108	1,467	1,983	371	106	375	852
313	143	531	68	273	60	401	160	635	273	1,068	142	549	143	834
530	934	1,670	178	511	251	940	186	644	1,087	1,917	142	608	484	1,234
15	130	277	121	14	126	261	883	105	721	1,709	720	94	261	1,075
86	690	1,140	364	81	250	695	517	58	937	1,512	489	43	506	1,038
49	2,110	2,676	491	48	608	1,147	420	9	2,866	3,295	369	9	1,232	1,610
36	64	145	42	35	59	136	48	31	227	306	40	25	219	284
10	3	299	282	10	3	295	455	17	5	477	447	15	4	466
7	838	2,256	1,116	7	201	1,324	2,006	..	1,359	3,365	1,846	..	348	2,194
61	58	527	345	58	58	461	760	78	196	1,034	732	67	101	900
3	127	167	37	1	46	84	90	2	378	470	87	2	103	192
..	2	3	1	..	1	2	5	..	5	10	5	..	4	9
1	22	62	33	1	22	56	33	2	40	75	28	1	39	68
..	429	626	190	..	58	248	388	..	614	1,002	362	..	257	619
..	11	39	28	..	9	37	37	..	24	61	33	..	15	48
..	62	90	28	..	62	90	29	..	75	104	28	..	70	98
..	54	60	5	..	54	59	5	2	96	103	2	2	90	94
1	77	82	3	..	19	22	20	..	173	193	14	..	48	62
..	13	23	10	..	13	23	27	..	45	72	25	..	25	50
..	2	5	2	..	2	4	2	..	4	6	1	..	4	5
..	15	15	..	..	13	13	1	..	17	18	..	..	17	17
..	1	55	48	..	..	48	61	..	8	69	53	..	6	59
..	1	6	5	..	1	6	8	..	1	9	8	..	1	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2
21	..	21	..	18	..	18	..	53	..	53	..	35	..	35
36	1	42	3	36	1	40	7	31	12	50	7	27	11	45
..	16	20	4	..	16	20	4	1	16	21	3	1	15	19
..	14	14	..	..	13	13	—	..	17	17	..	..	13	13
2	3	5	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,171	5,820	10,856	3,404	1,093	1,947	6,444	6,560	1,779	10,666	19,005	5,954	1,587	4,393	11,934

STATEMENT

State	1954—55								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra	751	155	2,812	3,718	696	151	850	1,697	1,216
Assam	315	1,028	904	2,247	244	848	262	1,354	363
Bihar	431	960	1,748	3,139	294	895	755	1,944	291
Bombay	1,070	127	923	2,120	900	111	413	1,424	1,364
Madhya Pradesh	795	65	1,917	2,777	752	63	749	1,564	1,165
Madras	622	15	5,072	5,709	481	14	1,932	2,427	1,136
Orissa	76	52	563	691	67	50	381	498	92
Punjab	767	21	102	890	744	18	43	805	1,337
Uttar Pradesh	3,633	..	2,210	5,943	3,320	..	515	3,835	5,237
West Bengal	1,612	106	347	2,065	1,479	94	142	1,715	2,586
Hyderabad	140	1	624	765	128	1	336	465	251
Jammu and Kashmir	16	..	70	86	14	..	27	41	28
Madhya Bharat	49	3	97	149	28	3	82	113	48
Mysore	603	..	2,937	3,540	559	..	1,086	1,645	950
P.E.P.S.U.	114	..	56	170	105	..	54	159	185
Rajasthan	51	3	177	231	45	3	154	202	62
Saurashtra	8	3	157	168	8	3	133	144	16
Travancore-Cochin	42	..	487	529	24	..	158	182	691
Ajmer	43	..	58	101	40	..	31	71	52
Bhopal	4	..	8	12	4	..	7	11	4
Coorg	..	..	51	51	..	..	44	44	..
Delhi	84	..	53	137	75	..	35	110	97
Himachal Pradesh	14	..	9	23	13	..	9	22	15
Kutch	..	..	5	5	..	..	5	5	..
Manipur	..	94	..	94	..	66	..	66	..
Tripura	10	34	30	74	10	30	15	55	24
Vindhya Pradesh	4	1	36	41	4	1	33	38	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	16	16	..	..	14	14	..
Sikkim	..	5	6	11	..	5	3	8	..
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	11,254	2,673	21,475	35,402	10,034	2,356	8,268	20,658	17,216

SUM

Community	1951-52		1952-53	
	Applications received	Scholarships awarded	Applications received	Scholarships awarded
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Castes	3,231	1,604	3,865	3,404
Scheduled Tribes	911	575	1,171	1,093
Other Backward Classes	4,082	655	5,820	1,947
TOTAL	8,224	2,834	10,856	6,444

No. 3—*contd.*

1955-56											1951-52 to 1955-56			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
212	3,807	5,235	1,216	212	929	2,357	2,375	475	8,086	10,936	2,283	469	2,154	4,906
1,226	901	2,490	363	1,226	306	1,895	998	3,499	2,334	6,831	847	2,988	795	4,630
1,141	2,478	3,910	291	1,141	1,074	2,506	1,299	3,660	6,919	11,878	1,037	3,446	2,678	7,161
164	1,071	2,599	1,364	164	570	2,098	3,561	420	2,933	6,914	3,163	390	1,410	4,963
83	2,148	3,396	1,165	83	850	2,098	3,117	350	6,022	9,489	2,942	332	2,462	5,736
27	7,547	8,710	1,136	27	2,508	3,671	3,248	187	19,285	22,720	2,785	135	6,408	9,328
65	670	827	92	65	528	685	292	211	1,545	2,048	269	207	1,197	1,673
18	128	1,493	1,337	18	55	1,410	3,093	67	253	3,413	2,914	62	111	3,087
..	2,794	8,021	5,237	..	577	5,814	3,321	9	7,858	21,198	11,971	11	1,739	13,721
115	325	3,026	2,586	115	188	2,889	5,739	382	949	7,070	5,262	358	507	6,127
1	940	1,192	251	1	758	1,010	539	7	2,073	2,619	521	6	1,248	1,775
..	311	339	28	..	116	144	52	..	389	441	50	..	149	199
5	195	248	48	5	158	211	205	13	365	583	163	11	308	482
3	5,237	6,190	950	3	1,588	2,541	2,276	3	9,424	11,703	2,120	3	3,003	5,126
..	98	283	185	..	46	231	388	..	190	578	368	..	125	493
4	313	379	62	4	309	375	185	9	679	873	176	7	617	800
3	251	270	16	3	204	223	43	8	605	656	37	8	493	538
3	5,556	6,250	691	3	431	1,125	779	4	6,371	7,154	736	3	674	1,413
..	59	111	52	..	21	73	141	..	190	331	134	..	97	231
1	15	20	4	1	15	20	13	1	29	43	11	1	28	40
..	71	71	..	..	31	31	1	..	159	160	..	..	107	107
..	198	295	97	..	58	155	345	..	262	607	313	..	99	412
..	31	46	15	..	29	44	44	..	49	93	41	..	42	83
..	7	7	..	..	3	3	..	..	15	15	..	..	10	10
126	..	126	..	126	..	126	..	304	4	308	..	256	..	256
39	22	85	24	39	10	73	54	149	66	269	50	144	38	332
1	57	63	5	1	57	63	17	3	138	158	18	3	124	145
..	37	37	..	..	11	11	..	..	98	98	..	..	65	65
5	2	7	..	5	2	7	..	15	12	27	..	13	7	20
..	12	13	1	..	7	8	1	..	12	13	1	..	7	8
3,242	35,281	55,739	17,216	3,242	11,439	31,897	42,126	9,776	77,324	1,29,226	38,212	8,853	26,702	73,767

MARY

1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		Grand Total (1951-52 to 1955-56)	
Applications received	Scholarships awarded	Applications received	Scholarships awarded	Applications received	Scholarships awarded	Applications received	Scholarships awarded
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6,560	5,954	11,254	10,034	17,216	17,216	42,126	38,212
1,779	1,587	2,673	2,356	3,242	3,242	9,776	8,853
10,666	4,393	21,475	8,268	35,281	11,439	77,324	26,702
19,005	11,934	35,402	20,658	55,739	31,897	1,29,226	73,767

STATEMENT

Statement showing Subject-wise distribution of Scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled

Subject	1951-52				1952-53				
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total	Scheduled Castes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Professional Education									
1. Medicine	154	41	151	346	236	52	341	629	301
2. Engineering	193	29	119	341	250	32	377	659	296
3. Agriculture	42	8	40	90	59	11	80	150	85
4. Veterinary Science	3	4	2	9	2	5	2	9	4
5. Technology	10	3	3	16	16	2	2	20	22
6. Law	43	18	14	75	119	19	30	168	170
7. Teachers' Training	9	7	3	19	27	11	45	83	63
8. Fine Arts	3	..	..	3	3	1	4	8	11
II. Post Graduate Stage									
1. Ph. D.	3	..	..	3	4	..	3	7	5
2. M. Sc.	16	3	13	32	25	4	35	64	25
3. M. A.	22	11	16	49	138	29	27	194	107
4. M. Com.	5	2	13	20	5	..	6	11	10
III. Graduate Stage									
1. B. Sc.	99	34	78	211	161	36	116	313	253
2. B. A.	154	111	43	308	235	190	118	543	745
3. B. Com.	27	4	6	37	53	19	25	97	74
IV. Under Graduate Stage									
1. I. Sc.	434	98	92	624	1,007	178	440	1,625	1,308
2. I. A.	333	186	48	567	912	460	259	1,631	2,150
3. I. Com.	54	16	14	84	152	44	37	233	325
V. Trade Courses									
1. Regular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Irregular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,604	575	655	2,834	3,404	1,093	1,947	6,444	5,954

SUM

Subject	1951-52 Scholarships Awarded	1952-53 Scholarships Awarded
Professional Education	899	1,726
Post-Graduate Stage	104	276
Graduate Stage	556	953
Under Graduate Stage	1,275	3,489
Trade Courses	..	..
Total	2,834	6,444

No. 4

Tribe and Other Backward Classes Students each year from 1951-52 *to* 1955-56

1953-54			1954-55				1955-56				1951-52 to 1955-56			
Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
39	637	977	381	44	951	1,376	534	64	1,155	1,753	1,606	240	3,235	5,081
44	798	1,138	401	77	1,365	1,843	647	115	1,887	2,649	1,787	297	4,546	6,630
11	124	220	90	20	166	276	155	23	198	376	431	73	608	1,112
4	49	57	12	7	78	97	24	15	82	121	45	35	213	293
3	34	59	49	3	43	95	82	3	66	151	179	14	148	341
19	52	241	209	35	96	340	328	52	113	493	869	143	305	1,317
13	124	200	75	54	155	284	217	58	133	408	391	143	460	994
2	5	18	17	1	3	21	28	7	8	43	62	11	20	93
..	1	6	5	2	12	19	10	1	24	35	27	3	40	70
3	48	76	37	4	82	123	51	8	115	174	154	22	293	469
41	55	203	171	42	97	310	315	59	198	572	753	182	393	1,328
1	9	20	10	2	22	34	33	4	20	57	63	9	70	142
45	269	567	315	60	497	872	464	83	798	1,345	1,292	258	1,758	3,308
305	327	1,377	1,190	406	651	2,247	2,085	545	964	3,594	4,409	1,557	2,103	8,069
25	69	168	124	33	98	255	252	34	141	427	530	115	339	984
239	1,216	2,763	1,915	323	2,530	4,768	2,986	375	3,990	7,351	7,650	1,213	8,268	17,131
722	515	3,387	4,362	1,170	1,274	6,806	7,811	1,678	1,281	10,770	15,568	4,216	3,377	23,161
71	61	457	671	73	148	892	1,145	111	261	1,517	2,347	315	521	3,183
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	4	5	52	43	4	5	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	9	6	3	..	9
1,587	4,393	11,934	10,034	2,356	8,268	20,658	17,216	3,242	11,439	31,897	38,212	8,853	26,702	73,767

M A R Y

1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Grand Total 1951-52 to 1955-56
Scholarships Awarded	Scholarships Awarded	Scholarships Awarded	Scholarships Awarded
2,910	4,332	5,994	15,861
305	486	838	2,009
2,112	3,374	5,366	12,361
6,607	12,466	19,638	43,475
..	..	61	61
11,934	20,658	31,897	73,767

APPENDIX XXIV

The value of Government of India Scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class Students for different courses of study and the items of Expenditure covered by each Scholarship.

The value of each scholarship covers the expenditure to be incurred by scholars for their studies, as follows:—

(a) Enrolment or registration, tuition, games, union, library, magazine, medical and examination fees actually payable by the scholar to the institution or University/Board.

(b) Maintenance charges payable from 1st April or from the month of admission, whichever is later, to the month in which the examination is completed at the end of the academic year, at the following monthly rates:—

Course of study.	Monthly rate for Hostellers (in Rs.)	Monthly rate for Day-scholars (in Rs.)
(i) I.Sc., I.A., I.Com., I.Sc., Ag., B.Sc., B.A., B.Com., Diploma Courses in Agriculture and Veterinary Science.	40	27
(ii) Diploma and Degree Courses in Indian Medicine, Hygiene and Public Health and Sanitary Inspector's courses	40	27
(iii) (a) Teacher's Training (Undergraduate)	40	27
(b) Teacher's Training (Post-graduate)	50	35
(iv) M.Sc., M.A., M.Com., LL.B. and third year Honours courses	50	35
(v) B.Sc. in Agriculture, B.V.Sc.	50	35
(vi) Post-graduate course in Agriculture	60	45
(vii) D.Sc., D.Litt., Ph.D.	60	45
(viii) Diploma courses in Engineering, Technology and Medicine	65	50
(ix) Degree courses in Engineering, Technology and Medicine	75	60
(x) Trade courses *e.g.* Telegraphy, Book-keeping, Typing and Shorthand, Tailoring	*Ad hoc* financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 20 per month (inclusive of fees)	

In case of renewals of scholarships awarded in the previous year, maintenance charges are paid from the month following the month upto which scholarship was paid last year, if the course of study is continuous (*e.g.* from Intermediate Junior to Intermediate Senior Class). If the student joins a new course of study (*e.g* from B.A. to M.A. course), maintenance charges are paid as in clause (b) above.

2. Scholars, whose parents/guardians' monthly income does not exceed Rs. 300 or who are in service and have income upto Rs. 60, are also eligible for full scholarships. In case of scholars whose parents/guardians' income exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs. 400, 2/3 maintenance charges are paid, but in case two or more children of a father falling under this income group are selected for these scholarships, one is awarded 2/3rd maintenance allowance while the others get the full amount. Scholars, who are employed on a monthly income of Rs. 61 to Rs. 175 and whose parents/guardians' monthly income does not exceed Rs. 300 p.m., and whose parents/guardians' income exceeds Rs. 400 but does not exceed Rs. 500 provided that in the latter case the number of children receiving post-Matriculation education is more than one, is awarded ½ maintenance allowance. In all such cases, however, full tuition fees are paid. Scholars, who are entitled to free boarding and lodging, are paid 1/3 maintenance charges and those entitled to free lodging are given maintenance charges at hostellers' rates minus Rs. 5 per month. In addition students are given travelling expenses upto a maximum of Rs. 100 per year for studying professional courses provided that the head of the institution certifies that travelling forms an integral part of studies. Research scholars selected under this scheme are also paid up to a maximum of Rs. 100 as typing and printing charges of their Thesis, if recommended by the head of their institutions.

APPENDIX XXV

Statement showing number of applications received from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class Students possessing prescribed Qualifications for award of Overseas Scholarships and the actual number of recipients, during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56.

Category of Backward Class	No. of applications received from students who possessed the prescribed qualifications for award of overseas scholarships during		Number of students who received overseas scholarships during		Total expenditure incurred for award of overseas scholarships during	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Scheduled Castes	12	10	2	3	4,746	Approximate expenditur of Rs. 1,00,000 (Details not yet available.)
Scheduled Tribes	6	15	2	4	9,328	
Other Backward Classes	49	43	2	5	9,661	..
TOTAL .	67	68	6*	12†	23,735	

* 1 Scheduled Caste candidate has not yet gone abroad.

† 1 Scheduled Caste, 2 Scheduled Tribe and 2 Other Backward Class candidates have not yet gone abroad.

APPENDIX XXVI

Qualifications required of candidates applying for and rates of Scholarships for Overseas Studies awarded to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes by the Government of India.

The minimum qualifications which are required to be possessed by candidates for the overseas scholarships are:—

(a) *Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.*

(i) First Class in a Master's degree examination or an equivalent examination.

(ii) First Class in a Bachelor's degree examination for candidates with qualifications in Engineering or Medicine.

(b) *Scheduled Tribes.*

(i) Second Class in a Master's degree examination or an equivalent examination.

(ii) Second Class in a Bachelor's degree examination for candidates with qualifications in Engineering or Medicine.

Where no Class or Division is given in an examination, 60% marks will be considered as equivalent to 1st Class/Division and 50% marks as 2nd Class/Division. The candidates must not be more than 35 years old on 1st October, in the year in which the applications for scholarships are invited.

2. The rates of Overseas Scholarships are as under:—

(a) *Maintenance.*

(i) For U. K. £382 per annum in Institutions other than Oxford and Cambridge and £420 per annum in Oxford and Cambridge.

(ii) For U. S. A. $1,500 per annum.

(b) *Books and Study Tour.*

(i) Actual cost of books and study tour recommended by the Professor concerned, provided it does not, in any case, exceed £30 per annum in U. K. and $125 per annum in U. S. A.

(c) *Equipment and Sea journey.*

(i) An equipment allowance of Rs. 500 for clothes and other necessary articles and a sum of £5 or its equivalent in Indian or other currency to cover incidental journey expenses each way.

(d) *Tuition and Examination Fees.*

(i) Tuition and examination fees charged by the Institutions concerned will be paid to them direct by the Government.

In addition, free sea passage and railway fare will be paid by the Government of India.

APPENDIX XXVII

Statement showing number of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students Selected for Tourist Class/II Class Sea Passage for Studies Abroad.

Category of Backward Class	No. of applications received for award of Tourist Class/II Class Sea Passage during			No. of Tourist Class/II Class Sea Passages granted during			Total expenditure incurred for award of Tourist II Class Sea Passages during		
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1953-54	1954-55	1955-65
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Scheduled Castes . . .	3	..	1	1	..	1	1,627	..	*1,000
Scheduled Tribes . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Backward Classes . .	..	11	15	..	4	4	..	7,281	†7242
TOTAL .	4	11	16	1	4	5	1,627	7,281	8,242

* Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned, but actual payment has yet to be made.

† Out of this sanctioned amount of Rs. 7,242, actual payment of Rs. 2,194 has yet to be made.

APPENDIX XXVIII

Number of Overseas Scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class Students under General Schemes with which the Ministry of Education is concerned

Year	Name of the Scheme	Number of scholarships awarded		
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes
1	2	3	4	5
1949-50	Central Overseas Scholarships' Scheme	..	..	1
1953-54	Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme	..	..	1
	Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme	..	..	1
1954-55	Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme	..	..	1
	Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme	..	..	2
	Colombo Plan Food Technology	..	..	1
1955-56	Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme	..	..	2
	TOTAL	..	..	9

APPENDIX XXIX

Value of Merit Scholarships for Public Schools.

The value of scholarships will be:

(a) If the total income of both parents/guardian is Rs. 1,200 per month or above.	No exemption from fees.
(b) If the total income of both parents/guardian is from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,199 per month.	Exemption from half School fees.
(c) If the total income of both parents/guardian is from Rs. 251 to Rs. 599 per month.	Full exemption from School fees.
(d) If the total income of both parents/guardian is from Rs. 101 to Rs. 250 per month.	Full exemption from School fees. The scholar will also be given a clothing allowance of :— (i) Rs. 150 per annum in the case of scholars nominated to the Lawrence School, Sanawar, or Lovedale, and (ii) Rs. 250 for the first year and Rs. 150 per annum for subsequent years, in the case of scholars nominated to other Public Schools.
(e) If the total income of both parents/guardian is from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per month.	Full exemption from School fees, and clothing allowances as at (d) above. The scholar will be paid a travelling allowance, as below, for the journey to join his school at the commencement of each term (including the journey to join the school for the first time), and the journey from the school to his home (or other place of normal residence, whichever is nearer) at the end of each term. Where no school party is organised, third class railway fare, with a return fare for the escort. If there is a school party, the scholar must join it; in the case of onward journey to the school, he will join the party at the point nearest to his home and in the case of onward journey from the school, he will travel with the party up to the point nearest to his home.
(f) If the total income of both parents/guardian is less than Rs. 75 per month.	Full exemption from School fees and clothing and travelling allowances as at (e) above. The scholar will also be supplied by the school with the school uniform, according to schedule, and will be given pocket money, which will include expenditure on essential toilet articles, at the school rate.

APPENDIX XXX

Statement showing the Reservation in the Education and Technical Institutions managed or aided by the various Ministries of Government of India

(a) *Ministry of Defence.*

No reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is made in the various I. N. technical institutes. Provision, however, exists for reservation of seats to the extent of 12½% for Scheduled Castes and 5% for Scheduled Tribes at the time of recruitment of general apprentices to the Dockyard Apprentice School, Bombay; but no Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidate has so far been successful in the written examination. There is no reservation of seats for these people in technical institutions managed or run by the Air Force. Information in respect of Army is still awaited.

(b) *Ministry of Labour.*

In all the training schemes of the Ministry of Labour reservation of seats has been made to the extent of 12 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. Similar reservation has been made in the allotment of scholarships, as well. This arrangement is in force since 1950.

(c) *Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.*

In the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, four seats have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes combined. Experience has, however, shown that sufficient number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are not forthcoming even to fill the four reserved seats.

(d) *Ministry of Rehabilitation.*

No reservation is made in any of the technical institutions managed or aided by the Government of India in this Ministry.

(e) *Ministry of Railways.*

In respect of technical and training schools run by the Railways, the question of reservation of seats does not arise as these schools are intended to train railway staff who are already in service or who have been selected for appointment. In respect of recruitment of railway staff, the reservation orders laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs are being followed.

(f) *Ministry of Food and Agriculture.*

No reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes exists in any of the technical institutions managed or aided by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(g) *Ministry of Health.*

No reservation of seats is made in any institutions under the Ministry of Health for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(h) *Ministry of Transport.*

No reservation of seats is made in any of the institutions under the Ministry of Transport for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(i) *Ministry of Communications.*

The only technical institution which admits non-departmental candidates is the Civil Aviation Training School, Allahabad. In this institution, no reservation of seats has been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as non-departmental candidates.

(j) *Ministry of Education.*

(i) *Central Institute of Education, Delhi:—*

No reservation is fixed for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students.

(ii) *Directorate General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi:—*

No institution for teaching/training programme is being maintained by this Department. During the field season, the Excavations Branch organises a short training in field Archaeology for duly qualified university students and nominees of institutions of post-graduate studies, but since nobody, if otherwise educationally qualified, is refused admission, the question of reservation of seats for any particular community does not arise.

(iii) *National Archives, New Delhi*:—

With a view to imparting training in Archives Keeping, this Department has introduced two separate courses of training, namely, (a) One year's Diploma Course and (b) Three months' Training Course. As regards (a), not more than ten candidates are admitted to this course. Before the commencement of the Course, various Ministries of the Government of India, States Governments, Universities, etc., are addressed to ascertain if they intend to depute any employees for training. Notices are also sent to the Press inviting applications from private candidates desirous of seeking admission to the course. There is nothing to prevent qualified Scheduled Caste candidates from applying for admission. Every effort is made for admitting at least one candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, provided these candidates possess the minimum qualifications prescribed for admission to the Course. As regards (b), this course is confined to the employees of the Central and States Governments. It is not, therefore, possible to make any reservation of seats for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(iv) *Department of Anthropology, Calcutta*:—

This department has a scheme under which post-graduate students are given advanced and specialised training in different branches of Anthropology. No reservation for Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe students is made in this scheme though these candidates are given preference.

(v) *Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur*:—

The Board of Governors of this Institute have decided that:—

(1) the lower age limit for admission to the under-graduate Degree Courses be fixed at 17 years and the maximum age limit at 21 years for all students except that for students coming from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in whose case the age limit be fixed at 23;

(2) the minimum qualifying marks for admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to the Institute be 5 per cent less than the minimum prescribed for the rest; and

(3) twenty per cent of the seats be reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and educationally backward communities.

APPENDIX XXXI

Statement showing the latest position in regard to the exemption from payment of fees, by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in various States

I. *States which have fully agreed to grant exemption from payment of fees to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students at all stages of education:—*

1. Andhra.
2. Bihar.
3. Madhya Pradesh.
4. Madras.
5. Punjab.
6. Uttar Pradesh.
7. Jammu & Kashmir.
8. Madhya Bharat.
9. Mysore.
10. Pepsu.
11. Rajasthan.
12. Saurashtra.
13. Travancore-Cochin.
14. Ajmer.
15. Bhopal.
16. Coorg.
17. Delhi.
18. Manipur.
19. Tripura.
20. Vindhya Pradesh.

II. *States which have partially agreed to grant exemption :—*

1. Assam . . . Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are exempted up to a limit of 20% and 50% respectively at secondary stage. The matter with regard to post-Matric studies is under consideration.

2. Bombay . . . The State Government do not give any assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students reading in post-graduate courses except the Courses at (1) The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, (2) The Faculty of Home Science of the M. S. University, Baroda, and (3) The Graduates' Basic Training Centres.

3. Orissa . . . Exemption is granted to students except those studying in State Medical College. With regard to the Medical College, the matter is under consideration.

4. Himachal Pradesh . Exemption is granted up to Secondary stage only.

5. Hyderabad . . Scheduled Caste students are exempted at all stages of education. Scheduled Tribe students are exempted in Government Colleges only.

6. Kutch . . . The exemption is granted in Government institutions. The question of exemption in non-Government institutions is under their consideration.

III. *States which have not yet agreed to grant exemption:—*

1. West Bengal.

APPENDIX XXXII

Statement showing the expenditure incurred during Five Years 1951-52 to 1955-56 by the State Governments on Educational Schemes for Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and Other Backward Classes out of their funds and Central Grants for studies up to Matriculation.

S. No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Ex-Criminal Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra	..	2,65,050	5,15,729	..	7,80,779
2	Assam	1,05,56,055	1,50,000	..	1,57,696	1,08,63,751
3	Bihar	91,22,000	45,29,255	..	40,20,244	1,76,71,499
4	Bombay	88,73,153	75,71,398	7,15,276	63,03,253	2,34,63,080
5	Madhya Pradesh	1,05,09,913	10,49,272	..	15,46,550	1,31,05,735
6	Madras	4,38,182	2,65,35,769	Information not furnished.	1,32,951	2,71,06,902
7	Orissa	1,23,36,630	4,09,570	23,534	..	1,27,69,734
8	Punjab	3,02,551	67,92,514	1,12,444	1,87,684	73,95,193
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes.	3,16,63,675	1,20,358	24,62,927	3,42,46,960
10	West Bengal	23,55,950	15,70,363	..	26,52,165	65,78,478
11	Hyderabad	2,36,381	2,14,863	1,74,934	5,08,609	11,34,787
12	Madhya Bharat	12,70,125	18,28,519	1,15,456	74,515	32,88,615
13	Mysore	1,03,951	63,250	..	..	1,67,201
14	P.E.P.S.U.	No Scheduled Tribes.	25,42,000	..	1,00,161	26,42,161
15	Rajasthan	8,50,010	5,67,606	1,75,823	3,46,360	19,39,799
16	Saurashtra	2,98,030	6,84,200	31,400	6,17,500	16,31,130
17	Travancore-Cochin	3,36,300	52,54,300	..	9,33,760	65,24,360
18	Ajmer	34,185	68,699	42,172	..	1,45,056
19	Bhopal	3,72,591	1,67,778	12,427	..	5,52,796
20	Coorg	1,87,016	1,61,346	..	..	3,48,362
21	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes.	Information not furnished.	..	..	..
22	Himachal Pradesh	68,830	32,000	..	Information not furnished.	1,00,830
23	Kutch	86,589	1,83,462	11,354	..	2,81,405
24	Manipur	7,22,000	4,910	..	..	7,26,910
25	Tripura	5,86,962	8,000	..	..	5,94,962
26	Vindhya Pradesh	6,60,332	4,63,589	48,500	..	11,72,421
	TOTAL	6,03,07,736	9,27,81,388	20,99,407	2,00,44,375	17,52,32,906

APPENDIX XXXIII

Statement showing Grant-in-Aid sanctioned by the Government of India to the State Governments and Non-Official Organisations, etc., for various Categories of Backward Classes during the First Plan period.

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Category: Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Ex-Criminal Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra	37,85,000	3,67,000	4,01,000	..	45,53,000
2	Assam	5,54,61,000	4,00,000	..	..	*5,58,61,000
3	Bihar	1,30,73,000	9,41,000	83,000	7,80,000	1,48,77,000
4	Bombay	70,89,000	11,95,000	16,23,000	..	99,07,000
5	Madhya Pradesh	1,09,31,000	5,05,000	..	9,97,000	1,24,33,000
6	Madras	19,50,000	2,24,000	5,21,000	2,18,000	29,13,000
7	Orissa	1,55,81,000	8,84,000	2,34,000	4,78,000	1,71,77,000
8	Punjab	24,95,000	3,39,000	2,54,000	..	30,88,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	..	12,75,000	24,45,000	7,40,000	44,60,000
10	West Bengal	41,88,000	4,36,000	48,000	..	46,72,000
11	Hyderabad	9,52,000	6,09,000	3,53,000	3,86,000	23,00,000
12	Jammu & Kashmir	..	4,20,000	..	..	4,20,000
13	Madhya Bharat	35,91,000	7,42,000	1,83,500	4,58,000	49,74,500
14	Mysore	3,31,000	7,14,000	1,68,000	..	12,13,000
15	P.E.P.S.U.	..	1,87,000	70,000	..	2,57,000
16	Rajasthan	43,94,000	7,32,000	2,95,000	12,27,000	66,48,000
17	Saurashtra	5,09,000	7,61,000	2,01,000	3,10,000	17,81,000
18	Travancore-Cochin	3,41,000	50,000	..	..	3,91,000
19	Ajmer	6,43,000	2,69,000	1,81,000	..	10,93,000
20	Bhopal	10,35,000	3,12,000	13,700	..	13,60,700
21	Coorg	3,73,000	2,74,000	..	..	6,47,000
22	Delhi	..	5,78,000	..	..	5,78,000
23	Himachal Pradesh	3,27,000	2,85,000	..	1,30,000	7,42,000
24	Kutch	5,49,000	3,60,000	34,000	..	9,43,000
25	Manipur	32,34,000	1,73,000	..	..	34,07,000
26	Tripura	21,95,000	71,000	..	..	22,66,000
27	Vindhya Pradesh	25,63,000	5,55,000	1,66,000	..	32,84,000
	TOTAL	13,55,90,000	1,36,58,000	72,74,200	57,24,000	*16,22,46,200
						*2,00,00,000
						18,22,46,200
	Non-official Organisations	..	14,77,200	2,52,000	5,34,000	22,63,200
	GRAND TOTAL	13,55,90,000	1,51,35,200	75,26,200	62,58,000	18,45,09,400

*Plus Rs. 2.0 crores paid to the Government of Assam during the First Five Year Plan period under Clause (*a*) of Second proviso of Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

APPENDIX XXXIV

Statement showing Head-wise Expenditure incurred (Including Expenditure from Central Grants) on various categories of Backward Classes during First Plan period

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the Category				
		Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Ex-Criminal Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Education	6,03,07,736	9,27,81,388	20,99,407	2,00,44,375	17,52,32,906
2	Agriculture	2,22,68,556	14,31,582	10,82,717	18,47,272	2,66,30,127
3	Cottage Industries	58,53,256	19,76,512	13,39,588	4,77,515	96,46,871
4	Medical & Public Health . . .	2,27,80,500	1,50,75,494	6,27,772	9,95,551	3,94,79,317
5	Housing	13,18,384	1,88,02,039	13,92,712	1,50,647	2,16,63,782
6	Communications	5,47,70,740	3,17,143	27,795	2,51,291	5,53,66,969
7	Co-operation	66,32,099	4,75,909	1,23,064	2,62,037	74,93,109
8	Forest	27,51,809	..	..	..	27,51,809
9	Veterinary.	28,22,216	7,500	35,642	49,280	29,14,638
10	Publicity	3,28,061	43,51,202	16,959	1,24,559	48,20,781
11	Community Centres	15,24,210	4,26,932	15,476	..	19,66,618
12	Aid to Voluntary Agencies . . .	25,10,526	61,50,746	2,53,922	9,46,675	98,61,869
13	Administration	1,02,91,106	49,11,284	17,77,202	9,08,284	1,78,87,876
14	Rehabilitation	37,88,513	30,000	8,65,867	1,67,000	48,51,380
15	Miscellaneous	4,16,67,696	18,02,639	3,20,430	1,94,937	4,39,85,702
	TOTAL . .	23,96,15,408	14,85,40,370	99,78,553	2,64,19,423	42,45,53,754

APPENDIX XXXV

Statement showing State-wise Expenditure (including Expenditure from Central Grants) incurred on various Categories of Backward Classes during First Plan period

S. No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Ex-Criminal Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra	81,06,342	5,56,176	7,49,865	No "Other Backward Classes".	94,12,383
2	Assam	*8,95,62,592	7,48,137	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	6,57,344	*9,09,68,073
3	Bihar	3,26,62,000	79,82,893	1,39,589	41,94,895	4,49,79,377
4	Bombay	1,28,20,832	1,51,20,851	17,07,759	69,96,876	3,66,46,318
5	Madhya Pradesh	2,35,49,337	21,43,895	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	19,56,847	2,76,50,079
6	Madras	10,53,696	3,47,50,139	Information not furnished.	3,14,555	3,61,18,390
7	Orissa	3,37,01,238	16,51,466	4,66,669	No "Other Backward Classes".	3,58,19,373
8	Punjab	27,70,110	72,57,947	4,07,617	1,87,684	1,06,23,358
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes.	4,12,70,841	38,74,215	34,78,024	4,86,23,080
10	West Bengal	89,24,206	22,68,518	1,00,666	30,01,437	1,42,94,827
11	Hyderabad	23,21,304	31,16,138	3,75,280	7,22,953	65,35,675
12	Jammu & Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes.	Information not furnished.	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	No "Other Backward Classes".	Not available.
13	Madhya Bharat	51,45,086	22,80,037	4,13,019	4,00,470	82,38,612
14	Mysore	6,30,284	98,71,282	3,28,247	No "Other Backward Classes".	1,08,29,813
15	P.E.P.S.U.	No Scheduled Tribes.	38,59,670	1,30,600	1,00,161	40,90,431
16	Rajasthan	53,25,228	17,31,874	7,27,455	26,26,517	1,04,11,074
17	Saurashtra	4,61,050	23,24,500	1,95,550	8,47,900	38,29,000
18	Travancore-Cochin	6,15,853	64,77,700	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	9,33,760	80,27,313
19	Ajmer	5,75,949	2,76,330	1,67,839	No "Other Backward Classes".	10,20,118
20	Bhopal	31,28,254	17,60,143	26,170	do.	49,14,567
21	Coorg	5,36,623	4,86,425	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	do.	10,23,048

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes.	Information not	furnished.	No "Other Backward Classes".	Not Available.
23	Himachal Pradesh . .	3,23,008	3,37,216	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.	Information not furnished	6,60,224
24	Kutch	4,96,566	6,16,561	29,554	No "Other Backward Classes".	11,42,681
25	Manipur	27,79,000	1,02,790	No Ex-Crinimal Tribes.	do.	28,81,790
26	Tripura	17,10,701	53,091	do.	do.	17,63,792
27	Vindhya Pradesh . .	24,16,149	14,95,750	1,38,459	do.	40,50,358
	TOTAL	*23,96,15,408	14,85,40,370	99,78,553	2,64,19,423	*42,45,53,754

*Including Rs. 2·0 crores paid to the Government of Assam under clause (*a*) of Second proviso of Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing total Expenditure incurred by the State Governments including Central Grants on Welfare Schemes

Name of the category

S. No.	Name of the State	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54	
		Total expenditure	Grant-in-aid sanctioned	Total expenditure	Grant-in-aid sanctioned	Total expenditure	Grant-in-aid sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra	8,94,580	..	11,08,663	..	12,85,669	5,11,000
2	Assam	43,10,463	28,15,000	69,93,156	36,36,000	1,22,40,112	70,73,000
3	Bihar	52,80,000	15,00,000	49,27,000	18,00,000	38,16,000	21,98,000
4	Bombay. . . .	11,89,314	1,00,000	22,11,196	8,50,000	22,30,488	12,75,000
5	Madhya Pradesh . .	21,37,058	10,75,000	26,30,028	17,00,000	43,89,091	20,00,000
6	Madras . . .	95,429	4,00,000 (for composite Madras State)	1,14,921	8,61,000 (for composite Madras State)	1,35,288	1,90,000
7	Orissa	22,95,979	30,00,000	52,21,436	22,00,000	63,78,239	22,00,000
8	Punjab	1,44,134	18,000	2,90,395	2,24,000	5,78,202	4,94,000
9	West Bengal . . .	4,19,153	2,00,000	14,42,826	5,89,000	19,96,061	7,43,000
10	Hyderabad . . .	4,04,479	1,79,000	2,83,745	57,000	5,27,345	2,50,000
11	Madhya Bharat . .	3,31,129	3,31,000	5,49,127	6,29,000	8,57,904	7,00,000
12	Mysore	..	..	25,548	25,000	1,49,318	50,000
13	Rajasthan . . .	5,65,884	4,49,000	8,39,073	6,07,000	8,22,532	7,63,000
14	Saurashtra . . .	400	..	..	43,000	60,700	1,19,000
15	Travancore-Cochin .	8,600	..	49,100	6,000	31,826	31,000
16	Ajmer	..	..	..	..	17,644	18,000
17	Bhopal	3,94,351	..	7,48,406	1,55,000	6,69,139	85,000
18	Coorg	43,725	..	15,168	8,000	55,038	47,000
19	Himachal Pradesh . .	..	..	4,160	..	37,658	36,000
20	Kutch	..	..	49,908	47,000	1,01,787	1,02,000
21	Manipur	..	..	3,01,000	2,80,000	6,60,000	6,70,000
22	Tripura	..	..	2,01,435	2,01,000	2,90,298	2,90,000
23	Vindhya Pradesh . .	..	..	2,52,052	2,52,000	4,90,369	6,50,000
	TOTAL .	1,85,14,678	1,00,67,000	2,82,58,343	1,41,70,000	3,78,20,708	2,04,95,000

*Including Rs. 2·0 crores paid to the State Government under clause (*a*) of Second Proviso of Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

NO. 1.

during the First Plan period (including Estimated Expenditure for 1955-56).

Scheduled Tribes

1954-55		1955-56 (Estimated)		Total from 1951-52 to 1955-56	
Total expenditure	Grant-in-aid sanctioned	Total expenditure	Grant-in-aid sanctioned upto 15-2-56	Total expenditure	Grant-in-aid sanctioned
9	10	11	12	13	14
17,77,283	13,27,000	30,40,147	19,47,000	81,06,342	37,85,000
1,82,12,818	1,72,21,000	2,78,06,043	2,47,16,000	8,95,62,592*	5,54,61,000†
81,31,000	31,00,000	1,05,08,000	44,75,000	3,26,62,000	1,30,73,000
29,29,266	20,31,000	42,60,568	28,33,000	1,28,20,832	70,89,000
65,60,360	28,00,000	78,32,800	33,56,000	2,35,49,337	1,09,31,000
1,31,580	1,90,000	5,76,478	3,09,000	10,53,696	19,50,000
89,85,412	33,00,000	1,08,20,172	48,81,000	3,37,01,238	1,55,81,000
8,59,956	8,30,000	8,97,423	9,29,000	27,70,110	24,95,000
20,77,974	11,56,000	29,88,192	15,00,000	89,24,206	41,88,000
5,04,294	1,90,000	6,01,441	2,76,000	23,21,304	9,52,000
16,20,146	10,49,000	17,86,780	8,82,000	51,45,086	35,91,000
1,94,058	1,25,000	2,61,360	1,31,000	6,30,284	3,31,000
14,37,943	12,75,000	16,59,796	13,00,000	53,25,228	43,94,000
1,15,250	1,47,000	2,84,700	2,00,000	4,61,050	5,09,000
1,26,327	1,00,000	4,00,000	2,04,000	6,15,853	3,41,000
1,06,655	3,77,000	4,51,650	2,48,000	5,75,949	6,43,000
6,32,340	3,19,000	6,84,018	4,76,000	31,28,254	10,35,000
1,28,392	1,36,000	2,94,300	1,82,000	5,36,623	3,73,000
76,190	91,000	2,05,000	2,00,000	3,23,008	3,27,000
94,871	1,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	4,96,566	5,49,000
4,99,000	8,22,000	13,19,000	14,62,000	27,79,000	32,34,000
5,15,068	5,00,000	7,03,900	12,04,000	17,10,701	21,95,000
6,64,728	7,00,000	10,09,000	9,61,000	24,16,149	25,63,000
5,63,80,911	3,79,36,000	7,86,40,768	5,29,22,000	23,96,15,408	13,55,90,000

†Excluding Rs. 2·0 crores sanctioned during the First Five Year Plan period as grant-in-aid to State Government under clause (*a*) of Second Proviso of Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

STATEMENT

Statement showing total expenditure incurred by the State Governments including Central Grants on Welfare

Name of the Category

S. No.	Name of the State	1951-52 Total expenditure	1951-52 Grant-in-aid sanctioned (for Removal of Untouchability)	1952-53 Total expenditure	1952-53 Grant-in-aid Sanctioned (for Removal of Untouchability)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	6,52,317	..	6,80,000	..
4	Bombay	14,09,705	..	31,46,309	..
5	Madhya Pradesh	1,06,716	..	108,256	..
6	Madras	57,66,742	..	62,20,501	..
7	Orissa	..	..	..	..
8	Punjab	7,98,300	..	8,98,300	..
9	Uttar Pradesh	33,87,000	..	44,51,000	..
10	West Bengal	3,58,324	..	3,69,260	..
11	Hyderabad	86,987	..	4,54,783	..
12	Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..
13	Madhya Bharat	..	..	..	..
14	Mysore	18,14,607	..	18,15,516	..
15	PEPSU	4,87,000	..	7,95,000	..
16	Rajasthan	36,089	..	65,356	..
17	Saurashtra	1,67,000	..	1,17,000	..
18	Travancore-Cochin	8,08,200	..	10,28,700	..
19	Ajmer	..		..	..
20	Bhopal	1,74,710	..	3,52,804	..
21	Coorg	..	..	..	..
22	Delhi	..	..	..	..
23	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..
24	Kutch	22,040	..	36,011	..
25	Manipur	..	..	..	..
26	Tripura	..	..	..	
27	Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	..	...
	TOTAL	1,60,75,737	..	2,05,38,796	..
	NAME OF THE ORGANISATION.				
1	All India Harijan Sevak Sangh	..	..	..	..
2	Bharatiya Depressed Classes League	..	..	..	..
3	Harijan Ashram, Allahabad	..	..	..	..
4	Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay	..	..	..	..
	MISCELLANEOUS				
1	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (distribution of Radio sets for Harijan colonies and publication of posters, etc).	..	..	..	..
2	Central Social Welfare Board	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	1,60,75,737	..	2,05,38,796	..

No. 2

Schemes during the First Plan period (including Estimated Expenditure for 1955-56)

Scheduled Castes

1953-54		1954-55		1955-56 (Estimated)		Total from 1951-52 to 1955-56	
Total expenditure	Grant-in-aid sanctioned (for Removal of Untouchability)	Total expenditure	Grant-in-aid sanctioned (for Removal of Untouchability)	Total expenditure	Grant-in-aid sanctioned (up to 15-2-1956) (for Removal of Untouchability)	Total expenditure	Grant-in-aid sanctioned (for Removal of Untouchability)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	..	2,25,306	1,62,000	3,30,870	2,05,000	5,56,176	3,67,000
..	..	3,48,137	2,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	7,48,137	4,00,000
13,68,995	1,30,000	20,52,788	2,70,000	32,28,793	5,41,000	79,82,893	9,41,000
35,05,554	1,31,000	36,68,699	4,97,000	33,90,584	5,67,000	1,51,20,851	11,95,000
2,41,436	45,000	5,25,487	2,10,000	11,62,000	2,50,000	21,43,895	5,05,000
66,32,630	51,000	81,65,193	38,000	79,65,073	1,35,000	3,47,50,139	2,24,000
2,97,000	2,30,000	5,69,040	3,00,000	7,85,426	3,54,000	16,51,466	8,84,000
7,79,586	..	20,53,901	1,39,000	27,27,860	2,00,000	72,57,947	3,39,000
1,00,53,624	2,15,000	1,11,98,924	4,60,000	1,21,80,293	6,00,000	4,12,70,841	12,75,000
3,32,179	6,000	5,59,555	2,25,000	6,49,200	2,05,000	22,68,518	4,36,000
7,03,648	61,000	8,38,071	3,00,000	10,32,649	2,48,000	31,16,138	6,09,000
..	..	Information not available.	2,00,000	Information not available.	2,20,000	Information not available.	4,20,000
5,77,022	25,000	8,24,505	3,00,000	8,78,510	4,07,000	22,80,037	7,32,000
17,78,996	1,05,000	21,80,913	3,18,000	22,81,250	2,91,000	98,71,282	7,14,000
5,52,000	..	7,47,000	37,000	12,78,670	1,50,000	38,59,670	1,87,000
2,27,088	53,000	5,43,083	3,39,000	8,60,258	3,50,000	17,31,874	7,42,000
3,94,000	98,000	8,76,100	3,68,000	7,70,400	2,95,000	23,24,500	7,61,000
12,18,300	..	13,52,100	..	20,70,400	50,000	64,77,700	50,000
19,351	24,000	88,979	1,00,000	1,68,000	1,45,000	2,76,330	2,69,000
3,22,443	25,000	5,16,466	1,22,000	3,93,720	1,65,000	17,60,143	3,12,000
1,46,900	56,000	95,525	1,20,000	2,44,000	98,000	4,86,425	2,74,000
Information not furnished	78,000	Information not furnished.	3,00,000	Information not furnished.	2,00,000	Information not furnished.	5,78,000
36,600	35,000	1,00,616	1,00,000	2,00,000	1,50,000	3,37,216	2,85,000
1,18,212	64,000	1,40,619	1,00,000	2,99,679	1,96,000	6,16,561	3,60,000
..	..	2,790	73,000	100,000	1,00,000	1,02,790	1,73,000
5,318	5,000	2,973	21,000	44,800	45,000	53,091	71,000
1,90,617	55,000	5,05,133	2,00,000	8,00,000	3,00,000	14,95,750	5,55,000
2,95,01,499	14,92,000	3,81,81,903	54,99,000	4,42,42,435	66,67,000	14,85,40,370	1,36,58,000
Non-Official Organisations, etc.							
10,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	2,15,000	N.A.	3,37,000	2,10,000	6,52,000
48,000	50,500	1,77,000	1,84,000	N.A.	2,32,000	2,25,000	4,66,500
25,000	25,000	97,000	96,700	N.A.	1,08,000	1,22,000	2,29,700
..	..	..	..	N.A.	10,000	N.A.	10,000
..	..	12,000	12,000	51,000	51,000	63,000	63,000
..	..	..	..	N.A.	56,000	N.A.	56,000
2,95,84,499	16,67,500	3,86,67,903	60,06,700	4,42,93,435	74,61,000	14,91,60,370	1,51,35,200

STATEMENT

Statement showing total expenditure incurred by the State Governments including Central Grants on Welfare

Name of Category

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1951-52 Total Expenditure	1951-52 Grant-in-aid Sanctioned	1952-53 Total Expenditure	1952-53 Grant-in-aid Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra	..	..	..	..
2	Bihar	11,986	..	11,043	..
3	Bombay	..	..	..	..
4	Madras	Information not furnished	Information not furnished	Information not furnished	Information not furnished
5	Orissa	..	..	..	..
6	Punjab	..	..	..	..
7	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..
8	West Bengal	..	..	..	..
9	Hyderabad	..	..	..	..
10	Madhya Bharat	..	..	..	..
11	Mysore	..	..	..	..
12	PEPSU	..	..	..	..
13	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..
14	Saurashtra	..	..	..	..
15	Ajmer	..	..	..	..
16	Bhopal	..	..	..	..
17	Kutch	..	..	..	..
18	Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	11,986	..	11,043	..
	NAME OF THE ORGANISATION :				
1	Vimukt Jati Sevak Sangh, Delhi	..	..	..	..
2	Akhil Gujerat Samasta Vaghari Parished, Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	11,986	..	11,043	..

No. 3

Schemes during the First Plan Period (including Estimated Expenditure for 1955-56)

Ex-Criminal Tribe

1953-54		1954-55		1955-56 (Estimated)		Total from 1951-52 to 1955-56	
Total Expenditure	Grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total Expenditure	Grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total Expenditure	Grant-in-aid sanctioned (up to 15-2-1956)	Total Expenditure	Grant-in-aid sanctioned
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,18,548	1,000	2,88,466	2,00,0000	3,42,851	2,00,000	7,49,865	4,01,000
15,269	15,000	19,863	27,000	81,428	41,000	1,39,589	83,000
3,36,500	4,00,000	4,77,059	5,67,000	8,94,200	6,56,000	17,07,759	16,23,000
Information not furnished	48,000	Information not furnished	1,92,000	Information not furnished	2,81,000	Information not furnished	5,21,000
45,839	24,000	1,88,157	96,000	2,32,673	1,14,000	4,66,669	2,34,000
23,072	..	60,825	1,00,000	3,23,720	1,54,000	4,07,617	2,54,000
7,05,393	4,00,000	10,98,292	9,95,000	20,70,530	10,50,000	38,74,215	24,45,000
10,000	4,000	18,430	16,000	72,236	28,000	1,00,666	48,000
53,946	54,000	1,32,280	1,60,000	1,89,054	1,39,000	3,75,280	3,53,000
63,426	25,000	1,35,883	40,500	2,13,710	1,18,000	4,13,019	1,83,500
55,714	13,000	72,533	55,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	3,28,247	1,68,000
..	..	30,600	40,000	1,00,000	30,000	1,30,600	70,000
37,835	33,000	2,24,962	1,25,000	4,64,658	1,37,000	7,27,455	2,95,000
22,200	16,000	73,350	85,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,95,550	2,01,000
938	..	62,142	82,000	1,04,759	99,000	1,67,839	1,81,000
3,300	2,000	9,470	5,000	13,400	6,700	26,170	13,700
1,872	2,000	2,682	7,000	25,000]	25,000]	29,554	34,000
25,000	25,000	39,459	41,000	74,000	1,00,000	1,38,459	1,66,000
15,18,852	10,62,000	29,34,453	28,33,500	55,02,219	33,78,700	99,78,553	72,74,200
NON-OFFICIAL ORGANISATIONS							
88,000	98,000	21,000	22,000	..	*1,08,000	1,09,000	2,28,000
..	..	24,000	24,000	..	..	24,000	24,000
16,06,852	11,60,000	29,79,453	28,79,500	55,02,219	34,86,700	1,01,11,553	75,26,200

*Paid through Delhi Government.

STATEMENT

Statement showing total expenditure incurred by the State Governments including Central Grants on Welfare

Name of Category

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1951-52 Total Expenditure	1951-52 Grant-in-aid Sanctioned	1952-53 Total Expenditure	1952-53 Grant-in-aid Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam	57,195	..	1,21,595	..
2	Bihar	4,18,774	..	4,19,853	..
3	Bombay	18,02,682	..	14,40,768	..
4	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..
5	Madras	..	..	..	..
6	Orissa	Information not furnished	..	Information not furnished	..
7	Punjab	..	..	..	..
8	Uttar Pradesh. (For Backward area of Jaunsar Bawar, Tehri Garhwal and Mirzapur, Dudhi and Robertsganj tehsils in Mirzapur Distt.)	..	..	..	..
9	West Bengal	3,81,135	..	6,33,400	..
10	Hyderabad	..	..	..	..
11	Madhya Bharat	..	..	..	..
12	PEPSU	..	..	..	..
13	Rajasthan	2,34,870	..	2,37,019	..
14	Saurashtra	54,900	..	68,000	..
15	Travancore-Cochin	73,120	..	1,21,760	..
16	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	30,22,676	..	30,42,395	..
	NAME OF THE ORGANISATION :				
1	All India Red Cross Society	..	..	..	..
2	Bhartya Adimjati-Sevak Sangh	..	..	..	..
3	All India Backward Classes Federation	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	30,22,676	..	30,42,395	..

No. 4

Schemes during the First Plan Period (including Estimated expenditure for 1955-56)

Other Backward Classes.

1953-54		1954-55		1955-56 (Estimated)		Total from 1951-52 to 1955-56	
Total Expenditure	Grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total Expenditure	Grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total Expenditure	Grant-in-aid Sanctioned (up to 15-2-1956)	Total Expenditure	Grant-in-aid Sanctioned
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,42,055	..	1,69,762	..	1,66,737	..	6,57,344	..
10,50,996	1,50,000	11,11,082	3,00,000	11,94,190	3,30,000	41,94,895	7,80,000
12,78,271	..	11,39,255	..	13,35,900	..	69,96,876	..
71,224	1,35,000	7,24,623	4,00,000	11,61,000	4,62,000	19,56,847	9,97,000
27,125	15,000	55,280	56,000	2,32,150	1,47,000	3,14,555	2,18,000
Information not furnished	..	Information not furnished	..	Information not furnished	4,78,000	Information not furnished	4,78,000
..	..	26,884	..	1,60,800	..	1,87,684	..
12,38,605	1,50,000	10,83,877	3,10,000	11,55,542	2,80,000	34,78,024	7,40,000
6,65,402	..	6,41,500	..	6,80,000	..	30,01,437	..
1,63,644	20,000	2,85,192	1,66,000	2,74,117	2,00,000	7,22,953	3,86,000
..	38,000	..	2,20,000	4,00,470	2,00,000	4,00,470	4,58,000
—	..	22,761	..	77,400	..	1,00,161	..
4,50,044	1,84,000	6,25,584	4,43,000	10,79,000	6,00,000	26,26,517	12,27,000
1,61,300	50,000	2,46,100	1,00,000	3,17,600	1,60,000	8,47,900	3,10,000
1,80,800	..	2,28,480	..	3,29,600	..	9,33,760	..
..	..	Information not furnished	25,000	Information not furnished	1,05,000	Information not furnished	1,30,000
54,29,466	7,42,000	63,60,380	20,20,000	85,64,506	29,62,000	2,64,19,423	57,24,000
NON-OFFICIAL ORGANISATIONS							
30,000	1,00,000	1,15,000	1,30,000	N.A.	54,000	1,45,000	2,84,000
27,000	50,000	75,000	77,000	N.A.	1,00,000	1,02,000	2,27,000
2,000	23,000	..	..	..	..	2,000	23,000
54,88,466	9,15,000	65,50,380	22,27,000	85,64,506	31,16,000	2,66,68,423	62,58,000

APPENDIX XXXVII

Statement showing expenditure incurred and progress achieved in various States on the development of scheduled/tribal areas during the First Five Year Plan period, based on information furnished by Regional Assistant Commissioners

S.No.	Name of the major head of Scheme	Expenditure incurred (including expenditure proposed to be incurred during 1955-56)	Physical Targets achieved (including those to be achieved during 1955-56)
1	2	3	4
		ANDHRA	
		Scheduled Areas in sq. miles—6,766	
		Information not furnished by the State Government	
		ASSAM	
		Tribal Areas (other than N. E. F. A) in sq. miles—27,677	
1.	Education	90,70,638	148 Schools opened, 2 Hostels constructed, grant-in-aid to 316 schools and 846 students were given scholarships.
2.	Agriculture	27,08,166	2,000 people were supplied with seeds, fertilisers, etc. 1,012 acres was taken under irrigation projects with contour bunding and one fruit extension work was undertaken during this period.
3.	Cottage Industries	50,41,200	Establishment of 5 training institutes, Stipends to 632 trainees, grant-in-aid to 238 individuals and 10 schools and 50 students were trained in sericulture.
4.	Co-operation	6,09,507	418 Co-operative societies were established and grant-in-aid was given to 70 Co-operative Societies.
5.	Veterinary	2,34,716	2 Veterinary dispensaries and 5 vaccination and First Aid Veterinary centres were established. 25 stipends were also given for training.
6.	Forest	31,71,105	3 Schemes of shifting cultivation were undertaken (66 acres opened) and 249 acres new plantation and 481 acres tended.
7.	Medical	38,39,440	18 dispensaries and hospitals and 5 travelling dispensaries were established.
8	Public Health	16,00,554	One Maternity & Child Welfare centre was opened, 19 Anti-Malaria Squads were started and 3 mobile propaganda units were established.
9.	Communications	2,81,93,638	395 miles of roads opened to traffic and 253 miles of roads gravelled. 596 miles of roads already surveyed and 242 miles is also surveyed and is under construction.
10	Miscellaneous	12,69,972	
	TOTAL	5,57,38,936	
		BIHAR	
		Scheduled Areas in sq. miles—15,802	
1.	Education	79,57,000	88 new schools were opened, 123 Adult Education Centres were started and 306 schools and 36 Hostels were maintained during this period.
2.	Agriculture	*1,02,93,000	38,494 acres of land was distributed benefiting more than 19,378 families.
3.	Cottage Industries	1,78,000	Loans were given to 280 persons for Cottage Industries.

*This includes a sum of Rs. 5,93,000 spent on Animal Husbandry.

1	2	3	4
4.	Co-operation	2,00,000	92 grain golas in 1951 increased to 128 in 1955. During this period 9 forest labourer's Co-operative Societies were also organised.
5.	Medical	21,70,000	32 hospitals and 51 dispensaries established during the year 1951-52 increased to 33 hospitals and 64 dispensaries in 1954-55.
6.	Public Health	20,53,000	496 wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 6,95,000 in addition to other health measures.
7.	Communications	11,85,000	Not available.
8.	Miscellaneous	36,00,000	(i) Grant-in-aid was given to 51 institutions and organisations at a cost of Rs. 3·15 lakhs.
			(ii) 330 families of Kharias and Paharias were settled in addition to other miscellaneous schemes undertaken during this period.
	Total	2,76,36,000	

BOMBAY

Scheduled Areas in sq. miles—11,885

1	2	3	4
1.	Education	15,89,345	1,510 Primary Schools in 1951 and 23 Secondary Schools in 1953 increased to 1,882 and 34 schools respectively in 1954. Scholarships were given to 93 students in 1953 and 15 Ashram schools were working at the end of 1954.
2.	Agriculture	..	1,98,201 acres of land was given to Backward Classes. In addition to this Tagai loans were granted to Backward Classes amounting Rs. 39,31,509 and Rs. 9,99,128 was spent on irrigation schemes.
3.	Co-operation	..	There were 81 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies in 1952, 131 in 1953 and 69 in 1954. Besides this 293 Agricultural Credit Societies in 1952, 313 in 1953 and 412 Societies were working at the end of 1954.
4.	Public Health	5,54,065	159 new wells were constructed and 123 wells were repaired.
5.	Communications	56,91,606	1,681 miles of new roads were constructed and 125 miles of roads were taken under improvement.
6.	Housing	..	780 tenements were constructed and 73 Housing Societies were formed in the Scheduled Areas. An amount of Rs. 8,09,033 was granted as loans and subsidies.
7.	Miscellaneous	..	787 Social Adult Education classes in 1953, increased to 827 classes in 1954. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 62,578. In addition to this timber and other minor forest produce worth Rs. 7,18,988 as against material worth Rs. 6,39,085 during 1952 was given to Backward Classes of the Scheduled Areas in 1953. Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies have also been organised to work the forest coupes and forest coupes are given to these Societies on upset prices. During 1951-52, 75 coupes were allotted at a total upset price of Rs. 7,53,615 while during the year 1952-53 59 coupes were given for working to these Societies at a total upset price of Rs. 7,96,516.

MADHYA PRADESH

Scheduled Areas in sq. miles—20,263

1	2	3	4
	Communication	17,27,983	Rs. 12,69,388 was spent on Pucca roads and Rs. 4,58,595 was incurred on the construction of 367 miles of forest roads and 49 miles of village approach roads (including one bridge).

The information in respect of other schemes has not been furnished by the State Government.

1	2	3	4

MADRAS

Scheduled Areas in sq. miles—10

1.	Education	1,10,965	Targets not furnished.
2.	Agriculture	20,148	Targets not furnished.
3.	Cottage Industries	6,850	Targets not furnished.
4.	Medical	82,704	Targets not furnished.
5.	Miscellaneous	1,50,000	Targets not furnished.
	TOTAL	3,70,667	

ORISSA

Scheduled Areas in sq. miles—21,826

1.	Education	57,06,113	Till 1954-55, 3 Ashram schools, 6 Sevashrams were opened and 10,713 stipends were awarded. During 1955-56 it is proposed to open 6 Ashram schools and 20 Sevashrams. Number of stipendiaries has not been fixed.
2.	Agriculture & Forest	10,73,079	Till 1954-55 Adibasis were settled in 7 colonies and it is proposed to have 3 more colonies in 1955-56.
3.	Cottage Industries	39,863	4 Bee-keeping centres were opened.
4.	Co-operation	3,02,624	18 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies were opened and one is proposed to be opened.
5.	Veterinary	24,586	3 Poultry rearing units till 1955 and two are proposed in 1955-56.
6.	Medical	1,62,135	1 Mobile Health unit organised and one Allopathic dispensary is proposed.
7.	Public Health	6,67,300	336 wells and 12 tanks provided and 234 wells are proposed for 1955-56.
8.	Communications	1,25,150	324 miles of roads already constructed and 95 miles of roads are proposed for 1955-56.
9.	Housing	13,102	Grant will be given for constructing 52 houses in 1955-56.
10.	Miscellaneous	1,56,149	62 M. L. guns were supplied and 3 proposed in addition to welfare centres.
	TOTAL	*82,70,101	

PUNJAB

Scheduled Areas in sq. miles—4,705

	Communications	11,22,006	An amount of 11,22,006 has been spent on communication.

The information in respect of other schemes has not been furnished by the State Government.

HYDERABAD

Scheduled Areas in sq. miles—4,839

1.	Education	..	131 Schools were maintained and 7 new were opened along with 2 teachers training centres.
2.	Agriculture	..	43 Families of Chenchus were settled under "Land distribution and Colonisation" scheme. 15,900 acres of land was distributed.

*In addition to this a sum of Rs. 1,51,43,276 was incurred and proposed to be incurred by other Department schemes other than T. & R. W. Department.

1	2	3	4
3.	*Co-operation*	..	One Co-operative, Bank was established.
4.	Public Health	..	9 wells were constructed and one Child Welfare centre was opened.
5.	Communications	31,500	An amount of Rs. 31,500 has been spent.

MADHYA BHARAT

Scheduled Areas in Sq. miles—10,011

1.	Education	..	Total number of schools existing by the end of 1954 were 989.
2.	Communication	58,87,000	522 miles of roads and 2 bridges were constructed.

Information in respect of other schemes has not been furnished by the State Government.

RAJASTHAN

Scheduled Areas in sq. [miles—3,666

1.	Education	..	158 Primary Schools in 1952 increased to 316 in 1953. There were 5 hostels and 60 Adult Education centres by the end of 1954.
2.	Agriculture	..	40 families were settled by the end of 1954-55 at a cost of Rs. 95,000.
3.	Public Health	..	2,766 wells and 59 tanks and dams were constructed.

APPENDIX XXXVIII

Statement showing expenditure incurred by the Central and the State Governments on running Cultural Research Institutes

Name of the State	Name of Institute Non-official Agency	1952-53			1953-54			1954-55			1955-56		
		Total expenditure	Central grant sanctioned	Amount of grant utilised	Total expenditure	Central grant sanctioned	Amount of grant utilised	Total expenditure	Central grant sanctioned	Amount of grant utilised	Total expenditure (Estimated)	Central grant sanctioned	Amount of grant utilised (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bihar . .	Cultural Research Institute.	..	..	..	24,746	25,000	24,746	39,955	46,379	39,955	72,898	72,898	72,898
Madhya Pradesh	Cultural Research Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,607	*50,000	N. A.	92,000	46,000	N. A.
Orissa .	Cultural Research Bureau.	N. A.	3,000	210	N. A.	2,300	1,793	N. A.	13,330	3,529	..	..	N. A.
West Bengal	Cultural Research Institute.	..	..	..	1,125	1,125	1,125	4,641	20,000	4,642	N. A.	25,000	N. A.
Bombay	1. Gujarat Research Society.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	N. A.	N. A.	10,000	N. A.
	2. The Department of Sociology, University of Bombay.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	N. A.	N. A.	10,000	N. A.
	3. The Anthropological Society, Bombay.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N. A.	10,000	N. A.

*A sum of Rs. 50,000 was given as grant-in-aid by the Government of India for three Schemes including the setting up of a Tribal Research Institute.

N. A.: Not Available.

APPENDIX XXXIX

Syllabus for Training of workers drawn up by the committee appointed at the Lohardaga Conference of the Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh

PART 'A' (*Theory*)

Paper 1—*Social Anthropology, Marks* 100.

Elementary principles of social anthropology. Important tribes of India—their origin and classification and distribution over the country. Comparative study of cultural life of main tribes, zone-wise, with special reference to social organisation, religious beliefs, economic conditions and problems of education. Detailed instruction about tribes of the area where the trainee is going to work. Adulturation. Brief study of plans of tribal welfare.

Paper 2—*Village Administration in India, Marks* 100.

Panchayats in Ancient India. Decay of village Panchayats. Growth of Local Self-Government institutions in Rural areas; organisation and functions of modern Panchayats in different States, Conditions for establishment, Judicial powers, Finance, Control, Recent Reforms. Panchayats among the aboriginals, Comparison with rural Panchayats, other institutions among the aboriginals.

Paper 3—*Rural Education in India, Marks* 100.

Elementary principles of educational psychology, Main problems of Rural Education, Essentials of Basic Education, History; principles, problems and methods of social education, survey of recent schemes of social education. Problems of aboriginal education, possibilities of Basic Education among the aboriginal areas, working of schemes of aboriginal education in various States. Organisation of schools in aboriginal villages, extra-curricular activities in aboriginal schools. Technique of imparting education, Montessori system, Balwadi.

Paper 4—*Indian Rural Economics, Marks* 100.

Natural environment and resources, Growth of population, Pressure of land, Agricultural labour, Food crops and non-Food crops. Low yield and its cause, deterioration of soil, Irrigation and water supply, small irrigation works, lack of good seeds, poor live-stock and other equipment; size of holdings, Rural Finance, growth of rural indebtedness, Agricultural marketing, Rural transport, land tenure and tenancy, crop improvements and technical research, State in relation to agriculture, Rural co-operation, principles of rural co-operative movement, Credit and non-Credit Agricultural Co-operatives, Co-operative Law and Organisation, Land Mortgage Banks, Elements of co-operative in aboriginal life, concept of mutual aid, review of co-operative movement among the tribals. Forest Wealth of India, major and minor products, exploitation of forests, forest administration, forests in Aboriginal life, forest industries, economic utilisation of forest products, Game laws and grazing rights, departmental working of forests, forest villages and forest co-operatives, forest labour and forest wages.

Gram Udyog, rural credit, rural banks. Village uplift schemes, prime agencies of reform, working of some important rural service organisations.

Paper 5—*Secretariat Work and Office Management, Marks* 100.

Official correspondence, circular letters, Memorandum Filing system, inward and outward correspondence, Postal information, Transaction with banks, Elementary Book-keeping and Accountancy, Drafting of annual reports of societies, Statements and Resolutions, Press reports, speeches. Organisation of meetings and conferences, Powers and duties of a Chairman and Secretary. Drafting of minutes and maintenance of records and Registers and Accounts. Registration of Societies Act.

Paper 6—*Health and Hygiene, Marks* 100.

Medical Aid, First Aid, V. D., Leprosy, Malaria, Skin Diseases, Home Science, Maternity and Child Welfare, Sanitation.

Total Marks 600

PART 'B' (*Practical*) *and Viva Voce:*

	Marks
1. Health, Medical Aid and First Aid	50
2. Cultivation and Gardening	50
3. Spinning and Weaving	50
4. Tribal songs, Dances and Sports	50
5. Field Record	100
6. Practical Note Book	100
TOTAL	400

APPENDIX XL

Scheme and syllabus for training of workers in tribal areas prepared by a committee appointed at the Jagdalpur Conference of the Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh

I. It is considered that for the purpose of all-round training of post graduate applicants for appointment as Organisers for Tribal Welfare, the following conditions should obtain:—

They should be graduates in one or more of the following subjects:

(a) Anthropology, (b) Sociology, (c) Social Psychology, (d) Geography, (e) Economics, (f) Linguistics, (g) Teaching, (B. T.)

Failing these qualifications, graduates in any other subject as Political Science, Botany, Zoology, Forestry, Agriculture, Food Nutrition, Bio-Chemistry and Medicine may be considered.

II. The training should consist of one Diploma Course, to be carried out in two years as set out below in either an institution established for this purpose or in such Universities approved for the purpose by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Part I.

(a) General Anthropology.

(b) Social Psychology.

(c) Human Geography.

(d) Sociology.

Part II.

(a) General Comparative Linguistics.

(b) Economics.

(c) Applied Anthropology, including Biological, Health Demography and problems of Depopulation and Social, Cultural and Economic and in addition, adjustment of tribal personality to changing conditions of the country.

(d) Tribal Art, Folk Lore, Folk Music, Folk Dancing, Arts and Crafts.

Field work for three months.

Part III.

(a) Community Organisation and Community Development in Tribal and Rural Areas.

(b) Social Service Administration and Methods of Social Work.

(c) Applied Economics and Co-operative Activity.

(d) Education, Health and Physical Fitness.

Part IV.

(a) Community Recreation and Youth Welfare.

(b) Social Education.

(c) Family and Women and Child Welfare.

(d) Research.

Field work for three months.

III. The Village Workers will be given a 12 months training of a practical nature in institutes recognised by or created by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Of these, there are already several in existence such as the Training Centre, Chhindwara (M. P.).

IV. For those between 7th and Matriculation, the course will be for 6 months.

V. The elementary course will consist of:

(a) The back-ground of tribal life.

(b) The back-ground of administration of the Tribal Areas.

(c) Practical methods for the development of Welfare Programme.

(d) Elementary Tribal Economics.

(e) Health, Sanitation and Housing.

(f) Community Recreation.

VI. The advanced course will consist of the above at a high level with the following additional subjects:—

(a) Social Education.

(b) Co-operative activities.

(c) Women and Child Welfare.

(d) Basic Education.

VII. The students attending these courses will be residential.

VIII. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will create a pool of Instructors and Teachers at State level where possible, who will be sent to give instruction in the villages and other centres in the more specialised subjects as may be required.

IX. An Elementary Teachers' Training College for teachers for tribal areas should be set up in which an organised type of education will be imparted, in which a more intensive appreciation of the tribal way of life will be included.

X. (1) Those holding the above Diploma will be qualified for training at a refresher in service course at an advanced level in such institutions as may be set up or reorganised for this purpose by the Commissioner as required by him.

(2) The above courses will be available for higher Government officials whose duties bring them into active contact with tribal affairs.

Signed By:

(1) Shri L. M. SHRIKANT, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Chairman).

(2) Dr. B. H. MEHTA, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay (Convenor).

(3) Dr. G. R. GAYRE, Head of the Department of Anthropology, University of Saugor (Madhya Pradesh).

(4) Shrimati P. PARIJATHAM NAIDU, Assistant Chief of Social Welfare (Planning Commission).

(5) Shri N. V. BAPAT, Secretary, Vanvasi Seva Mandal, Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh).

(6) Dr. B. S. GUHA, ex-Director, Department of Anthropology, Government of India, Calcutta (Co-opted).

APPENDIX XLI

Statement showing medical facilities provided for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc., and the expenditure incurred thereon during the First Five Year Plan

Name of the State	Number of hospitals, dispensaries and other Medical and Public Health facilities provided to: Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Ex-Criminal Tribes	Expenditure (in Rupees) incurred by the State Governments under Public Health and Medical Schemes for: Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Ex-Criminal Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PART "A" STATES—								
Andhra	..	..	..	..	..	11,36,550*	..	..
Assam .	72 non-Government dispensaries have been given grants, 81 ring-wells sunk, 21 tube-wells installed and 15 tanks excavated.	18 dispensaries and hospitals, 5 travelling dispensaries, 23 health centres and mobile squads and 4 mobile propaganda units have been opened in the autonomous districts. In plains districts one mobile dispensary and propaganda van, and 6 public health centres have been opened. One ward has been added in the Kala-azar hospital. 100 Hospitals have been given grants and 23 public health dispensaries have been improved.	..	..	3,08,657	73,16,335	..	..
Bihar .	473 *drinking water* wells have been constructed.	10 dispensaries, one Thakkar Bapa Leprosy Cure Centre, 7 Leprosy Control Centres and one Leprosorium-*cum*-Research Institute have been established. Under the National Malaria Programme 2 full Malaria control units, 30 control units and 8 sub-units have been established. In addition, 1,250 medicine boxes been distributed, 311 wells and 425 Jharnas have been constructed. 59 dispensaries and 4 Maternity and Child Welfare centres were given grants-in-aid.	..	..	3,12,265	56,93,000	..	..
Bombay.	430 wells have been constructed, 84 wells were repaired and dispensaries opened at three places.	6 Mobile dispensaries have been organised and 19 wells constructed.	50 village aid scheme centres have been opened. Public Health units, serving about 74 villages have been maintained. The scheme	N. A.	18,27,928	2,86,232	5,03,754	4,722

*Indicates the estimated expenditure.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			also includes undertaking of Malaria control measures, and village water supply.					
Madhya Pradesh.	248 wells have been constructed.	40 anti-malaria centres, 40 Maternity and Child Welfare centres, and 954 medical chests centres have been established, 26 wells have been constructed.	168 medicine chests and distribution centres have been established and 60 wells have been sunk.	..	1,78,412	6,29,207	1,28,709	..
Madras	1,691 wells constructed under the Rural Water Supply Scheme, in addition to 227 wells were constructed and 240 wells repaired. Sanitary amenities were also provided.	5 dispensaries in Laccadive and Amindivi Islands have been established. In addition, a mobile medical van has been organised in Malabar District. 22 wells were sunk in Malabar, Nilgiris and Coimbatore Districts. One water tub was constructed in the Leper colony in Minicoy Island. In addition Todas were also rendered medical relief.	One dispensary has been opened in Malabar District, in addition, anti-malaria drugs have been supplied. Drinking water wells have been provided to Irulas, Adiyans and Kurichhans of Malabar District.	..	53,82,524	2,37,813	85,957	..
Orissa .	200 wells have been sunk.	One Allopathic and one Ayurvedic dispensary have been opend. One Mobile Health Unit has been organised. Common drugs and medicines have been distributed benefiting 1,25,870 persons. 1,268 wells and 5 tanks under the rural water supply scheme have been constructed. In addition, measures for the treatment of V. D. and for antiyaws have also been undertaken.	..	Common medicines have been distributed amongst Ex-Criminal Tribes. About 6 ring-wells, 1 tube-well and 2 tanks have been constructed.	1,20,000	17,02,420	..	21,900
Punjab .	N. A. . . .	3 dispensaries and two sanitary units were opened. In addition touring medical units for summer months alone were also provided.	..	..	1,40,000	2,05,616	..	..
Uttar Pradesh.	7,906 wells have been repaired and sunk.	No Scheduled Tribes .	N. A.	N. A.	29,70,000	..	93,000	3,20,000
West Bengal	433 wells have been constructed.	145 dispensaries have been advanced grants. Special T. B. beds have been reserved for the Tribals. Leprosy Clinics and Health Centres have been maintained. 864 wells, one reservoir, 15 pipelines have been constructed. Further, steps have also been taken to establish 3 Health centres. The construction of 2 of which will be completed by the end of 1955-56.	..	..	4,96,275	25,95,702	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PART "B" STATES—								
Hyderabad	572 wells have been sunk, 613 wells repaired, 3 water taps have been provided. Also 4 Health units have been maintained.	2 Allopathic, an Ayurvedic Mobile Medical unit and 4 Health units have been opened. 47 wells have been constructed.	..	41 wells have been sunk in addition to the maintenance of one Health Centre.	5,90,338	66,880	..	31,247
Madhya Bharat.	101 wells have been constructed.	418 drinking water wells have been dug, 720 medicine chests have been provided for the distribution of medicines.	5 dispensaries, 5 maternity homes and 5 sanitation centres have been opened.	9 Ayurvedic and Allopathic dispensaries have been established.	1,80,550	3,09,772	49,955	1,10,231
Mysore .	60 wells have been constructed.	12 wells have been constructed and one Health Unit has been maintained.	..	..	1,23,459	92,010	..	..
PEPSU	500 wells have been constructed.	No Scheduled Tribes .	..	..	3,99,000	..	..	..
Rajasthan	190 drinking water wells have been sunk and medicines distributed.	3 Mobile dispensaries and and 4 other dispensaries have been opened. Medicines are also distributed among the tribes.	4 dispensaries and a mobile van have been maintained. The scheme also includes sinking and repairs of wells.	..	2,13,238	1,49,298	1,27,476	..
Saurashtra.	344 Harijans have been granted Medical Aid. 250 hand pumps have been installed and 62 wells have been sunk.	..	..	..	1,77,200	..	..	..
Travancore-Cochin.	144 wells and 20 latrines have been constructed, 28 street lighting centres have been maintained; in addition to the appointment of one Health Visitor and one Vaid.	2 Mobile units have been opened and maintained. The scheme also includes employment of 13 Nurses.	..	..	1,44,400	1,27,525	..	..
PART "C" STATES—								
Ajmer .	N. A.	..	..	N. A.	21,212	..	..	1,500
Bhopal .	180 wells have been constructed.	N. A.	..	N. A.	1,63,024	5,58,390	..	10,283
Coorg .	36 wells and 9 ditch-wells have been sunk.	15 wells have been sunk, 250 bottles of Loraxina have been distributed in addition to other items of the scheme.	..	..	75,071	1,88,079	..	..
Delhi .	Financial assistance has been given to 75 T. B. patients and disabled persons. Harijan colony has been started at Vinoba Puri (Lajpat Nagar).	No Scheduled Tribes. .	—	..	N. A. .	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh.	N. A.	N. A.	—	—	88,000	2,550	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kutch .	146 wells have been constructed.	89 wells have been constructed.	..	..	65,195	46,838	..	..
Manipur	10 tanks have been constructed.	4 Maternity and Child Welfare centres and 28 dispensaries have been opened and free medicines have been distributed, 40 water tank reservoirs, and 2 tanks have been constructed.	..	..	30,500	6,61,000	..	..
Tripura	N. A.	One Mobile Dispensary and 4 other dispensaries have been established, 54 tube-wells, 35 ring-wells and 100 dug-hole latrines have been sunk.	..	..	1,000	3,20,605	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh.	240 Medicine chests have been purchased and common medicines have been distributed free of cost. 81 wells have been constructed, and 253 wells have been repaired/constructed.	3 Class II Hospitals; 1 Class III Dispensary; 17 "A" and "B" Grade Aushadhalayas have been maintained and 40 medicine chests have been provided, 101 wells have been sunk and 52 wells have been repaired.	..	—	2,19,776	4,16,550	..	..

APPENDIX XLII

Statement showing the expenditure provided by the State Governments under each category of Backward classes in their revised Draft Second Five Year Plan.

(In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Ex-Criminal Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Combined and General Schemes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra	190·00	150·00	10·00	..	..	350·00
2	Assam	1200·00	50·00	..	..	..	1,250·00
3	Bihar	346·30	157·50	7·30	88·90	..	600·00
4	Bombay	74·75	29 59	8 27	..	*206·90	†319·51
5	Madhya Pradesh	400·00	55·00	..	75·00	..	530·00
6	Madras	93·77	446·51	86·07	73·65	..	700·00
7	Orissa	369·95	23·45	6·60	..	..	400·00
8	Punjab	78·68	152·55	8·77	..	..	240·00
9	Uttar Pradesh	..	357·09	22·00	78·00	42·91	500·00
10	West Bengal	139·99	30·43	5·00	..	..	175·42
11	Hyderabad	27·00	48·00	10·00	15·00	..	100·00
12	Jammu and Kashmir	..	26·00	..	15·00	..	41·00
13	Madhya Bharat	80·06	51·39	20·62	7·93	..	160·00
14	Mysore	20·00	172·00	8·00	..	..	200·00
15	PEPSU	..	57·00	2·00	..	..	59·00
16	Rajasthan	80·00	55·00	15·00	70·00	..	220·00
17	Saurashtra	11·45	29·01	4·50	6·00	49·43	100·39
18	Travancore-Cochin	28·15	126·37	..	..	..	154·52
19	Ajmer	14·58	7·39	4·27	3·75	..	29·99
20	Bhopal	12·10	8·50	0·50	1·17	..	22·27
21	Coorg	10·55	10·45	..	4·00	..	25·00
22	Delhi	..	14·95	1·00	..	..	15·95
23	Himachal Pradesh	26·40	18·95	..	..	..	45·35
24	Kutch	4·40	3·34	0·91	9·26	..	17·91
25	Manipur	113·80	12·00	..	..	..	125·80
26	Tripura	80·00	2·00	..	..	..	82·00
27	Vindhya Pradesh	47·59	25·55	0·75	..	..	73·89
28	Pondichery	..	5·85	..	..	..	5·85
29	Andamans and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	1·00	..	1·00
	TOTAL	3,449·52	2,125·87	221·56	448·66	299·24	6,544·85

*Including Rs. 85,45,500 for the Nomadic Tribes of Bombay.
†Exclusive of Rs. 200·00 lakhs provided by Bombay State in their Supplementary Plan for which break up has not been given.

APPENDIX XLIII

Statement showing allocation of expenditure proposed to be incurred by the State Governments on the various Schemes to be undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan period for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Ex-criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the Category					
		Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Ex-Criminal Tribes	Other Backward Classes	*Combined/ General schemes for all Backward Classes.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	572·22	1,060·47	58·223	216·43	94·33	2,001·673
2	Agriculture	257·04	62·84	44·87	37·65	39·00	441·40
3	Cottage Industries	193·14	110·98	22·54	20·55	41·72	388·93
4	Medical and Public Health	370·49	245·72	10·972	8·50	4·55	640·232
5	Housing	52·60	347·87	14·45	6·25	42·90	464·07
6	Communications	796·76	..	..	3·50	..	800·26
7	Co-operation	31·84	..	2·13	..	1·00	34·97
8	Forest	200·07	..	..	..	..	200·07
9	Veterinary	43·35	..	..	..	..	43·35
10	Publicity	..	44·42	..	0·125	1·10	45·645
11	Community Centres	15·99	5·25	5·94	6·18	15·44	48·80
12	Aid to Voluntary Agencies	33·25	33·26	7·28	9·96	5·58	89·33
13	Administration	163·14	26·32	1·56	4·565	27·16	222·745
14	Rehabilitation	122·03	..	27·795	17·60	..	176·145
15	Miscellaneous	597·60	188·74	25·80	117·35	26·46	955·95
	TOTAL	3,449·52	2,125·87	221·56	448·66	†299·24	†6,544·85

*For Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Saurashtra States only.

†Excluding Rs. 200·00 lakhs under the Supplementary Plan of Bombay State for which break-up has not been given.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing State-wise allocation of Expenditure proposed to be incurred on the various welfare Schemes for Scheduled Tribe

(Figures in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Education	Agriculture	Cottage Industries	Medical and Public Health	Housing	Communications
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra	20·64	38·25	12·18	44·11	..	41·00
2	Assam	163·88	44·16	44·38	90·03	..	583 32
3	Bihar	47·95	..	43·60	83·95	..	27·50
4	Bombay	25·23	9·00	1·33	11·14	..	10·00
5	Madhya Pradesh			Breakup not given			
6	Madras	19·68	20·29	13·00	13·15	12·00	0·72
7	Orissa	146·70	22·90	25·44	48·64	20·00	19·00
8	Punjab	10·00	3·34	2·19	2·00	..	56·00
9	Uttar Pradesh			No Scheduled Tribes			
10	West Bengal	34·99	13·64	16·22	17·81	..	16·07
11	Hyderabad	4·84	3·00	3·04	2·50	..	3·50
12	Jammu and Kashmir			No Scheduled Tribes.			
13	Madhya Bharat	19·18	23·30	13·64	..	..	..
14	Mysore	5·30	8·00	1·20	3·50	..	..
15	PEPSU			No Scheduled Tribes			
16	Rajasthan	21·15	23·00	5·00	5·25	..	4·25
17	Saurashtra	..	..	1·00	0·75	..	..
18	Travancore-Cochin	10·00	5·00	..	3·00	2·60	..
19	Ajmer	1·55	3·06	3·92	0·50	2·50	..
20	Bhopal	3·00	4·00	0·50	..	..	..
21	Coorg	2·00	1·05	0·25	0·90	4·00	0·50
22	Delhi			No Scheduled Tribes.			
23	Himachal Pradesh	4·85	4·50	1·50	5·00	..	..
24	Kutch	1·90	..	0·50	0·25	1·50	..
25	Manipur	16·05	8·50	2·50	25·50	10·00	31·25
26	Tripura	5·00	7·05	1·75	4·50	..	..
27	Vindhya Pradesh	8·33	15·00	..	8·01	..	3·65
28	Pondichery			No Scheduled Tribes.			
	TOTAL	572·22	257·04	193·14	370·49	52·60	796·76

XLIV

No. 1

and Development of Scheduled/Tribal Areas *during the Second Five Year Plan Period*

Co-operation	Forest	Veterinary	Community Centres	Aid to Voluntary Agencies	Administration	Rehabilitation	Miscellaneous	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1·75	..	3·60	..	2·00	8·43	5·00	13·04	190·00
12·25	173·97	29·40	..	..	2·43	..	56·18	1200·00
..	..	..	..	3·00	123·65	..	16·65	346·30
4·55	7·50	..	..	..	..	..	6·00	74·75
		Breakup not given				..	400·00	400·00
1·43	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·50	93·77
..	..	2·30	..	1·80	15·69	50·89	16·68	369·95
..	3·00	2·15	..	..	..	..	..	78·68
		No Scheduled Tribes						
7·36	7·00	..	..	..	..	..	26·90	139·99
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 12	27·00
		No Scheduled Tribes						
..	..	..	14·79	..	2·38	..	6·77	80·06
..	1·00	..	..	0·40	..	..	0·60	20·00
		No Scheduled Tribes						
..	2·00	..	..	15·00	1·00	..	3·35	80·00
1·00	..	..	1·20	0·25	0·41	6·23	0·61	11·45
..	2·50	..	..	..	2·15	..	2·90	28·15
0·25	..	1·40	..	0·10	..	..	1·30	14·58 (or 14·60 round)
..	..	..	..	1·60	1·00	..	2·00	12·10
..	0·50	..	..	0·35	..	..	1·00	10·55
		No Scheduled Tribes						
2·15	2·60	2·00	..	..	..	..	3·80	26·40
..	..	..	..	0·25	..	..	..	4·40
..	..	2·50	..	8·50	4·00	..	5·00	113·80
1·10	..	..	..	..	..	60·00	0·60	80·00
..	..	..	..	..	2·00	..	10·60	47·59
		No Scheduled Tribes						
31·84	200·07	43·35	15·99	33·25	163·14	122·03	597·60	3449·52

Statement No. 2

Statement showing State-wise allocation of Expenditure proposed to be incurred on the various Schemes for Scheduled Castes *during the Second Five Year Plan Period.*

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Education	Agriculture	Cottage Industries	Medical and Public Health	Housing	Co-operation	Publicity	Community centres	Aid to Voluntary Agencies	Administration	Rehabilitation	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra . .	35·88	..	..	18·00	76·12	..	5·00	..	5·00	10·00	..	..	150·00
2	Assam . .	13·28	..	2·60	9·33	12·00	..	5·04	..	6·10	..	..	1·65	50·00
3	Bihar . .	65·15	..	36·00	52·50	..	..	..	..	2·85	..	..	1·00	157·50
4	Bombay .	13·47	..	..	4·02	..	..	4·20	..	7·33	..	..	0·57	29·59
5	Madhya Pradesh	..				Break up not given							55·00	55·00
6	Madras .	308·96	..	5·24	40·65	75·00	..	11·52	..	..	..		5·14	446·51
7	Orissa . .					Break up not given							23·45	23·45
8	Punjab . .	125·00	..	..	3·00	12·00	..	0·75	..	..	..	..	11·80	152·55
9	Uttar Pradesh	250·00	20·00	14·94	62·00	..	..	7·65	..	..	..	..	2·50	357 09
10	West Bengal .	12·78	..	6·00	8·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·65	30·43
11	Hyderabad .	25·00	..	3·00	8·00	7·00	..	1·00	2·00	..	2·00	..	..	48·00
12	Jammu and Kashmir	6·00	..	..	10·00	10·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·00
13	Madhya Bharat	28·01	2·02	4·73	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·97	..	14·66	51·39
14	Mysore . .	20·00	30·00	5·00	5·00	100·00	..	2·00	3·00	2·00	..	..	5·00	172·00
15	PEPSU .	34·50	..	3·50	4·00	4·00	..	..	..	..	7·00	..	4·00	57·00
16	Rajasthan .	25·00	..	8·10	3·30	3·60	..	0·75	..	7·00	..	..	7·25	55·00
17	Saurashtra .	..	..	6·00	2·88	..	..	2·74	..	0·98	0·41	..	16·00 (8·72 for Rehabilitation.)	29·01
18	Travancore-Cochin	70·00	3·32	..	5·00	25·00	..	..	..	..	3·00	..	20·05	126·37
19	Ajmer . .	1·45	..	3·52	0·43	..	..	0·51	0·25	0·69	0·24	..	0·30	7·39 or 7·40
20	Bhopal . .	4·00	2·50	1·00	..	..	..	0·10	..	0·50	0·20	..	0·20	8·50
21	Coorg . .	4·00	..	0·50	1·50	3·65	..	0·10	..	0·10	..	..	0·60	10·45
22	Delhi . .	..	..	4·00	0·25	9·00	..	0·12	..	..	1·00	..	0·58	14·95
23	Himachal Pradesh	4·00	..	4·65	3·00	3·00	..	1·50	..	0·30	..	..	2·50	18·95
24	Kutch . .	..	..	0·50	0·30	1·50	..	1·04	..	..	..	..	..	3·34
25	Manipur .	2·59	..	0·45	0·96	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·00	12·00

STATEMENT No.—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
26	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·00	2·00
27	Vindhya Pradesh	8·90	5·00	..	3 00	..	..	0·40	..	0·50	..	..	7·75	25·55
28	Pondichery	2·50	..	1·25	0·60	1·00	..	..	..	..	0·50	..	..	5·85
29	Andaman & Nicober Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	1,060·47	62·84	110·98	245·72	347·87	..	44·42	5·25	33·26	26·32	..	188·74	2,125·87

Statement No. 3

Statement showing State-wise allocation of Expenditure proposed to be incurred on the Welfare Schemes for Ex-Criminal Tribes *during the Second Five Year Plan Period.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Major Head of the Schemes											
		Education	Agriculture	Cottage Industries	Medical and Public Health	Housing	Co-operation	Community Centres	Aid to Voluntary Agencies	Administration	Rehabilitation	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Part 'A' States												
1	Andhra . .	...	...	...	2·43	...	...	...	...	..	...	7·57	10·00
2	Assam . .	...	...	...		..		..	...	...	..	...	...
3	Bihar . . .	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	7·30	7 30
4	Bombay . .	5·05	..	1·50	1·49	...	.	...	0·23	...	.	.	8·27
5	Madhya Pradesh .	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.											
6	Madras . .	35·96	27·19	14 53	2·03	5·00	0·40	...	...	..	..	0·96	86·07
7	Orissa . . .	.	.	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	6·60	6·60
8	Punjab . .	2·00	1·00	...	0·20	4·00	.	...	..	.	.	1·57	8 77
9	Uttar Pradesh .	1·50	13·00	...	2·50	.	...	..	..		5·00	.	22 00
10	West Bengal .	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	..	.	5·00	..	5 00
	Part 'B' States												
11	Hyderabad . .	3·70	1·00	1·00	0 50	...	...	...	.	...	3 50	0 30	10 00
12	Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...
13	Madhya Bharat .	1·77	..	..	1·00	.	1·73	4·66	..	0 75	10·00	0·71	20·62
14	Mysore .	1·50	...	2·30	..	4·00	..	..	..	...	..	0·20	8 00
15	PEPSU . .	.	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	2·00	..	2·00
16	Rajasthan . .	3·66	2·00	1·00	0 66	...	...	...	7·00	0·48	.	0·20	15·00
17	Saurashtra . .	...	...	1·15	...	...	...	1·13	...	...	2·22	.	4·50
18	Travancore-Cochin	No Ex-Criminal Tribes											
	Part 'C' States												
19	Ajmer . . .	1·26	0·18	0 91	...	1·00		0·15	0·05	0·33	..	0 39	4·27 or 4·25
20	Bhopal . .	0·313	...	...	0·162	...	...	...	...	...	0·025	...	0 50
21	Coorg . . .	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.											
22	Delhi . . .	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1 00	1 00
23	Himachal Pradesh .	No Ex-Criminal Tribes.											
24	Kutch . . .	0·51	...	0·15	..	0 20	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·91
25	Manipur . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
26	Tripura . .	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...		...
27	Vindhya Pradesh .	...	0 50	...	..	0·25	..	..	...	...	..	.	0·75
28	Pondichery . .	No Ex-Criminal Tribes											
29	Andamans . .	No Ex-Criminal Tribes											
	Total .	57·223	44·87	22·54	10·972	14·45	2·13	5·94	7·28	1·56	27·795	[illegible]6 41	221·56

Statement No. 4

Statement showing State-wise allocation of expenditure proposed to be incurred on the Welfare Schemes of Other Backward Classes *during the Second Five Year Plan Period*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Major Head of the Schemes: Education	Agri-culture	Cottage Industries	Medical & Public Health	Housing	Communi-cations	Publicity	Commu-nity Centres	Aid to Voluntary Agencies	Adminis-tration	Rehabili-tation	Miscella-neous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Part 'A' States													
1	Andhra						No Other Backward Classes.							
2	Assam						No Other Backward Classes							
3	Bihar	59·65	...	10·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·25	88 90
4	Bombay						No Other Backward Classes							
5	Madhya Pradesh	..	. .	..	...	...	. .	...	...	...	. .	...	75·00	75·00
6	Madras	71·10	...	...	...	2·55	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	73·65
7	Orissa						No Other Backward Classes							
8	Punjab						No Other Backward Classes							
9	Uttar Pradesh	52·00	5·00	3·00	3·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·00	78·00
10	West Bengal						No Other Backward Classes							
	Part 'B' States													
11	Hyderabad	10 95	...	2·20	...	..	...	...	...	0·90	0·85	...	0·10	15·00
12	Jammu and Kashmir.	...	...	. .	...	. .	...	...	...	. .	...	15·00	...	15·00
13	Madhya Bharat	1·50	..	...	1·00	...	0·50	...	4·68	...	...	...	0·25	7·93
14	Mysore						No Other Backward Classes							
15	PEPSU						No Other Backward Classes							
16	Rajasthan	15·23	32·05	3·00	2·50	1·50	3·00	...	...	8·66	1·06	...	3·00	70·00
17	Saurashtra	...	...	0·50	0·75	..	...	...	1·50	0 20	...	2 60	0·45	6·00
18	Travancore-Cochin						No Other Backward Classes							
	Part 'C' States													
19	Ajmer	0·75	0·60	0 70	..	1·20	..	0 125	...	...	0·375	...	...	3·75
20	Bhopal	...	.		.	...	..		...	...	1·17	...	...	1·17
21	Coorg	.	.	..	...	...	. .	..	...	...	...	...	4·00	4·00
22	Delhi						No Other Backward Classes							
23	Himachal Pradesh						No Other Backward Classes							
24	Kutch	5 25	...	1·15	0 25	1 00	.	...	...	0·20	1·11	...	0·30	9·26
25	Manipur						No Other Backward Classes							
26	Tripura						No Other Backward Classes							
27	Vindhya Pradesh						No Other Backward Classes							
28	Pondicherry						No Other Backward Classes							
29	Andamans and Nicobar Islands			. .	1·00		. .		. .	...	. .	.	...	1·00
	Total	216 43	37 65	20 55	8 50	6 25	3 50	0·125	6·18	9·96	4·565	17·60	117·35	448·66
	Combined and General Schemes													
1	Bombay	75 48	39·00	26·72	1·60	40 47	...	1·10	...	4·58	2·15	...	14 80	*206·90
2	Uttar Pradesh	6 35	.	10·00	0·95	..	. .	...	..	1·00	23·61	..	1·00	42·91
3	Saurashtra	12·50	.	5·00	2 00	2 43	...	.	15·44	...	1 40		10·66	49 43
	Total	94·33	39·00	41·72	4 55	42·90	...	1·10	15·44	5·58	27·16	...	26·46	299·24
	****Grand Total**	2,001·673	441·40	388·93	640·232	464·07	800·26	45 645	48·80	89·33	222·745	176·145	955 95	6,544·85

* Excluded Rs. 200·00 lakhs under Supplementary Plan for which break up has not been given.

** This refers to the totals of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Ex-Criminal Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Combined & General Schemes.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing State-wise comparative study of expenditure on Backward Classes

Sl.No.	Name of the State	NAME OF			
		Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Castes	
		First Plan	Second Plan	First Plan	Second Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra	81,06,342	1,90,00,000	5,56,176	1,50,00,000
2	Assam	*8,95,62,592	12,00,00,000	7,48,137	50,00,000
3	Bihar	3,26,62,000	3,46,30,000	79,82,893	1,57,50,000
4	Bombay	1,28,20,832	74,75,000	1,51,20,851	29,59,000
5	Madhya Pradesh	2,35,49,337	4,00,00,000	21,43,895	55,00,000
6	Madras	10,53,696	93,77,000	3,47,50,139	4,46,51,000
7	Orissa	3,37,01,238	3,69,95,000	16,51,466	23,45,000
8	Punjab	27,70,110	78,68,000	72,57,947	1,52,55,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes	...	4,12,70,841	3,57,09,000
10	West Bengal	89,24,206	1,39,99,000	22,68,518	30,43,000
11	Hyderabad	23,21,304	27,00,000	31,16,138	48,00,000
12	Jammu and Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes	...	Information not available	26,00,000
13	Madhya Bharat	51,45,086	80,06,000	22,80,037	51,39,000
14	Mysore	6,30,284	20,00,000	98,71,282	1,72,00,000
15	P.E.P.S.U.	No Scheduled Tribes	...	38,59,670	57,00,000
16	Rajasthan	53,25,228	80,00,000	17,31,874	55,00,000
17	Saurashtra	4,61,050	11,45,000	23,24,500	29,01,000
18	Travancore-Cochin	6,15,853	28,15,000	64,77,700	1,26,37,000
19	Ajmer	5,75,949	14,58,000	2,76,330	7,39,000
20	Bhopal	31,28,254	12,10,000	17,60,143	8,50,000
21	Coorg	5,36,623	10,55,000	4,86,425	10,45,000
22	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes	...	Information not furnished	14,95,000
23	Himachal Pradesh	3,23,008	26,40,000	3,37,216	18,95,000
24	Kutch	4,96,566	4,40,000	6,16,561	3,34,000
25	Manipur	27,79,000	1,13,80,000	1,02,790	12,00,000
26	Tripura	17,10,701	80,00,000	53,091	2,00,000
27	Vindhya Pradesh	24,16,149	47,59,000	14,95,750	25,55,000
28	Pondichery	...	...	...	5,85,000
29	Andaman	...	..	...	..
	TOTAL	23,96,15,408	34,49,52,000	14,85,40,370	21,25,87,000

* Exclusive of Rs. 2,00,00,000 provided by Bombay State in their supplementary Plans for which break-up has not been given.

No. I

during the First Plan and proposed for the Second Plan

THE CATEGORY

Ex-Criminal Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Combined and General for all Backward Classes		Total	
First Plan	Second Plan	First Plan	Second Plan	First Plan	Second Plan	First Plan	Second Plan
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7,49,865	10,00,000	...	...	...	...	94,12,383	3,50,00,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes	...	6,57,344	...	...	...	*9,09,68,073	12,50,00,000
1,39,589	7,30,000	41,94,895	88,90,000	...	...	4,49,79,377	6,00,00,000
17,07,759	8,27,000	69,96,876	...	...	2,06,90,000	3,66,46,318	*3,19,51,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes	...	19,56,847	75,00,000	...	...	2,76,50,079	5,30,00,000
Information not furnished	86,07,000	3,14,555	73,65,000	...	...	3,61,18,390	7,00,00,000
4,66,669	6,60,000	No Other Backward Classes	...	...	...	3,58,19,373	4,00,00,000
4,07,617	8,77,000	1,87,684	...	...	...	1,06,23,358	2,40,00,000
38,74,215	22,00,000	34,78,024	78,00,000	...	42,91,000	4,86,23,080	5,00,00,000
1,00,666	5,00,000	30,01,437	..	...	...	1,42,94,827	1,75,42,000
3,75,280	10,00,000	7,22,953	15,00,000	...	...	65,35,675	1,00,00,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes	...	...	15,00,000	...	...	...	41,00,000
4,13,019	20,62,000	4,00,470	7,93,000	...	...	82,38,612	1,60,00,000
3,28,247	8,00,000	No Other Backward Classes	...	...	...	1,08,29,813	2,00,00,000
1,30,600	2,00,000	1,00,161	...	...	...	40,90,431	59,00,000
7,27,456	15,00,000	26,26,517	70,00,000	...	...	1,04,11,074	2,20,00,000
1,95,550	4,50,000	8,47,900	6,00,000	...	49,43,000	38,29,000	1,00,39,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes	...	9,33,760	...	...	...	80,27,313	1,54,52,000
1,67,839	4,27,000	No Other Backward Classes	3,75,000	...	...	10,20,118	29,99,000
26,170	50,000	Do.	1,17,000	...	...	49,14,567	22,27,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes	...	Do.	4,00,000	...	...	10,23,048	25,00,000
...	1,00,000	Do.	...	...	...	N.A.	15,95,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes	...	Do.	...	...	...	6,60,224	45,35,000
29,554	91,000	Do.	9,26,000	...	...	11,42,681	17,91,000
No Ex-Criminal Tribes	...	Do.	...	...	...	28,81,790	1,25,80,000
Do.	...	Do.	..	...	..	17,63,792	82,00,000
1,38,459	75,000	Do.	...	...	...	40,50,358	73,89,000
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5,85,000
...	...	..	1,00,000	..	.	..	1,00,000
99,78,553	2,21,56,000	2,64,19,423	4,48,66,000	..	2,99,24,000	42,45,53,754	†65,44,85,000

† Excluding an amount of about Rs. 32·00 crores to be incurred on the Centrally sponsored schemes.

STATEMENT

Statement showing subject-wise comparative study of expenditure incurred by the State Governments

NAME OF

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Castes	
		First Plan	Second Plan	First Plan	Second Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Education	6,03,07,736	5,72,22,000	9,27,81,388	10,60,47,000
2	Agriculture	2,22,68,556	2,57,04,000	14,31,582	62,84,000
3	Cottage Industries	58,53,256	1,93,14,000	19,76,512	1,10,98,000
4	Medical and Public Health	2,27,80,500	3,70,49,000	1,50,75,494	2,45,72,000
5	Housing	13,18,384	52,60,000	1,88,02,039	3,47,87,000
6	Communications	5,47,70,740	7,96,76,000	3,17,143	..
7	Co-operation	66,32,099	31,84,000	4,75,909	..
8	Forest	27,51,809	2,00,07,000	..	..
9.	Veterinary	28,22,216	43,35,000	7,500	..
10	Publicity	3,28,061	..	43,51,202	44,42,000
11	Community Centres	15,24,210	15,99,000	4,26,932	5,25,000
12	Aid to Voluntary Agencies	25,10,526	33,25,000	61,50,746	33,26,000
13	Administration	1,02,91,106	1,63,14,000	49,11,284	26,32,000
14	Rehabilitation	37,88,513	1,22,03,000	30,000	..
15	Miscellaneous	4,16,67,696	5,97,60,000	18,02,639	1,88,74,000
	TOTAL	23,96,15,408	34,49,52,000	14,85,40,370	21,25,67,000

No. 2

on Backward Classes during the First Plan period and proposed for the Second Plan

THE CATEGORY

Ex-Criminal Tribes		Other Backward Classes		*Combined and General for all Backward Classes		Total	
First Plan	Second Plan	First Plan	Second Plan	First Plan	Second Plan	First Plan	Second Plan
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20,99,407	58,22,300	2,00,44,375	2,16,43,000	..	94,33,000	17,52,32,906	20,01,67,300
10,82,717	44,87,000	18,47,272	37,65,000	..	39,00,000	2,66,30,127	4,41,40,000
13,39,588	22,54,000	4,77,515	20,55,000	..	41,72,000	96,46,871	3,88,93,000
6,27,772	10,97,200	9,95,551	8,50,000	..	4,55,000	3,94,79,317	6,40,23,200
13,92,712	14,45,000	1,50,647	6,25,000	..	42,90,000	2,16,63,782	4,64.07,000
27,795	..	2,51,291	3.50,000	..	..	5,53,66.969	8.00,26,000
1,23,064	2,13,000	2,62,037	..	..	1,00,000	74,93,109	34,97,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	27,51,809	2,00,07,000
35,642	..	49,280	..	..	..	29,14,638	43,35,000
16,959	..	1,24,559	12,500	..	1,10,000	48,20,781	45,64,500
15,476	5,94,000	..	6,18,000	..	15,44,000	19,66,618	48,80,000
2,53,922	7,28,000	9,46,675	9,96,000	..	5,58,000	98.61,869	89,33,000
17,77,202	1,56,000	9,08,284	4,56,500	..	27,16,000	1,78,87,876	2,22,74.500
8,65,867	27,79,500	1,67,000	17,60,000	..	..	48,51,380	1,76.14.500
3,20,430	25,80,000	1,94,937	1,17,35,000	..	26,46,000	4,39,85,702	9.55.95.000
99,78,553	2,21,36,000	2,64,19,423	4,48,66,000	..	2,99,24,000	42,45,53,754	†65,44,85,000

* For Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Saurashtra States only.
† Plus Rs. 2,00,00,000 provided by Bombay State in their Supplementary Plans for which break-up has not been given.
† Excluding an amount of about Rs. 32·00 crores to be incurred on the Centrally sponsored schemes.

APPENDIX XLVI

STATEMENT I

Resolutions passed at the Third Tribal Welfare Conference held at Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh) on the 13th, 14th and 15th March, 1955.

1. *Second Five Year Plan—Framing of Tribal Welfare Schemes.*—The Conference resolves that the Central and State Governments be requested that while framing the schemes for tribal welfare under the Second Five Year Plan, they should take the advice and seek co-operation of tribal M. L. As, tribal M.Ps. and the non-official organisations working for the welfare of the tribals before finalising them.

2. *Second Five Year Plan—Priority of Schemes.*—The Conference is of the opinion that while framing the schemes for tribal welfare, the foremost thing to be borne in mind is that the means for the physical development of the tribals and the necessary facilities thereof should be created so that the necessaries of life like pure water and healthy food, etc., are easily made available to them.

3. *Economic, Social and Cultural Survey of Tribal Areas.*—The Conference expresses its satisfaction that under the First Five Year Plan, Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks are being opened in large numbers in tribal areas. But at the same time it is of opinion that unless a survey is taken of the physical, economic, social and cultural backgrounds of the tribal areas, it is not possible to assess the exact results and achievements of those projects. Therefore, this Conference requests the Central and the State Governments that arrangements should be made immediately to conduct a survey in the tribal areas. Before a complete survey is made, it is necessary that to start with, a sample survey of at least the important tribes of every State should be undertaken and completed within three years. In this work, necessary help should be sought from the Universities, Social Welfare Institutions and Bharat Sevak Samaj. The Central Government is requested to give financial help to the State Governments under Art. 275 of the Constitution for the purpose of conducting this survey.

4. *Local Contributions for Tribal Welfare Schemes.*—The Conference is of opinion that for the implementation of the Community Development Projects, National Extension Service Blocks and other development schemes, the policy of fixing the proportion of local contributions as at present should be changed in accordance with the financial conditions of the tribals of the areas concerned. As the tribals are very backward, the practical aspects of the schemes should be settled according to the local conditions.

5. *Trained Personnel for Tribal Welfare Work.*—(a) The Conference is of opinion that arrangements should be made immediately to give training to the non-official workers and Government officials working in the tribal areas and that a Committee should be formed for this purpose. Shri L. M. Shrikant, Vice-President of Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh is empowered to nominate the members of the Committee. This Committee should submit its report within three months to the Executive Committee of the Sangh. The Committee should present its report on the period of training, its syllabus and other matters relating to it.

(b) Non-official tribal workers and Government officials should be given training by competent and recognised institutions.

(c) The Conference requests the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of India that for non-official institutions or State Governments getting grant from the Central Government, the training of non-official workers and Government Officials should be made compulsory. A maximum time-limit should also be fixed for it.

6. *Medical Aid to Tribals.*—In the tribal areas, medical help and facilities are almost negligible. Therefore, to encourage and attract medical men to serve in tribal areas, special allowances should be paid to them according to local conditions.

Wherever it is not possible to have a dispensary to give medical aid, mobile dispensaries should be started.

7. *Primary Education upto Second Standard.*—The Conference is of opinion that in those Scheduled Areas where tribal dialects are prevalent, primary text books in Nagari and provincial scripts should be prepared for the purpose of imparting education upto Second Standard to the tribal boys and girls in their own dialect. The Conference therefore requests the State Governments to take necessary steps in this direction.

STATEMENT 2

Address given at the Seminar on Casteism and Removal of Untouchability by Shri L. M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Scope of welfare Services for the benefit of Untouchables.—It is necessary at the outset to go briefly into the question of how untouchability has taken root in Hindu Society and what has been its development so far. The question of untouchability is to be considered from three points of view—(1) Religious, (2) Social, and (3) Economic. The Hindu religion from the early days has laid down certain classifications of Society into three or four main classes. All books of authority on Hindu religion mention these three or four fundamental divisions or Varnas as they are called, *viz.*, (i) Brahmins, (ii) Kshatriyas, (iii) Vaishyas, and (iv) Sudras. Added to this was the 5th class called the Panchamas in the South, which was considered to be at the lowest rung of the Hindu ladder. This conception of hierarchy in Hindu Society has been carried on to this day, sometimes vigorously and sometimes otherwise. But it has resulted in a deep-rooted superstitious belief of 'High Born' and 'Low Born' castes in the Hindu Society. The most respected book, considered to be an authority on Hindu religion and supposed to contain the essence of the Upanishads—the "Bhagwad Gita"—tries to explain away this hierarchy in a logical way by saying that these four divisions were created according to the natural inclination of particular communities for dexterity in a vocation (4 castes were created according to Guna and Karma). It is no wonder, therefore, that in Hindu Society, as we find it today, there is definitely an undercurrent of this belief in the hierarchy which leads to the institution of Untouchability. The social beliefs and customs cannot easily be eradicated as these have their roots in religion.

The various professions that have been assigned to the Untouchables are considered low because they are to some extent dirty and unclean. Unfortunately, the introduction of Western Education has further degraded the manual labour which always accompanies the lower vocations of Scheduled Castes. The following vocations are specially marked out for special communities among the Untouchables. To begin from the lowest rung of the ladder (i) Carrying of night soil, scavenging and service in the conservancy staff of the municipalities; (ii) Flaying skins of dead animals which naturally is followed by the eating of carrion; (iii) Lifting of dead animals; (iv) Tanning; (v) Shoemaking; (vi) Hair-dressing; (vii) Clothes' washing: and (viii) Pottery-making. The list can be enlarged but will suffice for the present. Unless this assignment of particular vocations to particular castes is not done away with, untouchability cannot be eradicated in all its aspects. It will then take very long for the caste system to disappear from Hindu Society. Similarly, it will take a still longer time for the economic position of the Scheduled Castes to improve, as it is bound up with the general economic conditions of an average Indian. Temple entry serves the purpose of loosening the roots of untouchability, if not uprooting it altogether.

But one step will be enough for us if we can get the common wells in villages thrown open to untouchables; then may follow the restaurants, hotels and other public places. For this purpose, public consciousness is to be aroused by intensive propaganda specially among the non-Harijans. In rural areas, where the effects of enlightenment and culture have not reached, we cannot afford to wait till the caste system is abolished and the economic condition of the Scheduled Castes has improved. We cannot wait for Untouchability as defined above to disappear.

The welfare schemes for the untouchables who have remained backward on account of social disabilities can be as follows:

(i) Educational schemes, for helping the untouchables in their efforts to receive education from the Primary to College stages, are very necessary. Education of the right sort, vocational in nature, will create leadership among the untouchables and will enable them to claim and assert the rights of citizens. Vocational or technical education will give them employment other than assigned to them according to their castes and communities.

(ii) The economic advancement of the untouchables should be attempted by improving the techniques of the vocations they follow. For instance, the municipalities should take the initiative in improving the conservancy system and providing amenities to their conservancy staff—this should be their priority number one. Merely having night schools in the localities of the untouchables will not be enough. There should be a community centre in their locality and inter-communal sports, melas (gatherings) and Utsavs (Celebrations) should be organised to bring about closer contacts between touchables and untouchables. The community centres will not only impart information of the outside world, but educate them in the habits of cleanliness and a decent life. They will impart to them ideas of culture and enlightenment. The right sort of education, in its true sense, imparted through proper agencies, will go a long way in transforming the untouchable community and bringing it closer to other sections of Society, ultimately evaporating the mist of untouchability.

(iii) Improvement in the technique of the tanning industry is very urgently needed. Hides and skins of dead animals are national wealth as they are indispensable raw material for several industries. The untouchables, who have been dealing with hides and skins for generations, should be given training and equipment for reorientation of their technical artisanship on a planned basis. The Khadi Board have already decided to start a number of centres for training in this industry in the whole country. The tanning industry, if organised as a small-scale cottage industry by supplying it with sufficient credit linked with proper marketing, will be revived at a time when it is showing signs of withering away.

The best service that is rendered to the untouchables is illustrated by the selfless and devoted missionary work done by the institution at Kankavli in Ratnagiri District of Bombay State under the guidance of Shri Appasahib Patwardhan, the great and unassuming colleague of Mahatma Gandhi. At the instigation of Dr. Ambedkar, who belongs to that district, the Mahar untouchables gave up the work of lifting the dead animals and flaying their skins as was customary for ages. Many of these Mahars found employment in the cotton mills of Bombay. Shri Appasahib Patwardhan undertook this work and trained some of his workers by improved methods for this so-called dirty work of flaying and tanning the hides. It was he who volunteered even in jail to clean the latrines by carrying the night soil for which he had to offer satyagraha and undergo fasts, because the administration did not like non-Harijans and non-Adivasis to do this work. The revolutionary slogan of giving up such vocations is not practicable, because it will result in unemployment, unless it is accompanied by an offer of employment elsewhere in a planned manner, and at the same time attempting to substitute the agency of untouchables by some other.

The Co-operative Movement, both for Housing and Industry, among the untouchables can be very helpful in solving the financial difficulties of the untouchables. Co-operative Housing Societies have been started and have worked satisfactorily in some of the States through loans and subsidies, but the most important aspect of economic improvement of the untouchables is the allotment of waste cultivable lands to the Harijans, converting some of them into good agriculturists. This huge task is undertaken by the real disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Vinoba Bhave, who is on a walking tour of the whole country, distributing lands dedicated to him by rich and well-off landowners to the really needy. This is, in essence, the spirit of the Bhoodan movement.

The Central Government has only the moral responsibility for the various welfare activities among the untouchables. According to the Constitution, the Government of India has to see that untouchability is abolished from every nook and corner of India, while the main burden and responsibility for ameliorating the conditions of the untouchables rests with the States, which have to provide funds for various welfare activities described above. The States have to make amends now for what they have neglected to do as their primary duty towards the down-trodden Harijans for decades, if not centuries. They should compel their municipalities to supply immediately civic amenities to the Harijans living within their jurisdiction. They should provide funds for educational facilities and for community centres and housing. Some of these untouchables, in rural areas especially, are living in huts which are scarcely better than hovels fit for animals alone. It has been proposed, in the 4th Annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to set apart a sum of Rs. 5 crores to be given as a subsidy to untouchables in villages wherever it is urgently needed. It will supplement the efforts of the State Governments. The Central Government has drawn up a scheme for giving financial aid to the Handloom Industry through the Khadi and Handloom Board, as this industry is the mainstay of many untouchables.

The Central Government is providing in its Budget, at the recommendations of the Commissioner since 1953, amounts for the removal of untouchability for which it owes a moral responsibility according to the Constitution. The following are some of the schemes which are implemented both by the State Governments and the non-official agencies like the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, etc.

1. Caste Hindus should be persuaded to give up untouchability by making practical efforts towards this object and not by empty precepts.
2. Opportunities and occasions should be created for free mixing of Harijans and Caste Hindus.
3. Caste Hindu ladies should freely mix with Harijan women to educate them and impart training to them in domestic occupations.
4. Caste Hindu students in their vacations should visit Harijan bustees and educate their inhabitants. If possible, books and other reading material should be supplied free to Harijans.
5. In all the boarding houses and hostels, arrangements should be made for accommodating Harijan students.
6. The work of drawing water from common wells, etc., entry to shops, hotels and temples by the Harijans should be vigorously taken up. If necessary, the protection of law should also be sought.
7. Land should be granted for tilling purposes to landless Harijans.
8. Provision of house sites should be made available to Harijans in the villages and the cities.
9. Mechanical and up-to-date methods of cleaning latrines, sewers, drains, etc., should be introduced and the inhuman practice of cleaning these by human hands should be abolished.
10. The cottage industries of Harijans should be protected against the onslaught of mass production, and propaganda for the increased use of articles manufactured by Harijans should be intensified.

Out of the State Governments, the Government of Bombay has drawn up a special scheme for the removal of untouchability under the following items:

1. Preparation of story films,
2. Prizes to villages which have shown outstanding work for the removal of untouchability,
3. Grants to voluntary agencies for holding social melas,

4. Entertainment programmes by ballet singers,
5. Kirtans and Dramas,
6. Establishment of Sanskar Kendras—Community centers for Harijans,
7. Appointment of high-levelled propagandists by voluntary agencies,
8. Training Camps for propagandists,
9. Preparation of pamphlets, posters, etc., in regional languages,
10. Encouragement of cosmopolitan hostels, and
11. Subsidies to hotels, restaurants, lodging and boarding houses opened by Harijans.

In addition to the schemes of the above type taken up for the removal of untouchability, some of the Part 'B' and 'C' States are also given grants for providing housing and drinking water facilities to Harijans, especially in rural areas. It is hoped that, in course of time, as a result of the intensive propaganda both by official and non-official agencies, untouchability in some of its aspects will disappear and public places thrown open to all members of the society. This may be followed up by inter-dining and inter-caste marriages. The complete eradication of this canker of untouchability, root and branch, must be taken up as a long-range policy.

Among the various schemes for the welfare of untouchables implemented by the State Governments are educational facilities, housing with subsidy and long-term loans, co-operative societies, sinking of wells for drinking water, medical aid and aid to cottage industries.

Formerly, separate hostels were conducted for the untouchables. Now, it has been decided not to have separate hostels for untouchables and grants are being given for mixed hostels, not only for Backward Classes, but for hostels admitting a small percentage of poor boys belonging to non-Backward Classes as well. Education is given free up to the University degree and scholarships are given both by the State Governments and the Central Government. These have now been modified on a merit-*cum*-income basis. Financial aid is also given for the purchase of books, etc., in deserving cases. In some States, mid-day meals are also given to attract students in lower and upper primary schools, so as to compensate for the loss of the small earnings of these children. Separate schools are being discouraged.

Similarly, separate wells for drinking water are discouraged, though in some cases, in some States, wells are provided for drinking purposes in the localities of the untouchables. But the Government and the local bodies insist that the wells should be open to all and may be preferably near the localities of the untouchables. The scheme for housing is not undertaken on a large scale, but the house sites are provided free. Co-operative societies for the cottage industries are being formed, but to a very small extent. Schemes of community centres and Prarthana Mandirs are a new feature. This can be developed provided they are supervised by qualified social workers. Cinemas and radios, which are rendering useful service, have been provided with financial help in the shape of grants from the Central Government.

STATEMENT 3

Recommendations made at the Seminar on problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes held in Delhi from the 18th to 25th December, 1955.

1. *Educational.*—(a) Education should be made available free to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at all stages. In addition adequate arrangements should be made for giving Scholarships to the students from these communities. Unless these concessions are granted to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes it is not possible to attract them for education even at the primary stage.

(b) The Government of India should continue awarding scholarships for post-matric studies to all sutdents belonging to these communities who may apply for these scholarships.

(c) The educational qualifications of M.A. or M.Sc. (First Class) which has been prescribed at present for the award of scholarship to the Scheduled Caste students for study in foreign countries should be relaxed and the number of scholarships to be awarded should be increased.

(d) Seats should be reserved in educational and technical institutions for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Persons from these communities should be encouraged to join these institutions by lowering the standard prescribed for admission, if necessary.

(e) At the primary stage of education, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students should be given books, slates etc. and also provided with free mid-day meals.

(f) The Government should encourage non-official agencies to open as many hostels as possible for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These hostels should be kept open for non-Scheduled Caste people so that they can mix freely with the former.

2. *Economic.*—(a) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should be given cultivable land free of charge together with necessary agricultural implements, bullocks etc. Where necessary taccavi loans should also be given to these people at reasonable or no interest.

(b) As many cooperative societies as possible should be opened in the village to encourage the small scale industries of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Adequate arrangements should be made for marketing the goods produced by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes cooperative societies.

(d) Immediate action should be taken to enforce the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act in agriculture and other trades undertaken by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

(e) Government should ensure that the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe employees of the municipal committees and boards are given adequate wages for the work done by them and also they are afforded all necessary facilities of service which are given to other employees of the municipal committees and boards.

(f) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are in dire need of proper housing facilities. All possible steps should be taken to provide them with free house sites and with subsidy and interest free loans for constructing houses.

(g) In villages arrangements should be made to make available sufficient land for the extension of Harijan abadies.

(h) In certain States (*e. g.* Madras) certain Scheduled Caste people who have built their own houses are not owners of the piece of land on which the houses are built with the result that the land-lords can at any time force them to remove their building material and leave the land. Adequate legislative or executive measures should be adopted to ensure that the Harijans are made owners of the pieces of land on which their houses are constructed.

(i) While making schemes for providing houses to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, care should be taken that they are not segregated from other people. The housing colonies should be made in such a way that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other people live together in mixed colonies.

3. *Social.*—(a) Strict instructions should be issued to the authorities concerned to ensure proper implementation of the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

(b) Government of India should keep a regular record of offences committed throughout India under the above Act in order to keep a watch over the working of the Act.

(c) Adequate financial aid should be given to the non-official agencies to do constructive propaganda amongst the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people as well as to non-Scheduled Caste people for the removal of Untouchability.

(d) Social melas etc. should be held as frequently as possible and high officials of the Government of India and the States and other prominent people of the locality should be asked to attend these functions freely.

(e) The Information and Broadcasting Ministry of Government of India should launch a special campaign through press, cinema, radio, etc., for the early eradication of the evil of untouchability from our country.

(f) Non-official agencies and the departments concerned of the Government in the States should be provided with mobile cinema vans to go round every nook and corner of the country showing feature and documentary films which should be prepared with the specific design of educating people towards their duty in removing the idea of high and low amongst our people as early as possible.

(g) Inter-caste marriages and dinners should be encouraged.

4. *General.*—(a) It is the duty of the Government to provide free medical aid by opening static and mobile dispensaries in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe localities.

(b) Expert medical advice should be made available to these people for the diseases which are generally common among them (*e.g.* V.D., leprosy, etc.).

(c) Free legal aid should be provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to enable them to fight out all court cases. In the absence of this facility they are not able to properly defend themselves against their well-to-do aggressors.

(d) Legislative and executive measures should be adopted to free the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the debt bondage. Arrangements should be made for giving loans without interest or at a nominal interest to these people to free them from debts taken from private persons at higher rates.

(e) Special steps should be taken to safeguard the culture of the Scheduled Tribes. For that purpose it is necessary to open a cultural institution which should study in detail the culture of tribes and try to maintain a proper record of what is good in it.

(f) Cultural activities should also be started amongst the Harijans and they should also be allowed sufficient opportunity to mix freely with the non-Scheduled Caste people.

(g) Experience has shown that the Scheduled Caste people do not generally get full justice from the village panchayats. It is, therefore, necessary that where cases are decided by the panchayats against the Scheduled Caste people they should be referred automatically to the District Magistrate concerned for approval of the decision arrived at by the panchayat.

(h) Advisory Boards to help the authorities in chalking out proper scheme for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should be set up at all levels, *e. g.*, Tahsils, Districts, States. A similar Board should also be set up at the Centre in order to advise the Ministry of Home Affairs in such matters. Members of the Planning Commission, M.L.As. and other social workers should freely associate with these Boards.

(i) A proper survey should be done by a special committee which should be appointed for this purpose in order to find out the exact requirements of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes so that a proper scheme can be formulated for the improvement of their conditions.

(j) Government should ensure that the authorities concerned, properly observe the orders in connection with the reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

(k) *Five Year Plan.*—It has been noticed that only about two crores of rupees were earmarked in the First Five Year Plan for the Scheduled Castes and that was also only for the removal of untouchability. Government should not ignore other measures which can be adopted for the amelioration of the conditions of the Harijans and should earmark at least twenty crores during the Second Five Year Plan for that purpose. The Constitution, of India envisages that within a period of 10 years from the coming into force of the Constitution, the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes will be brought up to the standard of the other communities. Five years have already passed and they have not made much headway towards this goal. It is, therefore, necessary that Government should pay more attention towards this problem so that the nobel aim set before us through our Constitution is achieved within the stipulated period.

STATEMENT 4

Resolutions adopted at the Symposium on Tribal Education and Synthesis of Aboriginal Culture held in Delhi on the 29th December, 1955.

(1) This Conference reiterate the following resolutions adopted in the previous session at Patna in 1954.

(i). That in Training Schools and Training Colleges in every State where there is a tribal population, the major tribal language should be included as optional subject.

(ii) That arrangements be made in such States for teaching tribal languages up to a Diploma of school leaving standard.

(iii) At present half tuition fees are charged from the aboriginal students in the State schools. Education of aboriginals should be entirely free and their schools be compensated by State Governments.

(iv) That the policy of segregation of the Scheduled Tribe students in separate school and college hostels is harmful to national solidarity. As such, this practice should be abandoned immediately, and arrangements should be made forthwith to accommodate the students in common hostels, irrespective of caste, class and community and certain number of seats should be reserved in the hostels for the Scheduled Tribe students.

(v) The Aboriginees' Education Section of I.A.E.F. expresses its deep concern on the change of session of schools of various grades from January to July in view of the dwindling number of pupils in the schools of tribal areas in Bihar and it resolved that old academic session in schools should be re-started as it suits the paddy economy of the tribals of Bihar.

(2) This Conference recommends that teachers of schools in aboriginal areas should be given requisite anthropological background during the course of teachers' training.

(3) A separate section under Education Ministry both at the Centre and in the States should be opened to plan and administer the education of the aboriginees and in its functioning the expert advice of trained and experienced anthropologists must be taken.

APPENDIX

Statement showing strength of the Tribes Advisory Councils in the various States, the number of meetings held and the number of

Name of the State	Year	Number of Meetings held	Date on which held	Total Number of Members	Strength of the Council: Names of the Tribal Members	Strength of the Council: Names of Non-Tribal Members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra						Andhra State came to existence only in October 1953.
	1954	1	27.7.1954	8	1. Shri K. Veeranna Padal 2. Shri M. Pentanaidu 3. Shri K. Bapanna Dora 4. Shri G. Ramunaidu 5. Shri K. Mutyalu 6. Shri M. Matcharaju.	*Official Members :* Ex-Officio Chairman: Sri. T. Viswanatham. Secretary : Sri T. Prabhakar Rao.
	1955	1	5.12.1955	...	Details not	known.
Bihar	1953	1	21.7.1953	20	1. Shri Budhan Manjhi, M. L. A. 2. Shri Tika Ram Manjhi, M. L. A. 3. Shri Sidui Hembram, M. L. A. 4. Shri Bhagirathi Singh, M. L. A. 5. Shri Soma Bhagat, M. L. A. 6. Shri S. K. Bage, M. L. A. 7. Shri Lakshman Manjhi, M. L. A. 8. Shri Ankura Ho, M. L. A. 9. Shri Bhaiya Ram Munda 10. Shri Debi Soren, M. L. A. 11. Shri Sardar Nitai Singh, M. L. A. 12. Shri Piroo Manjhi, M. L. A. 13. Shri Sukara Oraon, M. L. A. 14. Shri Bhuya Atual Chandra Singh, M. L. A. 15. Shri Balia Bhagat, M. L. A. 16. Shri Subhnath Deogam, M. L. A.	1. Chief Minister, Bihar. Chairman Ex-Officio. 2. Minister Welfare, Deputy Chairman. 3. Shri K. B. Sahay, Minister Revenue, Forest and Excise (Member). 4. Shri Gouri Shankar Dalmia, M. L. C. and Secretary, Santal Paharia Seva Mandal (Member).
	1954	1	10.8.1954	20	Ditto Ditto	Ditto.
	1955	1	10.8.1955	20	Ditto Ditto	Ditto.
Bombay	The Tribes Advisory Council was not formed in the years 1951 and 1952.					
	1953	1	26.9.1953	20	1. Shri Amrita Ragho Pawar, M. L. A. 2. Shri Anant Lahmu Jadhav, M. L. A. 3. Shri Dongar Rama More, M. L. A. 4. Shri Vanmali Tangaria Chaudhari, M.LA. 5. Shri Madhubhai Jaysinh Patel, M. L. A. 6. Shri Manehor Kushaba Padir, M. L. A. 7. Shri Mohan Narsi, M. L. A. 8. Shri Bhaijibhai Garbadabhai Tadvi, M. L. A. 9. Shri Tersinh Motisinh Bhabhor, M. L. A. 10. Shri Jaysingh Mansingh Solanki, M. L. A. 11. Shri Khemgi Rupaji Garasia, M. L. A. 12. Shri Gama Fata Vasia, M. L. A. 13. Shri Tukaram Huraji Gavit, M. L. A. 14. Shri Jalamukha Sandebajkha Tadvi, M. L. A. 15. Shri Gopala Shravana Bhangare, M. L. A.	1. Ex-Officio Chairman : Minister-in-charge of Backward Class Department. 2. Ex-Officio Vice-Chairman : Deputy Minister for Backward Classes. 3. Ex-Officio Secretary : Director of Backward Classes Welfare, B. S., Poona. 4. Shri Acharya S. R. Bhise. 5. Shri Dahayabhai J. Naik.
	1954	1	27.3.1954	20	Ditto Ditto	Ditto.
		2	18.9.1954	20	Ditto Ditto	Ditto.

NOTE.—In column 8 in respect of Bombay State, *Ex-Officio* Members not taken into account.

recommendations made there during the years 1951 *to* 1955.

Attendance of members at each meeting			Total number of recommendations made	Number of Recommendations accepted by the State Government			Number of recommendations partially accepted by the State Government.			Number of recommendations not accepted.
Total	Tribal	Non-Tribal		Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Under examination	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Under examination	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra State came to existence only in October 1953.										
5	3		11	6	1	4	..	..	..	Nil.
Details not known.										
17	13	4	17	10	4	2	..	..	..	1
17	13	4	34	14	6	10	1	..	..	3
13	9	4	27	..	..	..	..	..	27	1
The Tribes Advisory Council was not formed in the years 1951 and 1952.										
17	15	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
16	15	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	14	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1955 .	1	2.4.1955 .	20	Ditto Ditto	Ditto.
		2	24.9.1955 .	20	Ditto Ditto	Ditto.
Madhya Pradesh.	1951	1	17.3.1951 .	16	1. Shri Phulbhanu Shah. 2. Shri Mohkam Singh. 3. Shri Gokul Singh. 4. Shri Budhanath Sail. 5. Shri Boda Dada. 6. Shri Kirtimant Rao. 7. Shri N. M. Wadia. 8. Shri Mahat Singh (Phaltu). 9. Shri M. G. Weakey. 10. Shri Thakur Kisan Singh. 11. Shri Babu Bindu. 12. Shri Prayang Singh.	1. Shri A. M. Wakde, Minister-in-charge of Tribal Welfare. 2. Shri G. S. Agnihotri. 3. Shri Biharilal Patel. 4. Shri P. L. Dhagat.
	1952 .	...	...	...	None.	
	1953 .	(i)	7.3.1953 .	20	1. Shri Shiv Bax Ram. 2. Shri Bhandariram. 3. Thakur Prashnath Prabhunath Gond. 4. Shri Johan. 5. Shri Aditya Pratap Singh, Tribhuwan Pratap Singh. 6. Shri Vasantrao. 7. Shri Rameshwar Arjun. 8. Shri Boda Dada. 9. Shrimati Daranbai. 10. Shri N. M. Wadia. 11. Shri Mohkamsingh Sawat Singh Gond. 12. Shri Kirtimantrao Bhujangrao. 13. Shri Babhunath Singh Bihari Singh. 14. Shri Akali Basori. 15. Shri Ratan Singh Thakur. 16. Shri Nain Singh Chhatar Singh.	1. Raja Nareshchandra Singh, Minister for Tribal Welfare. 2. Shri Dwarkaprasad Bilthara. 3. Shrimati Shyamkumari Devi. 4. Shri Bhanupratap Singh.
		(ii)	29.3.1953 .	20	Ditto Ditto . . .	Ditto.
		(iii)	26.9.1953 .	20	Ditto Ditto . . . Excepting Shri Harising Bakhatsing in place of Shri Nainsing Chhatarsingh deceased.	Ditto.
	1954 .	(i)	21.5.1954 .	20	Ditto Ditto . . .	Ditto.
		(ii)	12/13.8.1954 .	20	Ditto Ditto . . .	Ditto.
		(iii)	22.8.1954 .	20	Ditto Ditto . . .	Ditto.
		(iv)	16.11.1954 .	20	Ditto Ditto . . .	Ditto.
	1955 .	(i)	12/14/15.3.1955	20	Ditto Ditto . . . Excepting Shri Ratan Singh Thakur and Thakur Phulbhanu Shah.	Ditto.
		(ii)	26.3.1955 .	20	Ditto Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Madras	. 1951 .	(i)	2/4.4.1951 .	16	1. Shri K. Veeranna Padal, M. L. A. 2. Shri Gedala Narayana. 3. Shri Valukkan. 4. Shri A. Patro. 5. Shri Bonnagi Porthuraju. 6. Shri Chodey Mallikarjanudu. 7. Shri Sirasam Bojji Dora. 8. Shri Kura Nagiah. 9. Shri Punem China Buchanna Dora. 10. Shri Matcharaju. 11. Shri Chavadi Papiah. 12. Janab Shaikunte Veetil Shaik Koya Thangal.	1. Shri B. Gopala Reddi. 2. Sri L. N. Rao. 3. Sri Swamy Balananda (Maharaj of Vararamachandrapuram). 4. Sri P. Kodan Daramiah, M.P.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
15	13	2	5	..	..	1	1	1	2	..
14	13	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
15	11	4	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
16	13	3	5	4	..	..	..	1	..	..
11	9	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
13	11	2	12	8	2	..	..	..	..	2
9	8	1	9	6	1	..	..	..	..	2
13	9	4	5	2	..	..	2	..	..	1
8	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
10	7	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	10	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
14	13	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
13	11	3	11	Information not available.						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	1952	1	1.2.1952	10	1. Shri K. Veeranan Padal, M. L. A. 2. Shri Gedala Narayana. 3. Shri Valukkan Chomadi, M. L. A. 4. Shri Shaikunta Veetil Syed Koya Thangal 5. Shri B. Belligud 6. Shri N. Pantan Naidu, M. L. A. 7. Shri Karam Bapanna Dora, M. L. A. 8. Shri E. T. Kunhan, M. L. A.	1. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao. 2. Sri R. S. Malayappan.
	1953	1	3.6.1953	10	Ditto Ditto	Ditto.
	1954	1	3.4.1954	7	1. Shri Valukkan Chomadi, M. L. A. 2. Shri Shaikunata Veetill Syed Koya Thangal. 3. Shri B. Belligud. 4. Kumari D B. Piljain. 5. Shri V. Velayudhan.	1. Shri V. C. Palaniswami Gownder, Chairman. 2. Sri R. S. Malayappan.
	1955	1	24.3.1955	7	Ditto Ditto	1. Shri B. Parameswaran, Chairman. 2. Shri G.E. Muthirulandi, I.A.S.
Orissa	1951	1	5.6.1951	20	1. Shri Lalla Ranjit Singh Bariha. 2. Shri Mudi Nayak. 3. Shri Gopinath Naik. 4. Shri Narahati Singh Dandapat. 5. Shri Antarymi Mallik. 6. Shri Ram Ch. Mallik. 7. Shri Ghasiram Mallik. 8. Shri P. S. Bage. 9. Shri Simon Lakra. 10. Shri Baira Gomango. 11. Shri Gobardhan Gadaba. 12. Shri Madhusudan Mahji. 13. Shri Mohan Singh. 14. Shri Damodar Donduasi. 15. Shri Gajendra Mahji. 16. Shri Shyam Sundar Giri.	1. Shri N. K. Chowdhury. 2. Miss A. C. Munro. 3. Shri G. Ram Das. 4. Shri Laxminarayan Sahu.
	1952	1	1.11.1952	20	1. Shri Lalla Ranjit Singh Bariha. 2. Shri Mudi Nayak. 3. Shri Joyadeb Thakur. 4. Shri Modagi Kamaya. 5. Shri Sunaram Soren. 6. Shri Guru Charan Naik. 7. Shri Shyamaghana Ulaka. 8. Shri Ghasiram Sandil. 9. Shri Haradeb Triya. 10. Shri Jadav Majhi. 11. Shri Govinda Munda. 12. Shri Jadaba Padra. 13. Shri Agapit Lakra. 14. Shri Jhajaru Johdia. 15. Shri Pattu Mallik.	1. Shri N. K. Chowdhury. 2. Miss A. C. Munro. 3. Shri Balkirshna Mallik. 4. Shri Achut Mahananda. 5. Shri Santanukumar Das.
	1953	1	29.6.1953	20	Ditto Ditto	Ditto.
	1954	1	8.5.1954	20	Ditto Ditto	Ditto.
	1955	1	11/12.7.1955	20	Ditto Ditto	Ditto.
Punjab	1951	...	...	...	None.	
	1952	1	23/24.9.1952	11	1. Shri Chhadub. 2. Shri Lobsang. 3. Shri Nono Tashi Ponchong. 4. Th. Pratap Chand. 5. Th. Prem Chand. 6. Shri Basant Ram. 7. Th. Lali Chand. 8. Th. Devi Singh. 9. Shri Shiv Chand. 10. Shri Saja Ram.	1. Shri Bhim Sen Sachar, Chairman and Ex-Officio Member.
	1953	1	12/13/6/1953	11	Ditto Ditto	Ditto.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10	9	1	3	Information not available.						
5	4	1	3	Ditto.						
5	4	1	14	5	3	3	1	..		
6	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
12	12	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	10	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	10	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	11	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	7	4	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
10	9	1	9	7	..	..	2	..	..	..
11	10	1	7	3	1	3	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1954 .	(i)	4.6.1954 .	11	Ditto Ditto . . .	Ditto.
		(ii)	12/13.6.1954	11	Ditto Ditto . . .	Ditto.
	1955 .	(i)	30/31.5.1955	8	1. Shri Chhadub. 2. Shri Lobsang. 3. Shri Nono Tashi Ponchong. 4. Shri Partap Chand. 5. Shri Prem Chand. 6. Shri Basant Ram. 7. Shri Lal Chand.	1. Shri Bhim Sen Sachar, Chairman and Ex-Officio Member.
		(ii)	22/23.9.1955	11	Members from 1-7 continued. 8. Shri Hira Dass. 9. Shri Som Dev. 10. Shri Tashi Angrup.	Ditto.
West Bengal	1953 .	..	..	..	None.	
	1954 .	(i)	30.3.1954 .	17	1. Shri T. Wangdi, M. L. A. (Deputy Minister). 2. Shri Antony Topne Munda, M. L. A. 3. Shri Debendra Bramha Mandal, M. L. A. 4. Shri Mangaldas Bhagat, M. L. A. 5. Shri Lakshman Chanda Hansda, M. L. A. 6. Shri Bhusan Hansda, M. L. A. 7. Shri Kamala Kanta Hembram, M. L. A. 8. Shri Jadu Nath Murnu, M. L. A. 9. Shri Mongal Chandra Soren, M. L. A. 10. Shri Jagatpati Hansda, M. L. A. 11. Shri Loso Hansda, M. L. A. 12. Shri Baidyanath Santal, M. L. A. 13. Shrimati Sabitri Devi.	1. Shri Radha Govinda Roy, Minister. 2. Shri P. M. Mukherji. 3. Prof. Tarak Chandra Das. 4. Shri Gobind Prasad Singh.
		(ii)	13/14.9.1954	17	Ditto Ditto . . .	Ditto.
	1955 .	(i)	30.3.1955 .	16	Ditto Ditto . . .	Ditto. (Except Shri Gobind Prasad Singh).
		(ii)	12/13.9.1955	16	Ditto Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Hyderabad	1953 .	1	6.6.1953 .	8	1. Shri Vooke Nagiah, M. L. A. 2. Shri Markolakshiram, M. L. A. 3. Shri Kotnak Yaswant Rao. 4. Shri Raghu Gedam. 5. Shri Gondi Rajanna. 6. Shri Beesa.	1. Shri Shankar Deo, Minister for Social Services. 2. Shri Mohd. Abdullah, Revenue Secretary. 3. Shri K. A. Gafoor, Director, Social Services.
	1954 .	(i)	25.1.1954 .	8	Ditto Ditto . . .	Ditto.
		(ii)	11.10.1954 .	8	Ditto Ditto	Ditto. (Except Shri D. G. Bindu, Minister Social Service as Chairman instead of Shri Shanker Deo.)
	1955 .	1	15.3.1955 .	8	Ditto Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Madhya Bharat.	1952 .	(i)	2.7.1952	8	..	..
		(ii)	Not known	8	--	..
	1953 .	(i)	Not known.	8	..	..
		(ii)	Not known.	8	--	..
	1954 .	(i)	18/19.1.1954	10	1. Shri Sawai Singh Mandaloi, M. L. A. 2. Shri Somaji Saheria, M. L. A. 3. Shri Shivbhanu Solanki, M. L. A. 4. Shri Jetaji Bhagaji, M. L. A. 5. Shrimati Jamnabai, M. L. A. 6. Shri Barku Chauhan, M. L. A. 7. Shri Kishansingh, M. L. A.	1. Hon'ble Dr. Premsingh Rathod, Minister I/C Tribal Welfare, Forest and Health. 2. Shri T. S. Gokhle, M. L. A. 3. Shri Sajjan Singh Vishnar, Deputy Minister I. C. Tribal Welfare.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10	9	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	8	Information not furnished.						
6	6	..	31	3	6	21	..	..	..	..
9	8	1	23	..	..	22	..	..	..	..
13	9	4	5	2	1	2	..	..	..	..
16	12	4	6	2	1	2	..	..	..	1
14	11	3	15	6	2	7	..	..	..	..
15	12	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	3	9	5	1	2	..	..	..	1
6	4	2	9	4	1	2	2	..	..	..
4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	2	2	11	5	..	4	1	..	..	1
8	6	2	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	..
4	2	2	6	5	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	1	4	7	5	..	2	..	..	..	..
4	1	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
8	6	2	8	1	2	2	1	..	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
		(ii)	9.6.1954 .	10	Ditto	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
		(iii)	29.11.1954 .	10	Ditto	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
	1955 .	(i)	10/11/12/13/ 14.1.1955	10	Ditto	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
		(ii)	12.7.1955 .	10	Ditto	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
		(iii)	7.8.1955 .	10	Ditto	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Rajasthan .	1953 .	(i)	11.9.1953 .	12	8		4
	1954 .	(i)	Not known.	12	8		4
		(ii)	16/17.9.1954	12	8		4
	1955 .	(i)	5.1.1955 .	12	8		4
		(ii)	20/21.3.1955	12	8		4
		(iii)	18.7.1955 .	12	8		4

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7	5	2	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
6	5	1	5	1	..	4	..	..	..	..
9	6	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
9	7	2	8	2	..	6	..	..	..	..
7	6	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	7	4	13	6	..	3	..	1	1	2
11	7	4	5	2	..	..	..	2	..	1
11	7	4	22	14	1	2	2	1	..	2
8	5	3	6	2	..	4	..	..	1	..
12	8	4	27	10	3	7	1	1	5	..
10	6	4	8	2	..	2	..	..	4	..

APPENDIX XLVIII

Statement showing the Recommendations made by the Tribes Advisory Councils in the various States after the Last Meeting mentioned in the 1954 Report and the action taken thereon by the State Governments.

A—ANDHRA

(Meeting held on the 27th July 1954)

Recommendations	Action taken
(i) In view of the fact that there is not a single hill tribesman or any bit of land owned by a hill tribesman, Ramchandrapuram, with its hamlet of Purushottapatnam be transferred to the plains area.	(i) The Government of India have notified the transfer of Ramchandrapuram village with its hamlet of Purushottapatnam in Rampachodavaram taluk, East Godavari Agency to plains area *vide* the Andhra Scheduled Areas Cessor Order, 1955 published in S. R. O. 1954, dated 9-9-1954 from the Ministry of Law, Government of India.
(ii) Agency Tract Loan Rules should be amended for reclaiming of 250 acres of land belonging to Agricultural Association, Sarabhannapalem.	(ii) Orders have been issued.
(iii) The Council approved the Scheme of starting of the "Scheduled Tribes Financing and Development Corporation".	(iii) The Government approved a scheme for the starting of a "Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation" to provide credit facilities to tribesmen, to procure and supply domestic requirements and other necessaries of life to the Scheduled Tribes and to arrange for the marketing of agricultural and other produce. It is proposed to start the corporation at suitable places. In Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts, the Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for 1955-56. Final orders will be issued shortly. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been included in Second Five-Year Plan on this item.
(iv) The Director of Harijan Welfare was requested to prepare a comprehensive scheme of work for the amelioration of the Hill Tribes and for the Development of the Agency area.	(iv) The Government of India have sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 15 lakhs for the Tribal Welfare Schemes costing Rs. 33 lakhs, for the year 1955-56 under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. They have also sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation. All the Tribal Welfare Schemes are under execution.
(v) The provisions of Act I of 1917 governing the rates of the interest charged by money-lenders should be strictly enforced and by a proper enquiry through departmental agency by inviting applications from members of the hill tribes adversely affected due to ingnorance of rules.	(v) Under examination.
(vi) The provisions of Madras Agency Debt Bondage Regulation of 1940 with suitable modifications should be enforced for redeeming the hill tribes from slavery and bondage.	(vi) Under examination.
(vii) Bull dozers at 50 per cent. of the hire charges should be made available to the Agency people and they should not be charged for the journey hours tc the work spots.	(vii) Bull dozers are being supplied at concessional rates. This concession has been extended upto 31st March, 1956.

Recommendations	Action taken
(viii) A tribal welfare officer with a good record of agency ameliorative work should be appointed in each jurisdiction of the Special Assistant Agent wherever necessary to work under the control of the Director of Social Welfare and furnish information.	(viii) Proposals for appointment of D. W. O's for Agency Districts are under consideration.
(ix) The Government be requested to fit the works of bridges, culverts and causeways to be constructed between Kunavaram and Venkatapuram, in the scheme for this and next year.	(ix) The Scheme was included in the supplementary list of schemes sent to the Government of India for grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for 1955-56 but the Government of India have not approved the scheme.
(x) The council recommended that for the development of Agency areas it is essential to have :— (*a*) One regular (Engineering) division for execution of works ; (*b*) One Special (Engineering) division for investigation under a special officer but subject to the technical control of the Chief Engineer with enhanced powers given to the Divisional Engineers.	(x) The Government have recently sanctioned a separate Special (Engineering) Division for attending to road development works in Agency Areas.
(xi) Boys of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes putting up in one and the same hostel are being granted Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 respectively. The Scheduled Caste boys who are granted less amount are not happy over this distinction. It was, therefore, suggested that separate hostels for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys should be established.	(xi) Under examination.

B—BIHAR

(*Meeting held on the* 10*th August* 1954)

Recommendations	Action taken
(i) The Cultual Board should continue to exist and function independently of the Tribes Advisory Council, so that qualified persons even from outside the Legislature may be associated with the Board.	(i) The Cultural Board has been retained and is functioning.
(ii) Qualified Adivasis be also taken on the Tribal Research Institute Staff.	(ii) One clerk and all the three peons have been taken in from among the Scheduled Tribes as against 3 posts of clerks and 3 peons.
(iii) For research work qualified Adivasis should be given a chance.	(iii) The posts of Research and Laboratory Assistants was advertised by the Commissioner, Chota-Nagpur Division and 4 Research and Laboratory Assistants have been appointed out of which one is an aboriginal.
(iv) A deserving Scheduled Tribe member either from outside the Tribes Advisory Council or one of the members of the Tribes Advisory Council be taken in on the Board of Control of the Bihar Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi.	(iv) Sri Bhaiya Ram Munda, a member of the Tribes Advisory Council, who belongs to one of the Scheduled Tribes has been taken in as a member of the Board of Control of the Bihar Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi.
(v) *Starting of Palm Gur Industry for the economic uplift of the Schedule Tribes.* (*a*) Sri Devi Soren thought that tapping for palm gur may ultimately be injurious to the Scheduled Tribes in as much as the tappers might start taking toddy before preparing the Palm Gur.	

Recommendations	Action taken
(*b*) Sri Atulchandra Singh expresssd doubts if the measures would prove successful in view of existing limitations in regard to tapping of Palm trees put by the Excise Act. Shri K. B. Sahay was of the view that the rules under the Excise Act could be relaxed if necessary in order to encourage this industry.	(v) (*b*) The Excise Department reports that in the absence of any specific instance it is difficult to find out the actual draw-backs of the Excise Act to which Sri Atulchandra Singh refers, but the Excise Department have been conscious of the view to help this industry and have according to the advice of the Palm Gur Advisor to the Government of India, prepared the Bihar Neera Rules, 1953, which provides as much facilities as possible. Exemptions have been allowed in certain deserving cases from Excise taxes for starting Neera centres. Instructions have been issued to District Magistrates to pay prompt attention to the applications for Palm Gur or Neera licences.
(vi) (*a*) Sri G. S. Dalmia said as a result of personal experience that one palm tree could give 3 to 4 seers of gur. According to him the industry, if introduced, would greatly benefit the Adivasis economically. (*b*) Sri B. R. Munda also held the view that the Industry would greatly help the people in improving their lot, economically. The consensus of the opinion was that Palm Gur industry be introduced in areas in Chota-Nagpur and Santal Parganas where palm trees and date trees are available.	(vi) It proposed to start two Palm Gur making Centres this year, one in Hazaribagh district and the other in the district of Santal Parganas. The scheme has been referred to the Government of India for their approval under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and sanction of necessary grant.
(vii) Books on Tribal language and culture :— The question of printing of Kheria dictionary and also other books of cultural uplift of the Scheduled Tribes be placed before the Cultural Board for their advice before being considered by the Tribes Advisory Council.	(vii) The books that were ready placed before the Cultural Board and most of their recommendations have been given effect to. The following books have been printed:—Arnyakand, Kashkinda Kand and Sunderkand Ramayan in Santali. The following books are being printed:— (a) Oraon-English-Hindi Dictionary. (b) Bansuri Baj Rahi Hai (Mundari folk songs).
(viii) *Lac Industry* :— Sri Bhaiya Ram Munda advocated State protection for lac industry in Chota-Nagpur and also suggested that there should be uniform or standard weight and measures enforced for weighing lac. It was pointed out by the Chairman that the Government of India are taking adequate measures to control the price of lac.	(viii) At present the Weights Act is not operative in Chota-Nagpur Division. It has, however, been decided to extend the operation of the Act to Hazaribagh District for the present. Proposal to extend it to the remaining districts of Chota-Nagpur will be taken up in due course.
(ix) Rehabilitation schemes for the Asurs, and Birhors who are backward among the Scheduled Tribes should also be taken up without further delay. It was pointed out by the Secretary that a scheme for rehabilitation of the Asurs was already under consideration of the Government.	(ix) The scheme for rehabilitation of Asurs has already been sanctioned and that the scheme for rehabilitation of Birhors is under consideration of the Government.

Recommendations	Action taken
(x) (*a*) It was also suggested that the Swansi, Kosta, Kabar and Nagesia castes in Chota-Nagpur Division who were neither classed as Scheduled Castes or Tribes or even Backward Classes and as such could not get benefits of the State uplift measures, should be included in either of the three categories.	(x) (*a*) The revision of the lists of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is under consideration of the Government of India in consultation with the State Government. It is likely that the question of including the castes "Swansi", "Kosta" and "Nagesia" in one or other of the lists of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes may also be considered.
(*b*) Sri K. B. Sahay suggested that these castes may be included in the list of Backward Class (Annexure I).	(*b*) "Kawars" are already included in the State list Backward Classes (Annexure I).
(xi) (*a*) Sri Munda then raised the question of Pahnai (Sarna land)in Chota-Nagpur which are now proving a source of constant friction between the Christians and the non-Christians and suggested that something should be done to settle the matter finally.	(xi) The matter is under examination.
(*b*) Sri Sukra Oraon suggested that these Sarna lands which are being converted into grave yards, should properly be put under the possession of the Pahans who were actually performing the duties of the Pahans and who had not adopted Christianity. The Chairman said that Government would consider the question.	
(xii) Sri S. K. Bage said that all legislations affecting the Adivasis should first be referred to the Tribes Advisory Council for their views before being considered by the Government. He also raised the point that all the existing Acts and Rules which affected the interests of the Adivasis should suitably be amended after obtaining the advice of the Tribes Advisory Council.	(xii) This is under examination.
(xiii) Sri Bage also suggested that there should be an Employment Branch in the Welfare Department of the Government for providing employment to educated unemployed Adivasis.	(xiii) The matter is under examination. A reference has been made to the State Governments of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh for the details of a similar scheme said to be in operation there. Their reply is awaited.
(xiv) (*a*) He further suggested that there should be a separate Board of Secondary Examination for Chota-Nagpur and that in view of the time-limit of 10 years, put in the Constitution, all Adivasi children should be given free and compulsory education.	(xiv) There appears to be no justification for setting up a separate Board of Secondary Examination for Chota-Nagpur Division. Additional weightage is already being given to the Educational needs of the backward areas of the State. The stage for introducing free and compulsory educations has not yet been reached.
(*b*) Sri Subh Nath Deogam, Sri Bhaiya Ram Munda and Sri Atul Chandra Singh supported him on this point.	
(*c*) Sri K. B. Sahay said that education was free up to the primary stage for all boys in the State of Bihar.	

Recommendations	Action taken
(xv) Sri S. K. Bage suggested that the school session which at present commences from July every year was not suited to the conditions prevailing in Chota-Nagapur and that the session should start from January every year instead of from July. He was supported by Sri Sukra Oraon, Sri Subha Nath Deogam, Sri Bhaiya Ram Munda and also by Sri G. S. Dalmia. The reason advanced was that the Chota-Nagpur cultivators found it hard to put their wards in schools in July when they were busy with agriculture and had not had sufficient means to put their children in schools at the time. If the school session could commence from January they had the year's paddy crop to help them readily and once a student was put in schools he could any how continue his studies for the year.	(xv) The school session which used to commence from January each year was changed to July each year after very careful consideration by Government in 1952 in order to avoid the wastage in the number of working days after the annual examination. If the session is to end in December, the school will have to be closed in January to enable the results of the examinations to be compiled. Again in May and June, the school will have to be closed because of summer. In order to avoid the closing of the school in the month of January each year, which can be easily considered to be the best part of the year, the session was changed to July. It is not considered desirable now to reverse the decision already taken and implemented.
(xvi) Sri G. S. Dalmia suggested that Santali Primers printed by Santal Paharia Seva Mandal should be recognised and approved by Government for use in schools.	(xvi) The Education Department have already taken action on this and these primers have been prescribed by the Government in their Notification No. 4026, dated the 9th June, 1955.
(xvii) (*a*) Sri Subha Nath Deogam suggested that there should be a Residential College at Chaibassa. It was also emphasised that there should be at least one Residential College in each district.	(xvii) (*a*) There is already a College at Chaibassa. All the districts in the State have already got one or more Colleges and almost all these Colleges are providing hostel facilities for students.
(*b*) Sri K. B. Sahay suggested that there should be a Hostel attached to the college.	(*b&c*) There are two aboriginal hostels one for boys and the other for girls at Chaibassa in the district of Singhbhum.
(*c*) Sri Sidui Hembrom said that there should be a Girls' Hostel at Chaibassa.	
(xviii) (*a*) Sri Debi Soren raised the question of starting a College in Dumka. He said that Colleges at Deoghar and Sahebganj could not meet the demand and students from Santal Parganas were required to go to Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh and Ranchi and if not accommodated there, had to go to Bengal for studies.	(xviii) A college with public co-operation has been started at Dumka. A hostel in a hired house for Scheduled Tribe students has also been sanctioned with effect from the 1st March 1955.
(*b*) Sri K. B. Sahay said that Dumka had a claim for a College.	
(*c*) The Chairman said that Colleges should be opened with public support. Government came in for aid only.	
(xix) Sri Tika Ram Manjhi said that Scheduled Tribes students should also get the advantage of free tuition as has been allowed in the case of Scheduled Caste students.	(xix) The Government of India have been requested to approve under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, the scheme of exemption of Scheduled Tribes students from payment of tuition fees at the secondary stage of education and sanction necessary grant for execution of the scheme. Their approval is awaited.

Recommendations	Action taken
(xx) (*a*) Sri Sidui Hembrom said that till now every thana in the State has not been provided with a primary or Middle school though the programme of the Government was to open a high school at every headquarters. (*b*) Sri K. B. Sahay asaid that every thana should have a high school in order to encourage education.	(xx) There is no thana in the State, which does not have one or more primary schools. Besides, with the exception of one or two thanas in the State, all the remaining thanas have already got middle schools. The District Planning Committees in each district which consists of besides others, 5 members of the Legislature, one non-official and the Chairman, District Boards, have already been entrusted with the work of the planning of new schools and upgrading of schools in each district and they have also been given adequate funds for these purposes. Instructions have also been issued to them to give priority to the educational requirements of the backward and neglected areas of each district. Steps are being taken to ensure that all thanas in the State do have adequate number of middle as well as primary schools during the Second Five-Year Plan.
(xxi) Sri Ankura Ho suggested that students should be allowed to make a choice of subjects at the school stage and that there should be no hard and fast grouping of subjects by the Education Department. He also complained that in some schools, Adivasi students are discouraged from taking Mathematics as one of the subjects. The Chairman suggested that there should be a Circular to this effect asking the teachers not to interfere in such matters. Sri Ankura Ho also suggested that there should be arrangement for teaching Science in Chaibassa College.	(xxi) The present syllabus provides considerable variety in the matter of selection of optional subjects and the suggestion made that there should not be any grouping of subjects at all, is educationally unsound. Specific instances, where Adivasi students are prevented from taking Mathematics of any other subject, will be looked into by the Education Department, if they are brought to their notice.
(xxii) Sri B. R. Munda said that stipends awarded to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students should be distributed through Welfare Department and not through the Education Department. Sri K. B. Sahay said that it was necessary that the stipends should continue to be disbursed through the Education Department in order to ensure that the stipends were given to right persons and that those who received stipends were actually prosecuting their studies.	(xxii) In view of the clarification made by the Revenue Minister in the meeting, no action appears necessary.
(xxiii) Sri Ankura Ho said that in the Jagannathpur Russel High School though stipends were awarded to 23 students of the Scheduled Tribes, the students have not been paid their stipends yet. The Chairman said that the matter should be enquired into without further delay.	(xxiii) The stipends have since been paid to all concerned
(xxiv) (*a*) Sri Tika Ram Manjhi raised the question of opening Aboriginal Hostel in Tundi and Dhanbad on the same line as in Lakhanpur in the district of Manbhum. (*b*) Sri K. B. Sahay suggested that a hostel should be started at Dhandbad if a suitable house could be available on rent.	(xxiv) A hostel at Tundi has since been opened in a rented house and proposal for Dhanbad has been called for and the report is awaited.

Recommendations	Action taken
(xxv) (*a*) The need for opening more State Dispensaries in aboriginal areas was expressed by Sri G. S. Dalmia, Sri Devi Soren, Sri Prioo Manjhi and Sri Balia Bhagat. (*b*) Sri B. R. Munda suggested that dispensary should be started even in rented houses in order to expedite the scheme. (*c*) Sri K. B. Sahay said that in the current year there was a programme for opening 26 new Dispensaries in Chota-Nagpur and Santal Parganas and the idea was to have at least one dispensary in each thana of Chota-Nagpur and Santal Parganas. (*d*) Sri Balia Bhagat said that the Sissai dispensary was not yet functioning. The Chairman explained that a dispensary had been opened at Sissai and if necessary staff had not yet gone there, they will go shortly.	(xxv) Three State Dispensaries have been opened at Jayantgarh, Anantpur and Gandhania in the district of Singhbhum. Three Mobile Dispensaries one each in the districts of Singhbhum, Manbhum and Santal Parganas have also been started. Sanction for opening of 25 State Dispensaries as noted below have also been accorded most of which have started functioning. The State Dispensary at Sissai has also started functioning. SANTAL PARGANAS :— 1. Gopikandar. 2. Sarayahat. 3. Shikaripara. 4. Jasidih. 5. Sundarpahari. 6. Barijore. MANBHUM :— 1. Jogta. 2. Kenduadih. 3. Sorapokhar. 4. Jharia. SINGHBHUM :— 1. Govindpur. 2. Jhinkpani. RANCHI :— 1. Sonahatu. 2. Bolwa. 3. Theithaitanagar. 4. Raidih. 5. Burmu. 6. Lapung. HAZARIBAGH :— 1. Itkhori. 2. Bengabad. 3. Gandey. 4. Nawadih. 5. Gawan. 6. Ichak. 7. Jaradi.
(xxvi) (*a*) Sri Sindui Hembrom expressed the need for more wells in the district of Singhbhum to solve water supply problem. He also advocated that the public be exonerated from payment of 50 per cent. of the cost of construction of such schemes. (*b*) Sri K. B. Sahay emphasised that contribution from the beneficiaries in shape of labour should be insisted upon if they were not in a position to meet the cost. The Chairman was also of the same view.	(xxvi) The following number of wells was constructed or sanctioned in Singhbhum :—

	1954-55 completed or taken up	1955-56 sanctioned
By Welfare Department .	12	10

Recommendations	Action taken

	1954-55 completed or taken up	1955-56 sanctioned
By Revenue Department under Local Development Works Programme .	475	236

In addition to the above Gram Panchayat Department have allotted the following amount for wells :—

	Rs.
1954-55	40,000
1955-56	10,000

2. Government subsidy has been raised from 50 per cent. of the total cost involved in the construction of a well to 75 per cent. of the total cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 900. In addition a further sum of Rs. 300 has been sanctioned for each well where considerable blasting is to be done.

(xxvii) (*a*) Sri Gauri Shankar Dalmia suggested that a Paper Pulp Factory should be started in Santal Parganas. He was of the view that the quality of paper produced out of paper pulp even though it could not compete with mill-made papers, deserved encouragement and for this it was necessary to establish a Paper Pulp Factory in the State or to encourage it on Cottage Industries basis.

(*b*) The Secretary to Government Welfare Department said that better quality of paper could be produced if rags could be mixed with Sabai grass.

It was decided that the question of paper industry called for further investigation, which should be taken up.

(xxvii) The question was examined in consultation with the Government of India, Development Wing and the conclusion reached is that neither a Paper Pulp Factory nor a Paper Factory utilising only Sabai grass as raw materials will be an economic unit.

(xxviii) Sri Dalmia further suggested that proper marketing facilities should be devised for ropes made out of Sabai grass. The cultivators generally produce small quantities of rope for which they have to face marketing difficulties. The industry could be improved on co-operative lines. The Chairman suggested that marketing through co-operative methods should be encouraged.

(xxviii) The matter is under examination.

Recommendations	Action taken
(xxix) It was decided that the Damodar Valley Corporation may be requested to employ labourers from among the Adivasis who, for want of employment at home, had to go to other parts of the country such as Bengal, Assam and even the Andamans.	(xxix) Labour Department reports that Chairman, Damodar Valley Corporation and the Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Bihar have been requested to take adequate steps in the matter. The result of the action taken is awaited.
(xxx) Sri Bhaiya Ram Munda said that the Adivasis who due to their poverty had migrated to Bengal or Assam for sake of employment, should get the same facilities as is being allowed to their brethren in the State of Bihar. The Chairman said that they might be getting same facilities from those States where to they have migrated.	(xxx) A reference has been made to the State Governments of Assam and West Bengal and their replies are awaited.
(xxxi) (*a*) Sri Devi Soren suggested that in the Santal Parganas the "Paradhani" system was being liquidated and as such no Pradhans were being appointed. (*b*) Sri K. B. Sahay said that names of such of villages where Paradhanis were not functioning, should be furnished for consideration of Government. Sri Devi Soren promised to do so later.	(xxxi) (*a*) Sri Devi Soren who moved this resolution has been requested to furnish the names of such villages where Paradhanis were not functioning for further action. His reply has not yet been received.
(xxxii) Sri S. K. Bage suggested that land belonging to Munkis, Panchparas, Pahans, Mundas etc., of which they have been dispossessed by their sale under C. N. Tenancy Act should be restored to them after necessary enquiries.	(xxxii) The matter is under examination.
(xxxiii) Sri Ankura Ho suggested that the right-holders coupe should be opened timely. Sri K. B. Sahay said that it is generally opened by 15th September every year.	(xxxiii) No further action needed.
(xxxiv) At the suggestion of Sri S. K. Bage the Council unanimously decided to make a request to the Government of India to suitably increase the grant-in-aid allowed to the State of Bihar under Article 275 of the Constitution for the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State.	(xxxiv) The Government of India have accordingly been requested.

Summary of the meeting of the Tribes Advisory Council held on the 9th and the 10th August, 1955

(i) *Settlement of forest land with cultivators.*—The council after discussion was ultimately of the view that waste land on fringes and outside the demarcation line of the forests may be settled with landless members of the Scheduled Tribes through the Gram Panchayats of the area who may be made responsible for protection of the adjoining forests, but such settlement must be made keeping in view the idea of protection of forests.

(ii) *Appointment of Social Welfare Workers.*—The Council discussed the proposal of appointing Social Welfare Workers in the backward areas of Singhbhum District. The Chairman said that the Government would consider what further welfare measures should be launched in these areas. Starting of a National Extension Service Block may also be thought of.

(iii) *Mining School in Singhbhum.*—There being a large number of mines in the district of Singhbhum a Mining School might be started so as to accord facilities for training in Mining to tribal people who work at present as coolies.

(iv) *Grant of forest coupes to "Mahtos".*—A point was raised whether Mahtos can get forest coupes which are meant for Adivasis. The Chairman said that Kurmis and Mahtos being poor and belonging to Backward Classes certain facilities granted to them should not be objected to.

(v) *Award of Stipends.*—The Council discussed the proposal for delay in award of stipends. The Chairman desired the Secretary to see that effective steps were taken to ensure early awards and the students get their stipends regularly every month.

(vi) *Wells for Paharias.*—The Paharias in Santal Parganas do not get adequate water supply. The Chairman remarked that arrangement for water supply should be made by digging wells wherever possible even at a big cost of Rs. 2,000 for each well.

(vii) *Paper Pulp Factory for utilisation of Sabai Grass.*—It was explained by the Development Secretary that it was not economical to establish either a paper factory or paper pulp factory in Bihar for utilisation of Sabai Grass.

(viii) *Prohibition in Tribal Areas.*—Some members urged the need for gradual prohibition in tribal areas to which the Chairman pointed out that it would be duly considered along with report of the Central Prohibition Enquiry Committee.

(ix) *Roads in Tribal Areas.*—The Council stressed the need for construction of more roads in tribal areas. It was suggested on behalf of the Government that a list of all roads proposed to be constructed by the Welfare Department, Public Works Department, Local Self-Government and Forest Department, in tribal areas should be prepared and circulated to all the members for inviting their suggestions.

(x) *Draft Second Five Year Plan for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.*—The proposals were discussed and the Council was of the view that the Draft on the whole was quite good. It however recommended that the provision under Animal Husbandry should be reduced and the same under irrigation be increased. Reclamation of waste lands through tractors should be introduced. More funds should be provided for development of cottage industries. Training Centres should be opened for giving training in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Provision for hostels should be increased. Distribution of bulls and cows should be encouraged with measures for improving the breed of cows.

(xi) *Development of small industries through Power from D. V. C. and Mayurakshi.*—The Deputy Chairman pointed out that everybody was entitled, to have electrical energy if the power line passed through his village, but it may have to be examined as to where and what kind of cottage industries may be developed if the electrical energy is made available.

(xii) *Appointment of Scheduled Tribes in Government Service.*—The Council once more reiterated unanimously that members of Scheduled Tribes should be given service in the Forest Zamindari and Agricultural Departments in proportion to their population.

(xiii) *Loans for Development of Cottage Industries.*—It was proposed that adequate sum varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 be given as loan under the State Aid to Industries Act to Scheduled Tribes for development of Cottage Industries. The Deputy Chairman, pointed out that a loan up to Rs. 500 was allowed to a single individual for the purpose. The question of raising the loan up to Rs. 1,000 would be considered by the Government.

(xiv) *Facilities to Scheduled Tribes of Bihar who migrated to West Bengal and Assam.*—The proposal was discussed and it was suggested that an officer should be sent to these States to enquire and find out as to what extent the emigrants were accorded facilities there. The members, however, were requested to await replies as the matter was under ccrrespondnnce with these States.

The Council also made suggestions for holding meetings of the Council frequently, for relaxation of age limits for Government service and for giving facility to members to visit other States to see what work is being done there for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.

(Action taken by the State Government on the above recommendations, suggestions, etc. is not yet intimated).

C—BOMBAY

(*Meeting held on the 22nd April* 1955)

Recommendations	Action taken
(*i*) This Council recommends to the Government of Bombay that out of the amount sanctioned under the Village Water Supply Scheme for each district, a certain portion may be earmarked	(*i*) Government have already issued orders in Government Circular, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. B.C.C. 1155 dated 23-8-1955 regarding measures for speedy

Recommendations	Action taken
for the Scheduled Areas of each district, in proportion to the population of the Scheduled Areas. This Council further recommends to Government to make a complete survey of the wells required in the Scheduled Areas and to simplify the procedure for the execution of the programme of wells within a fixed period.	implementation of Village Water Supply Scheme in Backward Areas of the State. The recommendation that the proportionate amount should be set apart is accepted by the Government and is mentioned in para. (i) of the Government Circular referred to above. Procedural difficulties are also removed. The point regarding complete survey of the wells required in the Scheduled Areas seems to be under consideration of the Government. (The recommendation is accepted except survey of wells in Scheduled Areas.) Hence this is shown under 'partially accepted by State Government, but fully implemented'.
(*ii*) This Council recommends to the Government that the minimum popular contribution in the Scheduled Areas under the 'Local Development Works' may be 30% of the cost of the works, of which half to be contributed by the Local Authorities and the other half by the people in the form of labour etc.	(*ii*) The recommendation is accepted in principle. However the recommendation that the minimum popular contribution should be 15% from the people and 15% from the Local Authorities is not fully accepted. 20% minimum popular contribution is prescribed from the people only (*vide* Government letter, P. & S. D. No. P. C. I. 2775 (Gen.) 47711-S, dated 25th July, 1955).
(*iii*) This Council recommends to the Government of Bombay that Gaothan lands may be given to Backward Classes in the Scheduled Areas free of occupancy price for building houses and that tagai loans may be granted to them on a liberal basis.	(*iii*) The recommendation is under consideration.
(*iv*) This Council recommends to the Government to give preference to the Scheduled Areas for locating Multilateral High Schools from next year.	(*iv*) The recommendation is accepted. (G. Endt. E. D. No. S. S. N. 4555-E-28869 dated the 27th June, 1955).
(*v*) This Council recommends that the Government in the Agriculture and Forests Department may prepare a Five Year Programme of execution of soil conservation, bunding measures in the State and after receiving suggestions, if any, the question of inclusion of Scheduled Areas under this programme may be considered.	(*v*) The recommendation is under consideration.

(*Meeting Held on the 24th September*, 1955)

The minutes of the meeting have been submitted to the Government for approval of the Chairman. The minutes have not been received from the Government duly approved by the Chairman. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting :—

(*i*) This Council recommends to the Government that Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies which are required to spend part of their profits on recreational activities for their workers, multipurpose societies and other sponsoring agencies working in the Scheduled Areas may be urged to open recreation centres in central places.	(*i*) The proposals from the Director of Backward Classes Welfare are awaited.

Recommendations	Action Taken
(ii) (a) This Council recommends to the Government of Bombay to request the Central Government to open branch post offices under the group system in the Scheduled Areas. (b) This Council further recommends that owing to the hilly nature of the Scheduled Areas, more postal runners may be provided in these areas than elsewhere.	(ii) The Collectors of the districts concerned are being separately consulted about the places where branch post offices should be opened. On receipt of the list, from the Director of Backward Classes Welfare, necessary action will be taken.
(iii) (a) This Council recommends to the Government that some measures about survey and control may be undertaken for the diseases prevailing among the people in Scheduled Areas such as V. D., Leprosy, etc. (b) This Council further recommends that nutrition survey may also be undertaken.	(iii) Proposals are awaited from the Director Backward Classes Welfare.

D—MADHYA PRADESH

(*Meetings held on the* 16*th November*, 1954.)

(i) A Tribal Research Institute and a Social Workers Training Institute should be established at Chhindwara.	(i) The Tribal Research Institute has been established at Chhindwara and action is being taken to establish a Social Workers Training Institute also.

(*Meetings held on the* 12*th*/14*th*/15*th March* 1955)

(i) With a view to imparting instruction in local languages in the first two classes in the Primary Schools in the Scheduled Areas, the State Government had decided to prepare text books in the Devnagari script. As the State Government were confronted with several difficulties in preparing such text books the position was explained to the members of the Council who were requested to make their suggestions in the matter. After much discussion in the meetings held on 12th and 14th March, 1955 no decision could be arrived at. The members wanted some time to study the subject matter and therefore requested that another meeting should be called in the near future for further discussion.	(i) A meeting of the Council was accordingly convened on the 26th March, 1955 for further discussion.
(ii) In the meeting held on the 14th March, 1955 the proposed Second Five Year Plan was discussed. The members wanted some time to study that subject and therefore requested that it should be further discussed in the forthcoming meeting to be held at Nagpur.	(ii) Same as above.
(iii) As the villagers of Chando in the Surguja District desired that the Tribal Welfare Centre should be shifted from Durgapur to Chando the State Government had shifted the centre to Chando. This was brought to the notice of the members of the Council in the meeting held on the 15th March, 1955 who unanimously approved of the change.	(iii) As the Tribal Welfare Centre already stood shifted from Durgapur to Chando and the members of the Council unanimously approved of the change, no further action on the part of the Government was called for in this case.

D.—MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*

Recommendations	Action taken
(Meeting of the Council held on the 26th March 1955)	
(*i*) The subject of preparation of text books in Devnagari script for the first two classes in the primary schools in the Scheduled Areas was further discussed. The members suggested that a committee of educationists, Administrators, representatives of the tribals and specialists should be appointed to think over the subject and solve the difficulties encountered by the State Government in preparing the text books.	(*i*) The question of appointing a committee as recommended by the Council is under consideration of the State Government.
(*ii*) The proposed Second Five Year Tribal Welfare Plan was discussed in the meeting and the members suggested that the Second Five Year Tribal Welfare Plan Committee should discuss the matter with the Director of Tribal Welfare and the Honorary State Organiser, Tribal Welfare.	(*ii*) The Director of Tribal Welfare and the Honorary State Organiser discussed the matter with the members of the Second Five Year Tribal Welfare Plan Committee appointed by the State Government. A tentative Second Five Year Tribal Welfare Plan was accordingly prepared with due regard to the recommendations made by them.

E—MADRAS

(Meeting held on the 24th March, 1955)

Recommendations	Action taken
(*i*) The Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras should study the conditions in each area and submit schemes to the Government for development of small scale and cottage industries among the Tribes.	(*i*) Matter is under consideration of the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras and his report is awaited.
(*ii*) Proposals contained in the Memoranda presented by Shri V. Velayudhan and Shri Belligud, Members of the Council may be considered and placed before a future meeting of the Tribes Advisory Council.	
A. Proposals contained in the Memorandum from Shri V. Velayudhan.	
(*a*) Compulsory education for tribal boys and girls and separate hostels for each. (*b*) Compulsory secondary education for girls. (*c*) Provision of land and establishment of colonies for 'Paniyans'. (*d*) Stopping of conversion by American Missionaries of Paniyans, etc. tribes. (*e*) Declaration of Wynaad as a tribal area as in the case of the Vizag agency areas of the Andhra State. (*f*) Money lending by 'jermis' at exorbitant rates on mortgage of land and final compulsory conversion of the mortgage into a deed for possession of lands may be stopped. (*g*) Sale of lands without knowledge of the cultivating agricultural labourer may be stopped. (*h*) Practice of untouchability by the Kurichan may be eradicated.	Detailed report to be placed before the Council is awaited from the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras.

Recommendations	Action taken
B. Proposals contained in the Memorandum from Shri Belligud. (*a*) Bee-keeping, basket-making, mat making and embroidery work may be tried among tribes. (*b*) Toda patta lands enjoyed by Todas may be assigned on ryot-wari system. (*c*) Tiled houses may be provided. (*d*) Co-operative credit societies may be formed exclusively for the Todas. (*e*) Providing motorable roads and digging of wells for Toda-munds. (*f*) Preservation of grazing grounds around the munds. (*g*) Grant of Government scholarships to Toda students. (*h*) Grant of Takkair loans to Tribes.	Detailed report to be placed before the Council is awaited from the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras.

F—ORISSA

(*Meeting held on the* 8*th May*, 1954)

Recommendations	Action taken
(*i*) Giving effect to the provisions of the A. T. I. L. T. Act I of 1917 respectively from 1900. Under this Act all transfers of land by tribals to non-tribals were made valid from the date of enforcement of this Act. Some members suggested to give it retrospective effect with a view to declare more transfers void.	(*i*) It was explained that there would be complications in giving retrospective effect to this Act. The concerned Department would take steps to restore land illegally transferred in construction of the Act.
(*ii*) Checking of smuggling of liquor from the border areas of Kalahandi. It was represented that the people are very much addicted to country liquor and in spite of prohibition, liquor is being smuggled. It was recommended to stop smuggling.	(*ii*) Excise Department has been requested to enforce prohibition and to check smuggling of liquor.
(*iii*) Suitable amendment to the Orissa Land Encroachment Act in the matter of punishment to the Adivasi Offenders under the Act.	(*iii*) It was decided that before an encroachment is removed, the views of the Gram panchayat should be obtained. It is not the intention at Government to allow indiscriminate encroachments by the Adivasis without regard to the convenience of village communities. If some lands are lying fallow without serving the interest of the community, the local authorities will not stand in the way of leasing encroached areas to really needy Adivasis. The Collectors have been informed on the above lines. Specific instances of difficulties in this respect should be brought to the notice of Government.
(*iv*) Submission of yearly report to the Tribes Advisory Council.	(*iv*) Government have accepted this and the Home Department have sent the report for 1952-53, which was placed before the Council. Further reports are awaited.

Recommendations	Action taken
(*v*) Prevention of explanation of Adivasis and Scheduled Castes by grant of liberal loans.	(*v*) It has been suggested the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that the explanation can be checked through co-operative credit societies. The Registrar is taking further action in the matter.
(*vi*) Settlement of fallow lands, Khesra land and reserved forest lands with Adivasis, Scheduled Castes near hilly tracts where lands are acquired for mine-owners.	(*vi*) (a) So far as settlement of land is concerned, preference is given to the landless Adivasis. Sometimes it is seen that the villagers part with their lands in favour of mine-owners in the hope of getting employment under them. (*b*) The question of settlement in suitable areas from reserved forest lands is under the consideration of the Development Department.
(*vii*) Employment of persons knowing Adivasi language on propaganda work for improving the condition of Adivasis and Harijans.	(*vii*) The District Public Relations Officers, the District Welfaie Officers and the field staff under the T. and R. W. Department have been instructed to pass in a tribal language.
(*viii*) Abolition of the system of Gountia and Naik.	(*viii*) The Revenue Department have indicated that this is a matter of Revenue Administration and should not be mixed with Adivasi welfare.
(*ix*) Removal of existing control in the matter of free gun licence.	(*ix*) Government have relaxed the restrictions to facilitate speedy grant of licence to the Adivasis. The crop protection licences should henceforward be renewed for 3 years at time instead of one year as at present. The touring officers not below the rank of S. D. Os. have been entrusted to inspect the weapons and endorse the licences which can then be sent to the licencing authority for renewal instead of appearing in person with the weapon.
(*x*) Settling Dongar Khonds on land.	(*x*) Government are leasing out lands and giving financial help to hill tribes to settle on land in the plains. Colonies are being set up at different places to put them on settled cultivation and wean them away from Podu cultivation.
(*xi*) Prohibition of use of liquor among Adivasis of Orissa.	(*xi*) As Government are already enforcing prohibition no specific action is called for.
(*xii*) Prohibition of the system of payment of sanja and sistu by Adivasis to Mutha heads in Ganjam agency.	(*xii*) As Government have already decided to stop all kinds of illegal exactions, no specific action is called for.

(*Meeting held on the* 11*th July*, 1955)

Recommendations	Action taken
(*i*) Extension of the Bihar and Orissa Àerial Ropeway Act, 1924 to Mayurbhanj and other ex-State areas. The Works Department sought the advice of the Tribes Advisory Council on the above subject.	(*i*) The proposal was accepted and their advice was communicated to the Works Department.
(*ii*) Enactment of law in the matter of transfer of land by Adivasis to non-Adivasis in the Scheduled Areas.	(*ii*) The Revenue Department have examined the proposal and have sent a draft Regulation for the concurrence of the T. & R. W. Department which is under consideration.

Recommendations	Action taken
The Council recommended to promulgate restricting such transfers in the Scheduled districts and areas and to extend the operation of the measure to other areas, and that these should be enforced from 1950.	
(*iii*) Establishment of training centres to train the Adivasis about the utility of Grampanchayat. It was decided that the Revenue and T. & R.W. Department would take necessary action.	(*iii*) The matter has been referred to the Revenue Department.
(*iv*) Grant of stipends to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who fail in one class for one time and to request the Central Government to give the same facility in the post-matric institutions.	(*iv*) State Government have decided to give free-studentship and stipend concessions to the failed students for one year. If any student fails for the second time in the same class he loses both the concessions.

G—PUNJAB

(Meetings held on the 30th and 31st May, 1955)

Development of Irrigation.

Recommendations	Action taken
(*i*) (*a*) Some members were of the view that the estimates for Mooring and Karding Kuhls proposed by the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch were on the high side. Government's point of view was that there was no objection to the works being executed by the villagers themselves by setting up trade unions on their own agencies, under the supervision of the civil authorities. The members were asked to prepare and submit to Government their alternative schemes, giving the revised alignments within 15 days for consideration by Government. The urgency of this work was brought to their notice.	(*i*) (*a*) For the construction of Mooring and Karding Kuhls, the members promised to send the details of an alternative schemes indicating the revised alignments for the consideration of Government. No such schemes have been sent by the members. The Deputy Commissioner, Kangra has been asked to obtain necessary information from the members and his reply is awaited.
(*b*) Regarding Bargal Kuhl, it was pointed out by Thakar Lal Chand that there was lot of difficulty in getting water for irrigating the area in that locality and he was of the opinion that the work should be pursued. The Council was of the view that in spite of the objections of the Forest Department this work should not be given up.	(*b*) It has been referred to the Irrigation Department for further action.
(*c*) There was a general feeling that the schemes for Lot and Jhalama should be given up and that of Sainsha should only be executed after the work of Tandi Kuhl had been completed.	(*c*) The recommendations of the Council were brought to the notice of the Irrigation Department.

Recommendations	Action taken
Development of Education.	
(*ii*) The members vehemently expressed the view that in the school at Keylang there was paucity of trained teachers and there was no science equipment. It was pointed out that about 150 boys hailing from Lahaul and Spiti Areas were receiving education at Kulu on that account which was a source of inconvenience to them and meant lot of unnecessary expenditure on the part of their parents.	(*ii*) The matter is being considered by the Education Department.
Establishment of hospital in Pattan Valley.	
(*iii*) There was a general feeling that the work regarding the construction of the dispensary at Sainsha in the Pattan Valley should be pursued with vigour.	(*iii*) The recommendation of the Council was brought to the notice of the Punjab P. W. D. and Health Departments. The Punjab P. W. D. reported that a sum of Rs. 10,000 had been spent on the construction of the dispensary at Sainsha in the Pattan Valley during the period from 1st April, 1955 to 31st July, 1955 from the grant-in-aid of Rs. 50,200 sanctioned by the Government of India for this purpose. The construction was in full swing. The Punjab P. W. D. anticipated to complete the work during the current financial year.
Postal arrangements in Lahaul.	
(*iv*) (*a*) There was a general agreement that the Government would incur good deal of loss if the Branch Post Office at Keylang was converted into a sub-post office. The members however, insisted that greater supervision should be exercised over the dak runners to ensure that they perform their duties properly and that the dak reaches the post offices regularly on alternate days. They also stated that there was no arrangement at present for the distribution of the dak. The same difficulty was experienced by them regarding the delivery of wireless messages. All the members insisted that both these difficulties could be easily meet by appointing one post-man at each of the three post offices at Keylang, Lot and Jhalma. (*b*) It was also pointed out by the Members that the Wireless Operator at Keylang was not being compensated at the enhanced rate at which the State Government servants were being compensated. As he was a Central Government servant, it was necessary to move the Central Government in that connection.	(*iv*) The matter is under examination of Government.

Recommendations	Action taken
Fate of the illegally planted willow trees on Government land and sanction of new nautors.	
(*v*) It was felt that early decisions on these points should be taken up by the Government.	(*v*) The recommendation was brought to the notice of the Punjab Government Revenue Department. The matter is still under consideration.
Encroachment on the Government land by the local population.	
(*vi*) There was a feeling that with a view to remove suspense of the general public an early decision by the Government might be taken.	(*vi*) The recommendation was brought to the notice of the Punjab Government Revenue Department. The matter is still under consideration.
Development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries in the Scheduled Areas.	
(*vii*) It was pointed out that the work regarding the dehairing of Pashmina and manufacture of shawals should also be started in that area because this would tend to improve the economic condition of the public.	(*vii*) The matter was taken up with the Industries Department. The demonstrator of the Government Wool Spinning and Weaving Demonstration Party which is working in the Scheduled Areas has been asked to give special attention to dehairing of Pashmina and manufacture of shawals as a part of the training which is being provided in wool spinning and weaving.
Construction of Tandi Kuhl.	
(*viii*) In spite of the difficulties experienced by the Irrigation Department, the Council was of the opinion that the construction of this Kuhl was necessary and they agreed that it was necessary to change the alignment. They were of the opinion that the part of the previous alignment which had costed Rs. 38,000 could still be utilised in the new alignment.	(*viii*) The Irrigation Department is examining the suggestion.
Development of Education.	
(*ix*) It was desired that a person belonging to Lahaul area should be appointed as A. D. I. Schools as Incharge of the Sub-Division so that he could look after the schools in the Scheduled Areas throughout the year. Pending that, it was suggested that the present A. D. I. posted at Kulu should pay at least two visits in the months of June and September.	(*ix*) The matter has been referred to the Government of India for approving the scheme.
Land to the landless.	
(*x*) Desire was expressed by the members that Nautor Rules should be amended so as also to enable 600 families known as Foters to get land. It was pointed out that these families had no land for their maintenance. Nono Tashi Phonchong pointed out that in the light of the custom prevailing since long the eldest member of the family inherited the property and the other brothers retired into a religious	(*x*) The suggestion is being examined by the Revenue Department.

Recommendations	Action taken
life having no connection with the property and that this custom was detrimental for the development of the area because the younger brothers of the families remained idle and had no interest towards the development of land and had no opportunity to improve their economic conditions. All the three members hailing from Spiti including the two belonging to the group of the eldest brothers agreed that this custom should be abolished because it is acting against the development of the Ilaqa and the country as a whole.	
Postal arrangements.	
(*xi*) It was stressed that branch post offices should be set up at Loser and Dankar in Spiti area.	(*xi*) The matter is under consideration with the Postal Authorities.
Opening of a Sub-Treasury at Keylang.	
(*xii*) It was stressed that early steps should be taken to implement the proposal.	(*xii*) It has been decided to open a sub-treasury at Keylang. It would however, start functioning after a building had been constructed and the sanction of the Government of India to the maintenance of the currency chest at the sub-treasury has been received.
(*xiii*) Shri Lobzang pointed out that the present Nono of Spiti should wield more judicial and revenue powers. The S. D. O., Kulu pointed out that there was lot of intrigue in that area and some members of the public were not in favour of the grant of such enhanced powers to him. It was also pointed out that there was a separate proposal for having another Naib Tehsildar for Spiti Area and if it was accepted he will be able to look to the various development schemes and also dispose of good deal of civil, revenue and criminal work.	
(*xiv*) It was pointed out by Shri Basant Ram that the residents of Lahaul and Spiti should be trained as mates and labourers and their work should be supervised by the local panchayats.	(*xiv*) The matter was taken up with P. W. D., Buildings and Roads Branch. It has been intimated that no work is carried out by the Department in the Lahaul and Spiti Areas in the months of March, April, November, and December and as such the question of supervision of any work by the local panchayats during these months does not arise.
(*xv*) It was pointed out by Shri Lal Chand that the General Election to the Legislative Assembly should be held in the Scheduled Areas in the months of July, August, and September, because in the other months, it was not possible to pursue the election programme, nor the voters could move about easily from place to place to cast their votes.	(*xv*) The matter was taken up with the Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab. It has been intimated by him that the suggestion made by the Punjab Tribes Advisory Council have been noted by the Election Commission, India and will be considered by it when the time comes for fixing the programme for the next general elections.

Recommendations	Action taken
(*xvi*) It was suggested that the possibility of planting dry fruit plants as almonds, chilgoza, etc. in the Scheduled Areas should be explored.	(*xvi*) The matter is being examined by the Agriculture Department.
(*xvii*) It was pointed out that there was abundance of flies in the summer season in Spiti area and that the epidemic of small-pox should be assailed in a more effective and vigorous manner.	(*xvii*) From the year 1956-57 and onwards two sanitary teams each consisting of one sanitary Inspector and one sanitary Beldar will be deputed for a period of four months with effect from the 1st June every year for touring the Scheduled Areas of Lahaul and Spiti. With the deputation of an additional team, the demands of the population so far as sanitation is concerned will be fully met.
(*xviii*) It was recommended that the stocks of Pashmina imported by the traders of Lahaul and Spiti which was lying unsold at Kulu should either be purchased by Government or their export should be allowed so that the stocks should not deteriorate any further.	(*xviii*) The matter is being examined by the Industries Department.
(*xix*) It was recommended that the Kuhl at village Ki should be repaired.	(*xix*) The suggestion is being examined by the Irrigation Department.
(*xx*) It was pointed out that the present rates of cold weather charges given to the schools working in Lahaul and Spiti areas were unreasonably low and that the District Board should be moved to enhance these rates.	(*xx*) The matter is being examined by the Local Government Department.
(*xxi*) It was pointed out that there were no proper school buildings in the Lahaul and Spiti areas and that Government should undertake the construction of the buildings. Moreover, new schools should be set up in Puikar and Shuling in Lahaul area and at Guling in Spiti area.	(*xxi*) The suggestion is being examined by the Education Department.
(*xxii*) It was pointed out that in Spiti area preference should be given to the construction of bridges to that of construction of new Rest Houses.	(*xxii*) The suggestion is being examined by the P.W.D. Buildings and Roads Branch.
(*xxiii*) It was pointed that the teachers employed in Lahaul and Spiti areas should understand Lahauli and Spitian language because otherwise it was not possible to impart teaching to the children effectively and expeditiously.	(*xxiii*) The position has been examined. The Education Department reports that there is paucity of teachers belonging to Lahaul and Spiti knowing the local languages. All the teachers who become available from the Scheduled Areas are being absorbed every year. Teachers not belonging to the Scheduled Areas are not naturally conversant with the local languages.
(*xxiv*) A dispensary should be set up at Kaza.	(*xxiv*) The proposal has been referred to the Government of India for sanctioning requisite grant-in-aid so that a dispensary should be set up at Kaza.
(*xxv*) The dak to Spiti area should be sent *via* Rampur Bushahr.	(*xxv*) The suggestion is being examined by the Postal Authorities.
(*xxvi*) There should be a regular post-man posted at Kaza.	(*xxvi*) The suggestion is being examined by the Postal Authorities.

Recommendations	Action taken
(*xxvii*) The Council expressed concern over the fact that the schools at Losar, Thalot, Kangsar and Langza were without teachers for the last several months.	(*xxvii*) The matter is being examined by the Education Department.
(*xxviii*) It was pointed out that the temple located in village Danghar in Spiti should be repaired by the Government.	(*xxviii*) The matter is being examined by the Government.
(*xxix*) The Government of India should announce its policy for the next year regarding export of Pashmina before 15th of June this year so that the true position may be brought home to the traders before they depart for Tibet.	(*xxix*) The matter was referred to the Industries Department of the State Government and their comments are awaited which have not been received so far.
(*xxx*) The whole quantity of Pashmina wool lying unsold at Kulu should either be purchased by Government or its export should be allowed so that the stocks may not get damaged.	(*xxx*) The suggestion is being examined by the Industries Department.
(*xxxi*) It was recommended that the Kashmir Government may be approached with the request that the genuine traders importing Pashmina within the Punjab territory should not be harassed while passing through their territory and that the goods confiscated illegally last year should be restored to them.	(*xxxi*) The matter is being examined by the Industries Department.
(*xxxii*) Permits for entry into Kashmir territory should also be granted by the officers who are already empowered to issue permits for going to Tibet.	(*xxxii*) The S. D. O. (Civil), Kulu, Naib-Tehsildar Lahaul, Officer-in-Charge, Check Post, Keylang, Officer-in-Charge, Check Post, Manali and Tehsildar, Kulu, have been authorised to issue certificates to the intending travellers to Tibet. The first two officers mentioned above have also been authorised to issue Kashmir transit permits to the residents of Kulu Sub-Division. The question of authorising the other three officers mentioned above to issue Kashmir transit permits is however, under consideration.
(*xxxiii*) The dak should be distributed in Spiti for 7 months and it should reach Kaza every week instead of every fortnight. It was also suggested that if local people were employed as Dak Runners, this object could be easily achieved.	(*xxxiii*) The matter is being examined by the Postal Authorities.
(*xxxiv*) Arrangements should be made for teaching English in the Middle Schools at Lot and Jhalma.	(*xxxiv*) The suggestion is being examined by the Education Department.
(*xxxv*) The policy regarding grant of stipends should be liberalised and especially the poor students should not be subjected to this financial burden. It was also suggested that they should not be called upon to pay any tuition fee.	(*xxxv*) The matter was taken up with the Education Department. So far as the Scheduled Tribes children are concerned, they are now covered by the Harijan Welfare Scheme and will not have to pay any tuition fee from the 5th class onwards. Moreover, they will be granted stipends from the 9th class onwards up to M.A., B.T., S.T., J.T., J.S.T.C., M. Ed. and Basic Training Classes. In addition to this Government of India is sanctioning grant-in-aid every year for stipends to the students in the Scheduled Areas of Lahaul and Spiti.

Recommendations	Action taken
(*xxxvi*) The persons who had already undergone training by the local weaving demonstration party should be provided with a sufficient number of handlooms with a view to provide means of maintenance to them.	(*xxxvi*) The matter is being examined by the Industries Department.
(*xxxvii*) The Veterinary Department may be approached to arrange for Scottish Bulls for the Scheduled Area of Lahaul and Spiti.	(*xxxvii*) The matter is being considered by the Veterinary Department.
(*xxxviii*) The Veterinary Department should arrange to provide and nourish Chigu goats in Spiti Area because keeping in view the climatic conditions, it was quite feasible.	(*xxxviii*) The matter was taken up with the Department of Animal Husbandry. That Department have included Chigu Goat Breeding Scheme in the Scheduled Areas in the Second Five Year Plan.
(*xxxix*) A reading room, library and a radio set should be provided in a central place like Keylang.	(*xxxix*) Sanction for the opening of a reading room at Keylang has since been accorded by the Public Relations Department. As regards the radio set, no dry battery radio set is available with the Department at present. As soon as fresh purchases are made, one set for the Keylang Area will be allotted. So far as the opening of a library is concerned, the matter is being examined in consultation with the Public Relations Department.
(*xl*) Panchayats should be set up in Spiti as has been done in Lahaul.	(*xl*) The matter was taken up with the Local Government Department. It has been intimated that the entire area of Spiti has already been covered by Gram Panchayats the names of which are given below :— Birji, Chhoji, Pin, Sham and Totpa.

Meeting held on the 22nd and the 23rd September, 1955

Development of Irrigation.

Recommendations	Action taken
(*i*) (*a*) In respect of Mooring and Karding Kuhls the Irrigation Sub-Committee should be asked to indicate the revised alignments.	(*i*) (*a*) The matter has been brought to the notice of Irrigation Department for necessary action.
(*b*) The question of Sainsha Kuhl has to be taken up after the work on pending Kuhls has been completed.	
(*c*) It was decided that the Tandi Kuhl should be constructed. It was pointed out that the amount provided in the Second Five Year Plan for Irrigation Schemes was very little. It was decided that this amount should be increased. The Irrigation Department should be asked to send up their proposals at once so that they could be included in the Second Five Year Plan before it is finalised.	

Setting up of a dispensary at Kaza.

Recommendations	Action taken
(*ii*) It was pointed out that the scheme of a dispensary at Kaza had been omitted from the Second Five Year Plan. It was decided that this should be examined and if possible, the question of setting up a dispensary at Kaza taken up afresh.	(*ii*) The proposal has been referred to the Government of India for sanctioning requisite grant-in-aid so that a dispensary could be set up at Kaza.

Recommendations	Action taken
Grant of stipends.	
(*iii*) The members stated that stipends were not being sanctioned and paid. It was admitted that the Education Department was not spending money which it was being given in this connection. It was added that steps were already being taken to put the matter on a proper footing.	(*iii*) The matter is being examined by the Punjab Government.
Employment of Local Labour on road building works in Lahaul and Spiti Areas.	
(*iv*) It was considered that the possibility of importing Kashmir labour which was being considered by Government already should be explored further.	(*iv*) The suggestion is being examined by P. W. D. Buildings and Roads Branch.
Revision of the list of Scheduled Tribes.	
(*v*) The members stated that there were no persons known as Jad or Kanaura in the Scheduled Areas and that their description even as Tibetans was not correct. They suggested that the Scheduled Tribes should only be (*i*) Bodh and (*ii*) Swangla. These two qualifications would cover all the tribes in the Scheduled Areas. The Government of India should be apprised accordingly at once.	(*v*) The matter has been referred to the Government of India
Reduction of foreign grazing and fixation of the number of sheep and goats of resident graziers.	
(*vi*) The concensus of opinion was that as far as foreign grazing is concerned it would be sufficient if proper steps are taken to check illicit grazing. It was considered that the goats and sheep of right holders should not exceed the proposed figure of 50,000 for purposes of foreign grazing. As far foreign graziers are concerned the proposal was generally approved.	
Evolving a rotational closure scheme.	
(*vii*) The proposals of the Forest Department were generally approved by the Council.	The recommendations have been brought to the notice of the Forest Department for taking further action.
Creation of Lahaul as a separate Forest Division	
(*viii*) This is more or less a corrolary of the preceding two items and the matter did not call for any comments of the Council.	
Block Development Areas.	
(*ix*) It was considered that one development block could be formed with headquarters at Keylang extending on one side up to Khoksar, on another to Patsco and on the third to Thirot. As far as Spiti is concerned, it was thought that a Block could be formed merely for the construction of minor bridges and a hospital at Kaza.	(*ix*) The matter has been taken up with the Planning and Development Department.

Recommendations	Action taken
Conversion of the D. B. High School Keylang into a Government High School.	
(*x*) The council was of the view that this conversion should take place in the interest of efficiency.	(*x*) The matter is being examined by the Education Department.
(*xi*) Conversion of vernacular schools at Lot and Jhalma into Anglo-Vernacular Schools. It was decided that the conversion which had been agreed upon should be expedited.	(*xi*) The matter is being examined by the Education Department.
Enhanced pay of District Board Teachers.	
(*xii*) It was complained that although the District Board had agreed to pay enhanced pay to District Board teachers on the lines of Government servants, the enhanced pay had not been actually paid. The D. C. was asked to look into this matter at an early date.	(*xii*) The Deputy Commissioner, Kangra is examining the position.
Tandi-Thirot Road.	
(*xiii*) It was suggested that 3 gangs instead of two were required on this road to look after it.	(*xiii*) The suggestion is being examined by P. W. D. Buildings & Roads Branch.
Lack of funds with Lahaul Panchyats.	
(*xiv*) It was complained that the Panchayats in Lahaul generally lacked adequate funds. It was thought that the creation of a development block would meet this objection.	(*xiv*) The matter has been taken up with the Planning and Development Department.
Post Offices at Gondhla and Siaet.	
(*xv*) It was suggested that Post Office might be opened at these two places.	(*xv*) The matter is being examined by the Government.
School building at Gondhla.	
(*xvi*) It was stated that the building required immediate repairs.	(*xvi*) The suggestion has been referred to the Education Department for further action.
Bridge at Thirot.	
(*xvii*) It was stated that the bridge at Thirot was in bad condition as it was on the boundary of Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh and neither Government was looking after it.	(*xvii*) The matter has been referred to the Himachal Pradesh Government.
Condition of Schools in Spiti.	
(*xviii*) It was camplained that there were five primary schools in this area without teachers and that there was practically no furniture etc. in most of them. It was explained that the difficulty was that there were no teachers available. It was suggested that Lahaul teachers would go to these schools if they could be given higher allowances. They are at present getting allowances equal to 50 per cent. of their basic pay. It was decided that their allowances for working in Spiti Schools should be raised to 75 per cent. of their basic pay.	(*xviii*) The matter is being examined in consultation with the Education and Local Government Department.

Recommendations	Action taken
Kulh at Kaza.	
(*xix*) It was complained that this Kuhl is in a state of dis-repair and that the matter should be looked into.	(*xix*) The matter has been referred to the Irrigation Department for further action.
Naib-Tehsildar for Spiti.	
(*xx*) The Council recommended that it was absolutely necessary to post a separate Naib-Tehsildar at Spiti and that the creation of a post should be expedited.	(*xx*) The suggestion is being examined by the Revenue Department.
Halting fee for goats and sheep in Himachal Pradesh and P.E.P.S.U.	
(*xxi*) It was complained that halting fees were being levied in these States in respect of goats and sheep of persons belonging to Scheduled Areas passing through them. It was considered that the matter should be referred to the Joint Advisory Council and that a memorandum in this respect should be submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra.	(*xxi*) The matter is being examined by the Government.
Shri Sunder Singh Vaid.	
(*xxii*) The Council recommended that Government should give an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 to Shri Sunder Singh Vaid, who is a capable and sympathetic physician, so that he should settle and set up a dispensary in the Lahaul area.	(*xxii*) The matter is being examined in consultation with the Health Department.
Use of P. A. P. Wireless in Spiti.	
(*xxiii*) It was suggested that due to lack of postal services in this area, the use of P. A. P. Wireless for the purposes of sending out and receiving messages might be extended to the Public on payment.	(*xxiii*) The question has been referred to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab.
Grant of route-permits for Public carriers.	
(*xxiv*) It was complained that persons of the Scheduled Tribes have not been granted any permits in this connection It was considered that if a co-operative society of inhabitants of Lahaul and Spiti could be formed, Government would ensure that its request for permits is sympathetically considered.	(*xxiv*) The matter is being examined by the Government.
(*xxv*) It was complained that fictitious muster rolls were being prepared by the P.W.D., and that their proper checking was being objected by officers of the P. W. D.	(*xxv*) The Punjab P. W. D., Buildings and Roads Branch has been addressed to set the matter right.
Irrigation and Forest Sub-Committee.	
(*xxvi*) Shri Saja Ram has died and Shri Devi Singh is no longer a member of the Council. It was decided that the Sub-Committee should now consist of the members who have been elected in their places.	(*xxvi*). Necessary orders have been issued.

H—WEST BENGAL

Meeting held on the 30th March, 1954

Recommendations	Action taken
(i) Specific investigation into the Castes for incorporation in the list of Scheduled Tribes to be undertaken.	(i) The Backward Classes Commission referred to the State Government for certain information and a Research Assistant was appointed to examine the matters and report on them. The investigation was concluded and report submitted to the Commission. No further investigation as a result of this resolution has been undertaken.
(ii) On the subject, medium of instruction, it was the desire of the Council that in the case of infants education should invariably be imparted through their mother tongue.	(ii) The matter was referred to the Education Department but no decision was arrived at by them as yet.
(iii) It was, however, resolved that in bilingual areas, Bengali might be the medium of instruction but that in other areas the medium should be the language of the tribes from the primary classes. The teachers employed in areas where there was a large preponderance of tribal boys should know their language.	
(iv) Preservation of tribal culture.	(iv) Grants are made by the Department for reward to Tribal Headmen, sports, dances, etc.
(v) Establishment of a Cultural Research Institute.	(v) This has been done. A Cultural Research Officer appointed and the first meeting of the Advisory Board took place on the 31st August, 1955.
(vi) Miscellaneous :—Provision of loans to tribals for purchase of land.	(vi) Members had been requested to give concrete schemes in this regard. No scheme has so far been received.

Meeting held on the 13th / the 14th September, 1954

Recommendations	Action taken
(i) Excise sub-committee to discuss the whole question of relaxation of Excise Rules with regard to the Tribes.	(i) The sub-committee have met and their recommendation put up before the Council for adoption.
(ii) Referring the question of the codification of the laws of inheritance of the Tribes to the Cultural Research Institute.	(ii) The Cultural Research Officer has submitted a note which is circulated amongst the members.
(iii) The Tribal people should be given loans for purchase of land. Relief Department could consider individual cases on their merits but could not entertain applications on a mass-scale.	(iii) The views of the Food, Relief and Supplies (Relief) Department have not been received as yet. Last reminder issued on the 22nd August, 1955.
(iv) Granting of Travelling Allowance to the M. L. A.s specifically entrusted with the inspection of schemes in their areas.	(iv) Matter still pending with the Finance Department. They have made certain queries and the replies have been forwarded to them.

Recommendations	Action taken
(*v*) The taking over of the four welfare centres at Ukradihi, Fulkusma, Chowkan and Totopara.	(*v*) Government took over these centres with effect from the 1st February, 1955 and the respective District Officers are now running the same.
(*vi*) In the matter of grants to non-official agencies the Central Government to be moved for waiving of the condition of 20 per cent. of local contribution by the organisations concerned.	(*vi*) The Government of India were moved but they did not agree to the suggestion.

Meeting held on the 30*th March,* 1955

Recommendations	Action taken
(*i*) Soap-making through non-official organisations and Welfare Centres.	(*i*) The matter has been referred to the Commerce and Industries Department and no reply has been received as yet. Last reminder sent on the 1st September 1955.
(*ii*) Improvement of Tussar Industry in Midnapur.	(*ii*) The Cottage and Small scale Industries Department's reply has not been received as yet. Last reminder sent on the 1st September, 1955.
(*iii*) Giving of liberal stipends in the case of the existing industries.	(*iii*) Stipends are given to the trainees employed in the existing industries, *viz.*, jute-weaving, wool-weaving and manufacture of seedlac. The Department also feels that the rate of stipends is not attractive and so liberal stipends have been provided for in the Second Five Year Plan.
(*iv*) Training to be such as can make them stand on their own legs. Arrangements to be made for the supply of raw materials to artisans and for the marketing of the produce.	(*iv*) Pending with the Cottage and Small Scale Industries Department. Last reminder sent on the 1st September, 1955. Appropriate schemes have been drawn up under the Second Five Year Plan.
(*v*) The possibilities of Sericulture to be examined.	(*v*) Pending with the Industries Department. Last reminder sent on the 1st September, 1955.
(*vi*) More emphasis to be laid on Union Health Centres.	(*vi*) This will be followed.
(*vii*) Hostels not to be exclusive ones and all hostel expenses to be met from the normal Education budget, the Tribal Welfare Department merely giving a subsidy.	(*vii*) Education Department's reply has not been received as yet. But the Tribal Welfare Department have been acting on this principle. In the Second Five Year Plan expansion of hostels, common hostels, new hostels where necessary and increased hostel expenses have been provided for.
(*viii*) The Tribal Welfare Department to have a say in the selection of sites for the basic schools out of the State budget.	(*viii*) Education Department's reply not available as yet. Last reminder on 1st September, 1955.
(*ix*) (*a*) Reduction of the amount of local contribution in the case of small irrigation schemes from 25 per cent. to 12½ per cent. and to begin. (*b*) Collection of water rates in January.	(*ix*) The Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forests (Agriculture) Department wants us to refer the matter to the cabinet who fixed the limit of 25 per cent. No reply has been received on the second point. Their attention will be drawn again.

Recommendations	Action taken
(x) Formation of a sub-committee for provision of free house-sites for tribal people.	(x) A discussion with the Planning Commission is due to be held in this month and the matter has been postponed for this reason.
(xi) The Assistant Secretary was to frame rules regarding the grant of rewards to tribal head-men.	(xi) A set of rules has been prepared and the relevant form has been circulated. (That form may be perused by the members.)
(xii) The Tribes Advisory Council to meet four times a year, two to be during the Assembly Session and two outside.	(xii) This will be acted upon.
(xiii) Holding of meetings of the District Tribal Welfare Committees.	(xiii) Circular was issued to the districts where the Tribal Welfare Committees have been constituted. An enquiry made whether its resolution has been acted upon.
(xiv) Recognised Ashrams to be given grant-in-aid for bringing up boys.	(xiv) We are already doing it at Ranibandh (Bankura) Sevayatan, Amarkanan. The expansion of this scheme will be considered.
(xv) Rule of reservation of 5 per cent. of Government posts for Scheduled Tribes.	(xv) The Finance (Audit) Department have not yet replied to this. Last reminder on 1st September, 1955. Actual figures will be available in December and action will be taken on receipt of data. It may be stated that the fact of under-representation exists because suitable candidates are not available. With increased tuition fees and technical education facilities, the position is sure to improve. The embargo on all new appointments by Finance Department—whether acts on a bar on the reservation rule is being clarified by a reference to Finance Department.

A summary of the recommendations made by the Tribes Advisory Council in its fourth meeting held on the 12th and the 13th September, 1955.

(i) The point was raised by Prof. Das that no provision had been made for admission fees. The Council decided that the admission fees which were equivalent to one month's school fees should better be paid by the students.

(ii) Prof. Das desired that there should be a check to see that *bona fide* students got this concession and that school authorities did not abuse this privilege and include bogus students in the rolls so as to inflate their number and draw their tuition fees. The Council agreed that some such check should operate and that the local educational officers and officers for Tribal Welfare might look into this.

(iii) On the recommendation of Prof. Das, the Council desired that the disbursement of tuition fees which took a very very long time should be expedited and the existing practice of scrutiny at Calcutta be dispensed with. The scrutiny could be done at the district level where the District Inspector of Schools and the officer for Tribal Welfare would make things ready and ask for an allotment which should be given straightway.

(iv) Mrs. Savitri Devi desired that there should be at least one hostel for tribal students at each district town. The Council agreed with this suggestion and desired that it would be implemented in the Second Five Year Plan, as far as possible.

(v) Prof. Das desired that the examination fees for all the Tribal students appearing in the Matriculation Examination should be found either from the Tribal Welfare Department or the Education Department and that savings under other heads might be utilised for this purpose.

H—WEST BENGAL—*concld.*

(*vi*) Shri Wanghdi raised the question of the guarantee given by the Government of India with regard to the payment of all dues by students. Shri S. Ray intimated that the Government of India's instructions in this regard were not unambiguous. The Council desired that a reference might be made to the proper authorities for clarifications.

(*vii*) Shri Wanghdi desired that the question of establishing a basic school at Siliguri Terai should be taken up with the Education Department. The Council agreed.

(*viii*) *Agriculture.*—Prof. Das desired that a special investigation be conducted into the pumping sets distributed from Tribal Welfare funds to see whether they were actually giving service. The Council agreed to this and recommended that whenever any defect in machinery was reported, prompt repairs be undertaken so that the machines might not remain idle.

(*ix*) *Discretionary grant.*—The Minister referred to the subject of discretionary grants and desired that some amount be earmarked to meet unforeseen cases. The practice obtaining at present was to set apart some definite amount against some definite schemes which left very little scope for the exercise of discretion. The items of the grant should be made as elastic as possible. It was decided after discussion that a small sub-committee consisting of the following should go into the question of fixing the detailed items under the head "discretionary grant" :—

The Assistant Secretary, Tribal Welfare Department.
The Special Officer, Tribal Welfare.
The Cultural Research Officer.
Shri Kamala Kanta Hembram.
Shri Devendra Brohomo Mondal.

(*x*) Mrs. Savitri Devi referred to the recruitment of Bhutias and Lepchas in the Central Excise staff and complained that several such candidates in the Darjeeling district were rejected on the ground of small stature. The relevant rules might be amended as had already been done by the Police Department in the case of Gurkha and Garhwali recruits. The Council desired that the matter might be taken up with the proper authorities.

(Action taken by the State Government on the above recommendations, suggestions, etc. is not yet intimated.)

I—HYDERABAD

(*Meeting held on the* 15*th March*, 1955.)

Recommendations	Action taken
(*i*) Learning that the Government in Finance Department has not accepted the proposal of enhancement of salaries of village teachers, it was resolved to further pursue the Government in this respect.	(*i*) The proposal has been re-submitted to the Government for sympathetic consideration.
(*ii*) To furnish a copy of the list of the existing Tribal schools placed before the Council, to all members, to enable them to suggest new suitable places to establish more schools.	(*ii*) Accordingly copies of the list have been furnished to all the members of the Council.
(*iii*) To dug wells in Paloncha, Yellandu Kayerkatla and Boorgumphad to cater to the needs of the Koyas there.	(*iii*) The Special Social Service Officer, Yellandu has been requested to take necessary action and report.
(*iv*) To grant permanent remission of cattle (cow) tax popularly called "Puller Patti" to Koyas of Yellandu, Paloncha and Boorgumphad Taluks, instead of granting it temporarily each year.	(*iv*) The Govenrment in Forest Department have informed that the concession granted at present to the Koyas are as a temporary ameliorative measure. It cannot be said whether the same would be required to be continued in future. On this basis such concessions can neither be extended to other communities than these Scheduled Tribes nor to the same communities in other places than specified.

Recommendations	Action taken
(*v*) That the Keslapur Fair Fund and taxes collected on the occasion should be utilised purely for the purpose of Jatra or for the amelioration of the Tribals of the place. Primarily a report from the Collector, Adilabad, to be called for about the income and expenditure of the Fund.	(*v*) The report of the Collector, Adilabad, has been received. Since the expenditure is incurred according to budget sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, the Board has been requested to take necessary action as per the proposal of the Council.
(*vi*) To grant remission of Gulmoha patti (tax) imposed by pattedars on Koyas.	(*vi*) Under Sections 34 and 38 of Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317 Fasli, pattedars enjoy all rights over the Abkari trees standing on their patta lands. The Gulmoha trees standing on patta lands are the property of pattedars under section 38, *ibid*, as such the Excise Department cannot do anything to help the aboriginal Tribes in this respect.
(*vii*) Extension of exempting Tribals from Grazing Fee for the year 1955-56.	(*vii*) The Forest Department have kindly issued orders accordingly.
(*viii*) That on the small track from Mutnur to Keslapur, road connecting the main road be constructed as it is a thorough passage.	(*viii*) It is reported that there are two places, by name, Keslapur in Adilabad District. So clarification has been sought from the mover of the proposal as to which place he has referred to.
(*ix*) To address the Collector, Khammam District to call for the reports of the Tahsildars concerned for the delay in issuing Bancharai to Koya peasants of Yellandu, Paloncha and Boorgumphad division.	(*ix*) The Collector, Khammam District has been requested to enquire into the matter and forward reports of Tahsildars concerned.
(*x*) To furnish a copy of the proceedings of the meeting in Telegu version to Shri V. Nagiah, M.L.A.	(*x*) It is done.
(*xi*) To sanction Taccavi loan to Tribals of Adilabad district.	(*xi*) Rs. 20,000 were sanctioned for Adilabad district during 1954-55. 218 bullocks were given to 112 persons in the district. Later the loan was converted into Grant-in-aid.

J—MADHYA BHARAT

(*Meeting held on the* 10*th to* 14*th January*, 1955.)

(*i*) Discussed the provisions of the Adivasi Debt Relief Regulation, clause by clause prepared by the Tribal Welfare Department and with certain modification the draft is approved by the Council.	(*i*) The draft of Regulation was sent to the Government of India for approval who have made some queries and have suggested some amendments. The same are under examination of the State Government.
(*ii*) Recommended for total prohibition in the Adivasi area of the State till next five years, that is till the year 1960, and further suggested that the total prohibition be effected with the expiry of the present Excise contract in the area covered by the Community Welfare Centres in the Scheduled area.	(*ii*) The matter is under examination of the Government.

Recommendations	Action taken
(Meeting held on the 12th July 1955.)	
(*i*) The Committee have approved the recommendations of the Sub-Committee appointed to investigate and suggest principle to frame Regulation to impose ban on the existing system of dowry prevalent among Adivasis. The Committee has further suggested to draft the Regulation on the lines of the existing "Indore Barellas Dowry Act" which has been promulgated by the former Holkar State.	(*i*) As suggested by the Committee a draft of the Regulation was drafted by the Administrative Department and after approval of the Committee was sent to Government of India for approval. The Government of India have made certain queries which are under examination of the State Government.
(*ii*) The Committee has recommended that as the inhabitants of the Adivasi area are economically very poor they are not in a position to raise funds to meet either wholly or partly the cost of buildings for High Schools and Colleges. As per existing policy of the Government, the conditions of subscribing the cost for construction of such buildings be relaxed and the whole cost be borne by the Government where such buildings are necessary.	(*ii*) This is still under examination of the Government.
(*iii*) The Committee after consideration has felt that the Adivasi Members of Gram Panchayats be given training in the working of the Panchayats and Co-operation and have, therefore, suggested to organise for their training in Kendra Panchayats. The Committee further suggested that the expenditure on account of organising such training centres be partly met by the Tribal Welfare Department.	(*iii*) The recommendation is under examination of the Government.
(*iv*) The Committee has recommended that in the Adivasi Boarding Houses where demand for admission persists for more than 20 students the present condition be relaxed where sufficient room exists for the purpose.	(*iv*) This is being done as per recommendations of the Committee.
(*v*) The Committee suggested to recommend to the Government that Compulsory Primary Education be introduced in the Scheduled Area.	(*v*) This is under examination of the Government.
(*vi*) The Committee has resolved that an Inspection Committee be appointed to supervise the activities of Adivasi Welfare organised by the Government Departments in each District.	(*vi*) This is under examination of the Government.
(*vii*) The Committee after deep consideration have resolved that the Government should impose ban on the existing evil practice of giving caste dinners after death prevalent among Adivasis. For thorough investigation and also to name recommendations to Government as to how to check this evil practice a Sub-Committee of five persons from among the members of the Committee is appointed.	(*vii*) The Committee has started functioning.

Recommendations	Action taken
(*viii*) The Committee has resolved to recommend to the Government that as no proper residential accommodations are available for the teachers in the Scheduled Area, Government should provide them residential quarters and additional allowance of Rs. 10 per month to the teachers who are and will be working in the Scheduled Area.	(*viii*) The recommendation is under examination of the Government.

(*Meeting held on the 7th August* 1955.)

No recommendation of any importance has been made by the Committee.

(3*rd meeting of the Tribes Advisory Council held on the* 16*th and* 17*th September*, 1954.)

Recommendations	Action taken
(*i*) (a) The members of Advisory Council to send suggestions for opening Middle Schools in Scheduled Areas. Similarly the Voluntary Agencies and the Education Department be also consulted.	(*i*) (a) Accepted.
(b) Immediate action be taken to convert Primary Schools of Backward Classes Welfare Department into Middle Schools.	(b) All primary schools cannot be converted. Middle Schools wherever necessary are already being provided by the Education Department.
(*ii*) Backward Classes Welfare Department will arrange to open Night Schools in places for which the members of Advisory Council will send their suggestions.	(*ii*) Accepted.
(*iii*) The number of students be increased from 25 to 40 in Rajkiya Chhattravas at Banswara and Pratapgarh. Also the necessary extension be made in these hostel buildings at Banswara and Pratapgarh.	(*iii*) The number of students has been increased to 40 and the extension done in the Banswara building. Extension of Pratapgarh hostel building will be taken up during 1955-1956.
(*iv*) (a) Teachers Training Camp be held at Dungarpur from 23rd December to 5th January.	(*iv*) (a) Accepted.
(b) The trainees be given full Dearness Allowance even after 10 days stay.	(b) Accepted.
(*v*) Arrangements be made for conducting strict inspections of the wells dug in Dungarpur, Banswara and Pratapgarh area under the scheme of aid by the Department.	(*v*) Accepted.
(*vi*) Roads and Bridges be built in the far-flung areas so that Bhils living in remote places may come in contact with the advanced section of the society.	(*vi*) Accepted.
(*vii*) Tanks and Dams be constructed in places where there is 75 per cent. concentrated population of the Adivasis.	(*vii*) Accepted.
(*viii*) Necessary planning be taken up to give the shape of Ideal villages to places where rehabilitation plan of Kathodias is put in practice.	(*viii*) Accepted.

Recommendations	Action taken
(*ix*) Establishment of Co-operative Societies will be useful for making the rehabilitation scheme a complete success. If necessary some officials of Backward Classes Welfare Department be sent for receiving training of Co-operative movement.	(*ix*) Co-operative Society of Kathodias has already been organised.
(*x*) Members of Tribes Advisory Council should send names of suitable tribal candidates for recruitment.	(*x*) Accepted.
(*xi*) Necessary verifications be obtained from the S.D.O. and Tehsildar concerned before giving aid to Fire and Flood sufferers.	(*xi*) Accepted.
(*xii*) Suitable places be suggested by members of the council for opening of dispensaries by the Department.	(*xii*) Accepted.
(*xiii*) The condition of not granting stipend to hostels run by Voluntary Agencies in respect of students below class V be waived for such hostels in Salumber, Falasia, Sahahabad and Kishanganj Tehsils.	(*xiii*) Accepted.
(*xiv*) The Voluntary Agencies be given during the year 1953-54 and aid of 75 per cent. of their actual expenditure during the year 1952-53.	(*xiv*) Accepted.
(*xv*) Officials of Backward Classes Welfare Department be sent to Dohad (Bombay) for receiving training in Co-operation, specially in Forest Co-operative Societies.	(*xv*) Under consideration.
(*xvi*) Non-recurring aid be granted to Voluntary Agencies for construction of hostel buildings.	(*xvi*) Accepted.
(*xvii*) Amount of aid be enhanced for digging Agriculture wells in rocky soil.	(*xvii*) Accepted.
(*xviii*) Removal of bad social customs and promulgation of Acts, regarding :—	
(a) Widow re-marriage.	(a) Widow re-marriage is already in vogue.
(b) Debt reconciliation.	(b) The bill is being brought.
(c) Exemption from payment of Court Fees.	(c) Not possible.
(4th meeting of Tribes Advisory Council held on the 5th January 1955.)	
(*i*) One Overseer be appointed by the Backward Classes Welfare Department temporarily in each of the districts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur to supervise construction work.	(*i*) Accepted.
(*ii*) Twenty-five teachers be sent for Teachers Basic Training annually and for Co-operative Training some amount be provided in the next budget.	(*ii*) Accepted.
(*iii*) (a) Rules for granting legal aid be expedited.	(*iii*) (a) Rules are under consideration.
(b) Voluntary Agencies be given grant-in-aid on the basis of their budget for the year 1953-54.	(b) Under consideration.

Recommendations	Action taken
(*iv*) Necessary provision be made in the next budget for construction of hostel and school buildings in the Scheduled Areas.	(*iv*) Accepted.
(*v*) Provision be made in the budget for one medical van to each of the three areas Banswara, Dungarpur and Pratapgarh. Similarly, Ausihadlyas be opened in the Scheduled Areas.	(*v*) Accepted.
(5*th meeting of Tribes Advisory Council held on* 20*th and* 21*st March*, 1955.)	
(*i*) Land Protection Act on the lines of Madhya Bharat Government to be framed in Rajasthan.	(*i*) Under consideration.
(*ii*) A sub-committee of 7 persons be formed to suggest measures to stop evil practice of dapa, palda, kuari, etc. and also to improve economic condition of Bhils.	(*ii*) Committee formed.
(*iii*) Ten Girls Schools be opened next year.	(*iii*) 3 schools already opened.
(*iv*) Ten Multi-purpose Schools be opened next year.	(*iv*) 1 Multi-purpose High School started.
(*v*) Ten schools out of present schools be converted into two-teacher schools.	(*v*) Accepted.
(*vi*) Radio or such other material for entertainment be placed at each Adult Education Centre for which budget provision be made to supply articles up to Rs. 2,000 for each centre. These articles are not to be supplied to Government or private schools but only to Panchayats or such agencies who would take the responsibility of making proper use of such material.	(*vi*) Accepted.
(*vii*) Teachers Training Camp be organised next year also at Banswara.	(*vii*) Accepted.
(*viii*) (a) No change be made in budget for Industrial Training Centres. The period of training in the Industrial Training Class be extended from one year to two years.	(*viii*) (a) Accepted.
(b) As sufficient number of trainees is not available for these centres, the condition that the candidate be 16 years old having studied up to 5th class, be relaxed to encourage the students. However, the candidate must be literate to some extent.	(b) Accepted.
(*ix*) More classes be opened for imparting training in Carpentary and Tailoring.	(*ix*) Accepted.
(*x*) (a) In order that application forms for scholarship may be available in time to the candidates, 100 forms be supplied to each Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly and Voluntary Agencies working in the Scheduled Area.	(*x*) (a) Accepted.

Recommendations	Action taken
(b) Application forms for scholarship should be simplified and unnecessary portions deleted.	(b) Accepted.
(c) Relaxation be made in case of girls and they be given scholarship from the first class.	(c) Partially accepted.
(d) The scholarship amount of Rs. 3 to 5 being given to students from 1st class to 5th class be increased.	(d) Partially accepted.
(*xi*) If 50 per cent. of the amount required for construction of school building is available from public participation, the rest of the 50 per cent. be given by the Government.	(*xi*) Accepted.
(*xii*) Financial aid to Voluntary agencies be increased from 62,000 to 75,000.	(*xii*) Amount increased in the Second Plan.
(*xiii*) Palm Gur Centres be stopped.	(*xiii*) Accepted.
(*xiv*) More encouragement be given to Multipurpose Societies and Forest Co-operative Societies.	(*xiv*) Accepted.
(*xv*) The number of dispensaries be raised from 3 to 4.	(*xv*) Accepted.
(*xvi*) Necessary amendment be made in the definition of the word "Adivasi", *i.e.* Scheduled Tribes.	(*xvi*) Under consideration.
(*xvii*) "Seed Banks" on the lines of Bihar and Orissa be established in Rajasthan.	(*xvii*) Under consideration.
(*xviii*) Kathodias be included in Scheduled Tribes.	(*xviii*) Under consideration.
(*xix*) Sarvodya Sanskratik Kendras be opened on the lines of Saurashtra Government.	(*xix*) Accepted.
(*xx*) Un-completed works undertaken during the First Five Year Plan be given first priority in the 2nd Plan.	(*xx*) Accepted.
(*xxi*) The rules of 4½ per cent. return in connection with construction of tanks and dams be not enforced in case of works in the Adivasi Areas.	(*xxi*) There is no such rigidity.
(*xxii*) The Government to make *pucca* roads and repair culverts if villages in Adivasi Areas prepare *kachha* roads by Shramdan.	(*xxii*) This will depend on the nature of each work. The recommendation generally cannot be accepted.
(*xxiii*) Looking to the heavy work in Udaipur Division, powers of Backward Classes Welfare Department be decentralised and separate offices be opened at Banswara and Dungarpur.	(*xxiii*) Accepted.
(6th meeting of Tribes Advisory Council held on the 18th July, 1955.)	
(*i*) The amount of grant for wells should not be lapsed. Director should see that such situation does not arise. If necessary, Collectors be vested with the powers of sanction.	(*i*) Noted.

J—MADHYA BHARAT—*concld.*

Recommendations	Action taken
(*ii*) Necessary action be taken for formation of District Advisory Committees where they do not exist.	(*ii*) Under consideration.
(*iii*) Director to issue necessary instructions that amount of construction of tanks be spent only where there is a 75 per cent. concentrated population of Scheduled Tribes.	(*iii*) Accepted.
(*iv*) Central Government be moved to make necessary amendment in the definition of Scheduled Tribes so as to include the Bhils living outside the Scheduled Area.	(*iv*) Under consideration.
(*v*) Proposed amount in Second Five Year Plan for Irrigation and construction work be increased.	(*v*) Accepted.
(*vi*) To encourage education among Bhil girls, scholarships be given to those studying in 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes as well.	(*vi*) Under consideration.
(*vii*) Prizes be awarded to Scheduled Tribes for creating in them interest for agriculture.	(*vii*) Under consideration.
(*viii*) Arrangement be made to open libraries and to provide material for entertainment in hostels for the proper development of character of the inmates.	(*viii*) Accepted.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of meetings held and the number of Recommendations

Name of the District/ Regional Council	Year	Number of Meetings held	Total No. of Members	Strength of the Council: Names of the Tribal Members	Names of Non-Tribal Members
1	2	3	4	5	6
North Cachar Hills District Council	1952	i	16	1. Shri C. H. Khotlang. 2. Shri J. B. Hagjer. 3. Shri S. R. Thaosen. 4. Shri D. B. Tahosen. 5. Shri D. Hojai. 6. Shri Tongkhojam Thado. 7. Shri K. K. Hojai. 8. Shri S. C. Hojai. 9. Shri R. Lamthasa. 10. Shri D. M. Kemprai. 11. Shri Surendra Shiangshai. 12. Shri Nengkren Ingty. 13. Shri Namkiabui Naga. 14. Shri Inchekamba Naga. 15. Shri Roia Biete.	Shri Horimoy Das Barman.
		ii	16	Ditto	Ditto
		iii	16	Ditto	Ditto
	1953	i	16	Ditto	Ditto
		ii	16	Ditto	Ditto
		iii	16	Ditto	Ditto
		iv	16	Ditto	Ditto
	1954	i	16	Ditto	Ditto
		ii	16	Ditto	Ditto
		iii	16	Ditto	Ditto
	1955	i	16	Ditto	Ditto
		ii	16	Ditto	Ditto
		iii	16	Ditto	Ditto
Pawi-Lakher Regional Council	1953	i	12	Information not furnished	Ditto
		ii	12	Ditto	...
		iii	10	Ditto	...
		iv	10	Ditto	...
	1954	i	12	Ditto	...
		ii	12	Ditto	...
		iii	12	Ditto	...
		iv	11	Ditto	...
	1955	i	9	Ditto	...
		ii	8	Ditto	...

made by the District/Regional Councils in the State of Assam, during the years 1952 *to* 1955.

Attendance of members at each meeting			Total Number of recommendations	Number of recommendations accepted by the State Government			Number of recommendations partially accepted by the State Government			Number of recommendations not accepted
Total	Tribal	Non-Tribal		Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Under examination	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Under examination	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
15	14	1	†16	14	...	2	...	...	...	...
15	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	12	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
12	12	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	10	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	10	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12	12	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	12	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
11	11	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
9	9	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
8	8	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mizo District Council .	1952 .	i	21	1. Shri R. Thanhlira, M. P. 2. Shri Vanlalbuka. 3. Shri Lalbuaia, M. L. A. 4. Shri H. Khuma. 5. Shri Lalsawia. 6. Shri Hrangaia. 7. Shri Chaltuahkhuma. 8. Shri Motluanga. 9. Shri P. Saitawna. 10. Shri F. Sangkunga. 11. Shri Chawnga. 12. Shri Papuia. 13. Shri Pathala. 14. Shri Ch. Saprawnga, M. L. A. 15. Shri Khuaimawaga. 16. Shri Vako. 17. Shri Tuikhurliana. 18. Shri Pachhunga. 19. Shri Sainghinga. 20. Dr. Rosiama. 21. Shri Lalziki.	
		ii	21	Ditto	...
	1953 .	i	24	Members mentioned at 1 to 21 above continued. 22. Shri Lalthawvenga. 23. Shri Tiakhuma. 24. Shri Medhia Chakma.	...
		ii	24	Ditto	...
		iii	24	Ditto	...
		iv	24	Ditto	...
		v	24	Ditto	...
	1954 .	i	*24/22	Ditto	...
		ii	do.	Ditto	...
		iii	do.	Ditto	...
		iv	do.	Ditto	...
	1955 .	i	†24/23	Ditto (Excepting in place of Shri Chawnga and Sainghinga, Shri A. Thanglura and Shri Lalchungnunga).	...
		ii	24/23	Ditto	...
		iii	do.	Ditto	...
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills.	1952 .	i	24	1. Shri Lowis Bareh. 2. Shri Enowel Pohshna. 3. Shri Robert Kin Tariang. 4. Shri Humphery Hadem. 5. Shri Herison Sariang. 6. Shri Hobell Rynjeh. 7. Shri Rostanwell. 8. Shri Brojo Roy. 9. Shri Laslo Singh Diengdoh. 10. Shri R. Nongrum. 11. Shri Niauder Siem. 12. Shri Atiar Singh. 13. Shri Albert. 14. Shri Fredishon War. 15. Shri Bor Manik Siem. 16. Shri B. M. Roy. 17. Shri Jerbie E. Tariang. 18. Shri Henry Cotton. 19. Shri Josingh Rynjah. 20. Shri Kishobin Rymbai. 21. Shrimati L. Shullai.	1. Shri Probin Kumar Chaudhury. 2. Shri Hemanta Kumar Gupta 3. Shri Loknath Joshi.
		ii	24	Ditto	Ditto
		iii	24	Ditto	Ditto
	1953 .	i	24	Ditto	Ditto
		ii	24	Ditto	Ditto
		iii	24	Ditto	Ditto
		iv	24	Ditto	Ditto

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	20	...	10	8	1	...	1	...	...	...
20	20	...	12	10	...	1	...	...	...	1
22	22	...	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
20	20	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
23	23	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	21	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	22	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	23	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	21	...	13	9	1	2	...	...	...	1
19	19	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
13	13	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	23	...	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
18	18	...	6	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
18	18	...	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
24	21	3			Information not furnished.					
24	21	3			Ditto					
24	21	3			Ditto					
22	20	2			Ditto					
24	21	3			Ditto					
24	21	3			Ditto					
24	21	3			Ditto					

1	2	3	4	5	6
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills.	1954	i	24	1. Shri Lowis Bareh. 2. Shri Enowel Pohshna. 3. Shri Robert Kin Tariang. 4. Shri Humphery Hadem. 5. Shri Herison Sariang. 6. Shri Hobel Rynjeh. 7. Shri Rostanwell. 8. Shri Brojo Roy. 9. Shri Laslo Singh Diengdoh. 10. Shri R. Nongrum. 11. Shri Niauder Siem. 12. Shri Atiar Singh. 13. Shri Albert. 14. Shri Fredishon War. 15. Shri Bor Manik Siem. 16. Shri B. M. Roy. 17. Shri Jerbie T. Tariang. 18. Shri Henry Cotton. 19. Shri Josingh Rynjah. 20. Shri Kishobin Rymbai. 21. Shrimati L. Shullai.	1. Shri Probin Kumar Chaudhury. 2. Shri Hemanta Kumar Gupta. 3. Shri Loknath Joshi.
		ii	24	Ditto	Ditto
		iii	24	Ditto	Ditto
		iv	24	Ditto	Ditto
	1955	i	24	Ditto	Ditto
		ii	24	Ditto	Ditto
		iii	24	Ditto	Ditto
		iv	24	Ditto	Ditto
Garo Hills	1952	i	24	1. Capt. Williamson A. Sangma. 2. Mr. Harrison Momin. 3. Mr. Mody, K. Marak. 4. Mr. Rangam G. Momin. 5. Mr. Mohan Sangma. 6. Mr. Lohendra Sangma. 7. Mr. Jogendra Sangma. 8. Mr. Phukan Sangma. 9. Mr. Namjang Marak. 10. Mr. Konner Marak. 11. Mr. Levison Marak. 12. Mrs. Surjomoti Momin. 13. Mr. Jotindra Momin. 14. Mr. Witherson Momin. 15. Mr. Dingron Marak. 16. Mrs. Roneswari Marak. 17. Mr. Mohan Sangma. 18. Mr. Emonsing Sangma. 19. Mr. Jogendranath. 20. Mr. Khelaram Barman.	1. Mr. Harbandhu Mukherji. 2. Md. Ahramez Zaman. 3. Mr. Rabilal Joishi. 4. Mr. Sadhuram Koch.
		ii	24	Ditto	Ditto
		iii	24	Ditto	Ditto
		iv	24	Ditto	Ditto
		v	24	Ditto	Ditto
	1953	i	24	Ditto	Ditto
		ii	24	Ditto	Ditto
		iii	24	Ditto	Ditto
		iv	24	Ditto	Ditto

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24	21	3				Information not furnished.				
24	21	3				Ditto				
23	21	2				Ditto				
21	19	2				Ditto				
22	21	1				Ditto				
24	21	3				Ditto				
24	21	3				Ditto				
24	21	3				Ditto				
21	19	2				Ditto				
22	18	4				Ditto				
19	16	3				Ditto				
21	17	4				Ditto				
24	20	4				Ditto				
22	18	4				Ditto				
24	20	4				Ditto				
18	15	3				Ditto				
23	19	4				Ditto				

1	2	3	4	5	6
Garo Hills	1954	i	24	1. Capt. Williamson A. Sangma. 2. Mr. Harrison Momin. 3. Mr. Mody K. Marak. 4. Mr. Rangam G. Momin. 5. Mr. Mohan Sangma. 6. Mr. Lohendra Sangma. 7. Mr. Jogendra Sangma. 8. Mr. Phukan Sangma. 9. Mr. Namjang Marak. 10. Mr. Konner Marak. 11. Mr. Levison Marak. 12. Mrs. Surjomoti Momin. 13. Mr. Jotindra Momin. 14. Mr. Witherson Momin. 15. Mr. Dingron Marak. 16. Mrs. Roneswari Marak. 17. Mr. Mohon Sangma. 18. Mr. Emonsing Sangma. 19. Mr. Jogendranath. 20. Mr. Khelaram Barman.	1. Mr. Harbandhu Mukherji. 2. Md. Ahramez Zaman. 3. Mr. Rabilal Joishi. 4. Mr. Sadhuram Koch.
		ii	24	Ditto	Ditto
		iii	24	Ditto	Ditto
		iv	24	Ditto	Ditto
		v	24	Ditto	Ditto
	1955	i	24	Ditto	Ditto
		ii	24	Ditto	Ditto
		iii	24	Ditto	Ditto
		iv	24	Ditto	Ditto
Mikir Hills				Information not furnished.	
Naga Hills				Tribes Advisory Council has not formed as yet.	

* Due to death or resignation of members during the year, the number of members vary.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19	15	4	Information not furnished.							
23	19	4	Ditto.							
22	18	4	Ditto.							
22	18	4	Ditto.							
21	18	3	Ditto.							
22	18	4	Ditto.							
23	19	4	Ditto.							
18	15	3	Ditto.							
24	20	4	†38	7	3	...	...	...	...	9
			Information not furnished.							
			Tribes Advisory Council has not formed as yet.							

† Total number of recommendations made by the Councils during 1952-55.

APPENDIX L

Population of Anglo-Indians according to the 1951 Census

State	Population
Andhra	1,851
Assam	1,055
Bihar	4,596
Bombay	7,327
Madhya Pradesh	2,634
Madras	25,321
Orissa	485
Punjab	935
Uttar Pradesh	6,343
West Bengal	31,616
Chandernagore	89
Hyderabad	3,919
Madhya Bharat	186
Mysore	10,740
PEPSU	239
Rajasthan	740
Saurashtra	58
Travancore-Cochin	11,990
Ajmer	298
Bhopal	18
Coorg	41
Delhi	812
Himachal Pradesh (including Bilaspur)	10

APPENDIX L—*contd.*

Population of Anglo-Indians according to the 1951 *Census—contd.*

State	Population
Kutch	...
Manipur	...
Tripura	94
Vindhya Pradesh	240
Sikkim	...
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,11,637

APPENDIX

Statement showing representation of Anglo-Indians in posts and services where there is a special reservation fixed

Name of the Ministry/Department/Office concerned	Year	Permanent			
		Class I		Class II	
		Total number of permanent Government servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total number of Anglo-Indians in services	Total number of permanent Government servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total number of Anglo-Indians in services
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Custom House, CALCUTTA	1947	..	..	25	9
	1950	..	..	27	6
	1951	..	..	22	4
	1952	..	..	34	10
	1953	..	..	34	8
	1954	..	..	28	8
	1955 (31-10-55)	..	..	28	6
2. Custom House, MADRAS	1947	..	..	16	..
	1950	..	..	10	..
	1951	..	..	8	..
	1952	..	..	17	3
	1953	..	..	19	3
	1954	..	..	17	3
	1955 (31-10-55)	..	..	17	3
3. Custom House, BOMBAY	1947	..	..	30	..
	1950	..	..	31	..
	1951	..	..	35	1
	1952	..	..	36	1
	1953	..	..	33	1
	1954	..	..	30	..
	1955 (31-10-55)	..	..	30	..
4. Central Excise Collectorate, DELHI	1947	..	..	..	..
	1950	..	..	..	..
	1951	..	..	..	..
	1952	..	..	..	..
	1953	..	..	..	..
	1954	..	..	..	..
	1955 (31-10-55)	..	..	..	..

for them under Article 336 of the Constitution.

		Temporary					
Class III		Class I		Class II		Class III	
Total number of permanent Government servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total number of Anglo-Indians in services	Total number of temporary Government servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total number of Anglo-Indians in services	Total number of temporary Government servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total number of Anglo-Indians in services	Total number of temporary Government servants including Anglo-Indians)	Total number of Anglo-Indians in services
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
160	99	..	..	3	..	72	30
150	76	..	..	14	2	143	46
143	68	..	..	14	2	141	46
128	60	..	..	1	..	150	52
163	62	..	..	5	..	127	55
158	61	..	..	6	..	124	52
155	57	..	..	4	..	110	44
13	6	..	..	4	..	11	6
9	4	..	..	5	..	18	8
9	4	..	..	5	..	18	8
16	7	..	..	2	..	32	12
21	6	..	..	4	..	29	13
18	5	..	..	3	..	31	13
15	5	..	..	3	..	30	13
58	22	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	39	12
55	18	..	..	4	..	46	13
57	18	..	..	5	..	39	11
91	27	..	..	5	..	10	2
89	25	..	..	10	..	11	2
84	24	..	..	15	1	13	4
86	24	..	..	23	1	13	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	206	2
177	..	..	..	..	..	47	2
177	..	..	..	..	..	47	2
177	..	..	..	..	..	47	2
223	..	..	..	..	..	63	2
223	..	..	..	..	..	63	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Central Excise Collectorate, CALCUTTA	1947	..	..	..	..
	1950	..	..	..	..
	1951	..	..	..	..
	1952	..	..	..	..
	1953	..	..	..	..
	1954	..	..	..	..
	1955 (31-10-55)	..	..	..	..
6. Central Excise Collectorate, BARODA	1947	..	..	..	..
	1950	..	..	..	..
	1951	..	..	..	..
	1952	..	..	..	..
	1953	..	..	..	..
	1954	..	..	..	..
	1955 (31-10-55)	..	..	..	..
Central Excise Collectorate, MADRAS	1947 (14-8-47)	..	..	..	..
	1950	..	..	..	..
	1951	..	..	..	..
	1952	..	..	..	..
	1953	..	..	..	..
	1954	..	..	..	..
	1955 (31-10-55)	..	..	..	..
8. Central Excise Collectorate, SHILLONG	1947 (14-8-47)	..	..	..	..
	1950	..	..	..	..
	1951	..	..	..	..
	1952	..	..	..	..
	1953	..	..	..	..
	1954	..	..	..	..
	1955 (31-10-55)	..	..	..	..

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	256	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	313	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	258	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	248	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	248	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	336	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	438	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	..	..	..	..	..	141	..
47	Not available.	..	..	..	..	142	..
47	Do.	..	..	..	..	142	..
110	Do.	..	..	..	..	85	..
7	..	..	..	..	..	918	28
4	..	..	..	..	..	660	29
400	22	..	..	..	..	253	11
22	..	..	..	..	..	298	16
5	..	..	..	..	..	292	14
6	..	..	..	..	..	314	15
1	..	..	..	..	..	299	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	Not available.	Not available.
..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..
16	..	..	..	..	..	93	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ministry of Railways, its attached and subordinate offices.	1947 . . .	*721	*43	*89	*48
	1950 . . .	790	52	138	40
	1951 . . .	803	43	175	48
	1952 . . .	893	34	254	42
	1953 . . .	907	34	289	34
	1954 . .	1,099	37	280	35
	1955 (31-10-55) .	983	33	234	33
Post & Telegraph Department	1947 (14-8-47) .	..	..	..	..
	1950 . . .	..	..	..	..
	1951 . . .	..	..	..	..
	1952 . . .	..	..	..	..
	1953 . . .	..	..	..	..
	1954 . . .	..	..	..	..
	1955 (31-10-55) .	..	..	..	..

*Do not include the figures in respect

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
88,741	3,056	72	6	..	..	27,059	202
1,42,177	5,005	117	13	..	..	34,903	431
1,95,939	5,709	149	16	3	..	49,232	521
2,14,627	6,181	87	18	20	..	46,389	528
2,28,977	6,019	109	8	13	—	46,985	595
2,43,706	5,795	154	6	12	1	44,511	573
2,49,449	5,824	117	5	14	1	46,437	487
2,000	474	..	..	..	..	900	104
2,404	412	..	..	..	..	756	133
2,503	433	..	..	..	—	523	41
2,731	408	..	..	..	..	364	36
2,890	419	..	..	..	—	406	31
2,941	412	..	..	..	—	584	42
2,817	358	..	..	—	—	648	48

of South Eastern Railways.

APPENDIX LII

Statement I

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Anglo-Indian applicants during the year 1955.

State	No. of Anglo-Indian applicants registered during the year	No. of Anglo-Indian applicants placed in employment during the year	No. of Anglo-Indian applicants remaining on Live Register at the end of the year	No. of Anglo-Indian applicants submitted to employers during the year	No. of local vacancies notified during the year for Anglo-Indian applicants only by			
					Central Government Departments	State Government Departments	All other employers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ajmer	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Andhra	84	12	23	52	..	..	..	..
Assam	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	28	3	10	15	1	..	..	1
Bombay	97	12	37	45	..	..	..	..
Coorg	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	6	..	4	8	3	..	..	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	21	19	13	54	..	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	56	2	16	11	..	..	..	..
Madras	371	37	169	253	6	..	..	6
Mysore	103	7	23	42	..	..	..	..
Orissa	10	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
PEPSU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore-Cochin	55	3	50	27	1	..	..	1
Uttar Pradesh	57	2	13	21	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bengal	208	16	43	161	27	..	..	27
All-India Total	1,107	114	404	696	38	..	..	38

APPENDIX LII

STATEMENT 2

Statement showing the number of Anglo-Indian applicants registered with the Employment Exchange and the number of applicants placed in employment during the years 1952—55

Year	Total registrations of Anglo-Indian applicants	Placement of Anglo-Indian Applicants. Central Government	% of placements in Central Government to total placements	State Government	% of placements in State Government to total placements	Other employers	% of placements in other employment source to the total placements	Total placements of Anglo-Indian applicants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1952	2,062	147	43·1	83	24·3	111	32·6	341
1953	1,702	145	64·2	31	13·7	50	22·1	226
1954	1,204	106	58·6	33	18·2	42	23·2	181
1955	1,107	62	54·4	24	21·0	28	24·6	114

APPENDIX LII

STATEMENT NO. 3

Statement showing the number of Anglo-Indian Applicants who remained on live register of Exchanges seeking employment assistance as on 31-12-1955 *classified according to occupations and Educational qualifications.*

Occupational category	No. of Anglo-Indian applicants on the Live Register classified according to educational qualifications. Non-Matrics	Matriculates	Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Doctors	..	..	..	..
Engineers	1	1	..	2
Typists	6	14	..	20
Stenographers	1	6	..	7
Assistants/Clerks	9	105	5	119
Teachers	..	2	..	2
Technicians	48	5	..	53
Unskilled office workers	55	..	..	55
Unskilled Labour other than office workers	76	1	..	77
Others	37	23	9	69
TOTAL	233	157	14	404

GIPN—S1—1 Com. for S. C. & T.—25-5-56—6,250.